

GOOD PRACTICE CASE STUDIES IN AFRICAN DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT

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ABOUT

This Good Practice Catalogue draws on data collected as part of the ADEPT programme in 2015-2017, as well as research study conducted by the Centre of African Studies at the School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS), University of London, in partnership with the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD) for the forerunner of ADEPT, AEP, in 2013.

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ADEPT

ADEPT is registered in Belgium as a not-for-profit international association (AISBL), with the aim to **‘improve and enhance the capacity and impact of the African diaspora organisations that are involved in development activities in Africa’**.

The ADEPT aim is pursued through delivery of services to diaspora organisations and individuals in Europe and Africa. ADEPT will work and engage with 84 countries (28 EU countries, plus Switzerland and Norway, and 54 African countries). In particular, ADEPT will assist Africa Diaspora-Development Organisations (ADDOs) to:

- Optimise their development engagement in Africa
 - Professionalise their organisations and activities
 - Create effective partnerships in Europe and Africa
 - Expand and improve their development activities in Africa
 - Influence the policy and practice of development cooperation
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Disclaimer:

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the EC, SDC, GIZ, or ICMPD.

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Introduction

There is increasing recognition of the potential of diasporas in stimulating development in their countries of origin, through remittances, but also just as importantly through promotion of trade, investments, research, innovation, knowledge and technology transfers. This has stimulated several initiatives over recent years, which aim at enhancing development in Africa and the developmental role of African diaspora organisations in Europe by exchanging experiences, debating and engaging governments and development actors, both in the countries of origin and of residence.

As a network of African diaspora organisations and individuals that are active in African development, ADEPT has collected the good practice case studies presented in this guide from its network of African diaspora development organisations (ADDOs) across Europe. This guide is in turn a continuation of, and an update to, the Catalogue of Good Practices in African Diaspora Development that were gathered as part of a number of research strands of the forerunner of ADEPT, the Africa-Europe Platform (AEP) project in 2013.

They have been selected not only because they meet certain basic criteria (e.g. positive outcomes, sustainability and replicability), but also because they are good representative examples of the range of development activities that the diaspora undertake in Africa. They are not necessarily unique or new; on the contrary, similar types of interventions may

be delivered by other diaspora organisations or by other schemes. However, the initiatives presented do represent exemplars of African diaspora development and should be seen as indicative in this regard. One new type of activity not included in the previous Catalogue of Good Practices, however, is diaspora humanitarian response. This is an area of growing interest for researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers alike, and there is increasing recognition of the role played by diaspora groups in mobilising and distributing relief supplies to communities affected by humanitarian crises, in supporting post-emergency recovery, and the transition from emergency response to longer-term development.

Most of the case studies presented here are new, although a handful from the previous catalogue have been retained as they represented important examples of best practice in diaspora development. With one or two exceptions, all the good practices have all been developed and/or delivered by diaspora and migrant-led organisations in Europe, and many feature degrees of support and partnership with state agencies and the public sector, the broader voluntary sector, or the private sector.

We hope that you find much useful information in this guide, and inspiration for your own development activities.

ADEPT, Brussels 2017



Defining Good Practice in African Diaspora Development

1.2

One of the challenges inherent in developing a catalogue of good practice case studies of this type is understanding and defining what constitutes good practice in diaspora development. While there are some objectively agreeable and verifiable criteria that can be used, invariably any attempt to produce a comprehensive and definitive typology of good practices is likely to be incomplete or impractical.

This was a point identified early on in an 'e-consultation' (or online consultation) research project on good practice in diaspora development conducted by the Centre of African Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London for AFFORD in August-September 2012, and which informed the first version of this guide.¹ On the same basis, an earlier initiative by Oxfam Novib and Basug to identify good practices in relation to remittances reached similar conclusions.²

As a result, ADEPT have instead sought to gather and showcase the strongest or most interesting case studies from within the ADEPT network, and data was collected on an ongoing basis over 2015-2017. Given constraints of time and space, a number of good practice examples submitted by African diaspora organisations in Europe have been omitted. This guide therefore does not seek to be comprehensive, but rather a source of information and inspiration to development practitioners.

1. Centre of African Studies, SOAS 2012, 2nd E-Consultation of the Africa-Europe Platform Project on Good Practices in Diaspora Development.
2. Oxfam Novib/ BASUG (2011), Remittances for Community Development: An Inventory of Inspiring



1.3 Good Practice Criteria

On the basis of stakeholder feedback since the last Catalogue of Good Practices was published in 2013, ADEPT has simplified and streamlined its set of good practice criteria, to include the following areas:

- **Benefits** (including impact, outcomes, and successes)
- **Challenges** (including weaknesses, difficulties, barriers, or project failures)
- **Ownership** (including involving partners and beneficiaries in planning and implementation, mobilizing resources and people, and promoting participation at the local level)
- **Relevance** (including clear objectives closely aligned with local needs, effective needs assessment at the project design phase and on an ongoing basis, and interventions appropriate to the local context)
- **Sustainability** (including participation, strong monitoring and evaluation, continuity, a long- as opposed to short-term view of impacts and benefits, ownership among beneficiaries, and access to resources)
- **Replicability** (including how practical a project was and ease of implementation, the scope for a project to be replicated in a different context, and potentially scaled up)

These criteria should be understood as indicative, rather than exhaustive, and undoubtedly other potential criteria could be added to these (for example, value for money). At the same time, they provide a useful framework for assessing stakeholders' understanding of what constitutes 'good practice', and for selecting examples for this updated Catalogue of Good Practice.

3. Oxfam Novib/ BASUG, *ibid.*

4. See, *inter alia*, Judy L. Baker (2000), *Evaluating the Impact of Development Projects on Poverty: A Handbook for Practitioners*, Washington D.C.: LCSPP/PRMPO, The World Bank

5. C.f. World Bank, *Migration and Development Brief 20*; available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief20>.



How to Use this Catalogue of Good Practice Case Studies

1.4

Most of the good practice examples presented here fall into XXX broad areas: diaspora intellectual capital (diaspora skills and knowledge transfer), diaspora enterprise and investment, and diaspora humanitarian response. As is typical with many diaspora development projects, many of those presented cut across more than one of these categories.

The majority in the first category are examples of diaspora skills and knowledge transfer in specific sectors: scientific and technical, health and social care, agriculture, welfare of women and girls and human capital.

ADEPT has also sought to present good practice case studies from different countries and regions of Europe. Inevitably, wealthier European countries with large diaspora populations (e.g. France, UK) tend to dominate the discourse in relation to diaspora development. Attempts have been made therefore to include examples from other regions of Europe, such as Ireland and Slovenia.



"AhadooTec, a unio"

MyFidel



anytime, anywhere learn

CASE
STUDY
1

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Science & Technology
Country	Ethiopia
Organisation	AhadooTec
Project Type	Education, IT
Project Title/ Name	MyFidel
Partners	GIZ/ Ethiopian Ministry of Education
Description	AhadooTec is an Ethiopian German diaspora tech start-up based in Addis Ababa that provides state-of-the-art technology design, development, and consulting. They work with corporate, NGO, and government clients on everything from building database infrastructure, to developing desktop, tablet, and mobile applications.
Purpose	Improving the access and quality of education in Ethiopia by using creative IT solutions
Benefits	MyFidel (Fidel is the Amharic word for alphabet) is a learning platform providing computer based and mobile access to supplementary learning materials for secondary school students in Ethiopia. It enables students to access free learning materials, prepare for exams, track their learning progress and collaborate with their peers in a playful way
Challenges	Getting reliable information about regulations regarding setting up the venture was difficult. Bureaucracy and poor telecom infrastructure were also major challenges. In addition, Ethiopia can be a challenging environment in which to do business.
Ownership	As a diaspora-start-up based in Addis, AhadooTec has a strong connection to local people, and a close understanding of local needs in education.



Relevance	<p>Tech and IT solutions adapted to the Ethiopian market and context offer great potential to address common development and governmental challenges;</p> <p>Project builds local capacity in IT and software development.</p>
Sustainability	<p>Project developed out of local needs and meets market demands for low-cost education software</p>
Replicability	<p>By providing start-up funding or seed funding to diaspora professionals and entrepreneurs, their skills and knowledge can be applied for development and economic growth in different countries of origin.</p>
URL	<p>www.Ahadootec.com</p>



CASE STUDY # 2

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Science & Technology
Country	Morocco/Germany
Organisation	DMK (Moroccan–German Skills Network)
Project Type	Skills transfer
Partners	GIZ, BMW, National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research / Mahamedia School of Engineering
Description	DMK's Automotive Working Group (AWG), which includes Moroccan diaspora members working as BMW test engineers, developed and delivered a capacity-building programme to enable ongoing training of BMW-approved test engineers in-country, in partnership with the National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research at the Mahamedia School of Engineering (EMIL). EMIL also provided additional funding. BMW Automobile Group provided engines, cylinders and other parts, as well as specialist tools for the programme. Trainees were not only taught relevant engineering skills but were also to train other test engineers.
Purpose	To build capacity in Morocco's automotive engineering sector
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project has built sustainable capacity in the Moroccan automotive engineering sector. • Enabled Moroccan diaspora members with specialised engineering skills to contribute to development of the automotive sector in Morocco. • Trainees have enhanced career prospects. • Improved support available to BMW customers in Morocco.
Challenges	Required high initial investment due to transport costs (€20,000, of which GIZ contributed half) Some initial difficulties in transportation and obtaining customs clearance; these were overcome through declaring the materials as a 'gift'.
Ownership	DMK was the lead partner, development a strong partnership with EMIL as the local partner who was involved in decision-making from the project conception phase through to implementation.



Relevance

DMK conducted needs analyses to ensure the project met local needs in the automotive engineering sector. The project offered a win-win situation for funders GIZ and BMW as it increased local skills and career prospects of trainees, as well as improving locally available support for BMW customers, which in turn benefits BMW.

Sustainability

Programme built sustainable capacity in the local automotive sector as well as in EMIL. The ‘train the trainer’ model increases sustainability beyond the life of the project. Project visibility has also helped to diversify sources of funding.

Replicability

Project model relatively easy to reproduce in different African contexts, with the most important factors being local demand for specialist skills and availability of diaspora professionals with these skills. High initial costs could be a barrier in some contexts.

URL

www.dmk-online.org



CASE STUDY # 3

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Science & Technology
Country	Ghana/Europe
Organisation	Mental Health Educators in the Diaspora (MHED)
Project Type	Skills transfer, health and social care
Partners	The International organisation for migration (IOM), through the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) Ghana Health Project
Description	MHED was established in 1994 by diaspora doctors and other mental health professionals in Europe and to help address the chronic lack of mental health provision in West Africa. The exodus of medical professionals (termed brain-drain) and an attrition of medical professionals to other disciplines have made it difficult to teach new medical staff how to work with mental illness. The MHED network sends regular delegations of diaspora mental health professionals based in Europe on 4-week volunteer placements to train Ghanaian medical staff in psychiatry, child psychiatry, and learning disability. Delegations also train community health workers to improve mental health provision in rural areas, and provide donated text books, drug formularies, and electronic journals and handouts. Improved mental health capacity in Ghanaian medical training system and extended mental health provision to rural communities.
Purpose	To train mental health professionals and community mental health workers in Ghana
Benefits	Local mental health staff was up-skilled which improved provision. Training mental health workers improved mental health provision in rural areas
Challenges	Lack of experience and understanding of the operational culture of the mental health services and training institutions in Ghana, and the lack of medication available. Working with local African elite involved managing malignant apathy, and covert and overt hostility. Required sectarian assistance for organising training events and an improved communication with partners based in Ghana. Organisational capacity of the health and educational system to cope with return migration



Ownership	As a largely self-funded diaspora organisation, MHED retains control over the projects it runs in Ghana at the design and implementation stage. The project was also supported by Voluntary Service Overseas, The Department for International Development (DfID), and the Tropical Health Educational Trust (THET) in the UK. Equally, building strong partnerships with local partners is crucial to being able to deliver the project successfully.
Relevance	Addressed weaknesses in Ghanaian mental health training caused by attrition and brain drain. Using diaspora mental health professionals with a background in the local area made it easier to implement the project as the volunteers had experience with local conditions and languages. Ensuring buy-in from local elites and bureaucracies was important to project success.
Sustainability	The project model was very cost-effective, allowing it to be sustainable. However the resources and other constraints on the Ghanaian health sector impacted sustainability in terms of human resources.
Replicability	Currently piloting extending the project model into Kenya and Tanzania with support from WHO. Replicability depends on involvement of medical professionals from a range of diaspora backgrounds.
URL	http://www.mentalhealtheducators.org/



CASE STUDY # 4

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Health and Social Care
Country	Nigeria and surrounding countries
Organisation	Flying Doctors Nigeria
Project Type	Medical care – air ambulance service
Partners	Private enterprise
Description	<p>Flying Doctors of Nigeria is an air ambulance service established by Dr Ola Orekunrin. It has its main office in Lagos and another in Port Harcourt with 20 aircraft and 47 staff, 44 of whom are doctors.</p> <p>As well as moving injured and ill patients to hospital, the organisation has set up medical infrastructure for the government, and worked with private companies to improve their on-site medical services.</p> <p>Flying doctor plane</p> <p>It contracts with the government and private companies. Helicopters are provided for corporate clients running large events, and families and individuals can set up a membership plan for private emergency healthcare.</p> <p>The company has entered into an agreement with a UK-based call centre to operate telephone services in order to provide stable communications.</p>
Purpose	To provide high-quality emergency medical care and transportation in West Africa



<p>Benefits</p>	<p>Flying Doctors Nigeria (FDN) Limited is a Medical Emergency Service that specializes in air ambulance, medevac, remote site medical solutions, and infrastructural development and training.</p> <p>FDN) has been successfully operating for 10 years and was the first indigenous air ambulance in West Africa, and it has the largest network of ground and air ambulances (both fixed and rotary wing aircraft) in the region, strategically located in major Nigerian cities, e.g., Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt, and others.</p> <p>Their team of Doctors, EMTs, Medics, and other medical professionals are trained and experienced in emergency and intensive care to the highest standards</p>
<p>Challenges</p>	<p>Health systems throughout the region are typically quite weak and access to services can be limited. This can affect throughput and aftercare for some patients.</p> <p>Raising capital for necessary equipment can also be a challenge.</p>
<p>Ownership</p>	<p>FDN has been successful in attracting and recruiting the best diaspora talent, especially amongst clinical staff. As a diaspora run- and led- business, FDN understands closely the needs of local communities in Nigeria and this is reflected in the high demand for their services.</p>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>Due to the limited provision of public health services in Nigeria, access to health services can be restricted. Many people rely on private healthcare and health insurance, and there is a growing demand for these types of service.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>As a private enterprise, FDN relies on market demand and the loyalty of its customer base.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Project model can be replicated in other contexts where there are suitably qualified diaspora healthcare professionals, and access to capital / start-up finance.</p>
<p>URL</p>	<p>https://www.flyingdoctorsnigeria.com/</p>



CASE STUDY #5

Diaspora Enterprise and Investment	Welfare of Women and Girls
Country	United Kingdom
Organisation	AFRUCA (Africans Unite against Child Abuse)
Project Type	Family support and care, child protection
Partners	Big lottery fund, comic relief, Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, City bridge trust, ROSA, the tudor trust
Description	Africans Unite against Child Abuse (AFRUCA) was established in May 2001 as a platform for advocating for the rights and welfare of African children following the deaths of children like Victoria Climbié, Jude Akapa and Damilola Taylor in the UK. The main focus of their work is Prevention and Early Intervention. They aim to promote the best interests of the child in all our activities. Their stance is that culture and religion should never be a reason to abuse children. AFRUCA's mission is to promote the rights and welfare of African children.
Purpose	To promote the rights and welfare of African children in the UK.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises the profile of African children in the UK, and create awareness of their needs in ways that promote a positive climate for change. • Ensures that children are aware of the risks of abuse, know their rights, and have skills to protect themselves. • Promotes positive parenting among African parents and others who care for children. • Increases the understanding of service providers and those with leadership roles in relation to African communities about the risks of abuse to African children, and promote the development of appropriate services, practices, and support to African families. • Influences the development of policy and regulatory action in ways that will safeguard African children. • Develops the leadership potential of young Africans.



Challenges

Poor awareness of issues facing families and parents of diaspora background by local authorities, exacerbated by limited understanding of cultural dynamics within those communities, has caused in some instances children to be taken away from the families needlessly. It has also taken time to build credibility among agencies working on child protection issues, which initially did not always understand the issues at play or the value of AFRUCA's interventions. Hyperbolic media coverage and misrepresentation of issues such as witchcraft and FGM has further stigmatised some diaspora communities and made it harder for them to engage with local agencies on child protection issues, as there is greater concern that children will be taken away.

Ownership

As a diaspora organisation, AFRUCA understands the needs and issues facing diaspora parents, families, and young people better than many mainstream agencies, and is thus able to advocate on their behalf more effectively. Diaspora parents and young people are often more willing to engage with, and place trust in, AFRUCA staff. AFRUCA thus generates credibility and ownership on the part of diaspora families and also other agencies involved in family welfare and child protection issues.

Relevance

AFRUCA is embedded in and has developed out of African communities in the UK as a response to their realization of the problems African children and parents face and the gaps that exist within the child protection system for African children in the country.

Sustainability

Since its establishment in 2001, AFRUCA has become a reputable children's charity with employees and volunteers spread across two offices in London and Manchester. AFRUCA participated in various projects in different areas such as: Anti-Child Trafficking Projects, National Training for Practitioners, Children's Champions Project, Child Protection Support services for Black/African Families in the North West of England, Working with Faith Organisations to Safeguard African children in Yorkshire Project, and Working to Safeguarding Children from Abuse Linked to Faith or Belief.

Replicability

AFRUCA UK is also registered with the Nigeria Planning Commission as an International NGO. Their aim is to work in direct partnership with local NGOs and charities in Nigeria and wider Africa to help promote the rights and welfare of children across the continent.

URL

<http://www.afruca.org/>



Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Welfare of women and girls
Country	Ireland/Europe/DR Congo/Kenya
Organisation	Wezesha
Project	Women's empowerment through investment in small business enterprises, providing access to the necessary medical, legal and economic resources and developing skills-based training programmes
Partners	Okuda Kenya, FIDA Kenya (Kenya); Department of Public Health, DR Congo; Community resources
Description	Wezesha work with local partners to support the independence of African women through investment in small business enterprises, providing access to the necessary medical, legal and economic resources and developing skills-based training programmes.
Purpose	To empower African women and children so that they live in peace and dignity, are healthy and have access to resources.
Benefits	<p>In Kenya, Wezesha, and Okuda work with FIDA to provide legal assistance on issues of violence against women. They also run a microfinance initiative targeting vulnerable women, Githurai 44.</p> <p>In DR Congo, Wezesha is working with the Fistula Clinic at St. Joseph Hospital, based in Kinshasa, to establish a post-operative recovery centre for women and girls who have been victims of rape or sexual violence.</p> <p>Wezesha also conduct lobbying and advocacy on the rights of women in Europe and Africa, and is an affiliate member of the Wheel, European Network Against Racism, European Network of Migrant Women and Dochas</p>
Challenges	Resource limitations are one obvious challenge, as well as raising awareness of the needs of women in the target countries.
Ownership	Wezesha's own experience in the region and close connection to local communities mean that their interventions are targeted closely to local needs and capacities. Wezesha have credibility and trust among the women they support in Kenya and DR Congo.



Relevance	The rights of women and girls remain precarious in many countries, and in DRC alone It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of women have been targeted with rape. Many of the survivors are condemned to live with permanent physical damage, such as destroyed reproductive organs or HIV/AIDS. Others suffer post-traumatic stress disorder and social stigmatization, and others have had to raise children born of violence. There is a pressing need for services to support women and girls in this context.
Sustainability	Wezesh relies on the generous support of donations from community members across Europe. Its impact could be greatly increased with additional resources, and so is actively seeking partners to support their work.
Replicability	Project model is replicable where there are suitably experienced diaspora professionals with strong links to affected communities, and a certain level of institutional recognition and support.
URL	http://wezeshadada.com/



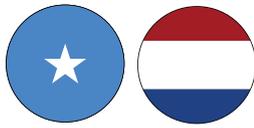
FORWARD
Safeguarding rights & dignity

**CASE
STUDY
7**

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Welfare of Women and Girls
Country	Tarimbe district, Tanzania
Organisation	FORWARD UK
Project	Tunaweza - Girls' Socio-economic —rights, child marriage and FGM
Partners	Comic Relief, Sigrid Rausing Trust
Description	FORWARD is an African diaspora NGO based in London, and which operates services focusing on the rights of girls, child marriage, and female genital mutilation (FGM) in several African countries including Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania. In 2007 FORWARD entered into a partnership with a local Tanzanian organisation, the Children's Dignity Forum (CDF), to develop their work in West Africa in the Tanzanian context. They have set up girls' clubs and networks to advocate for the rights of girls, and campaigned against child marriage and FGM. Working with CDF, they focused on building their capacity and helping them advocate on behalf of girls' rights in 3 districts, gaining support from local government.
Purpose	To support local partners and build effective networks to advocate for girls' rights and campaign against Female Genital Mutilation
Benefits	Local mental health staff were up-skilled which improved provision. Training mental health workers improved mental health provision in rural areas
Challenges	Lack of experience and understanding of the operational culture of the mental health services and training institutions in Ghana, and the lack of medication available. Working with local African elite involved managing malignant apathy, and covert and overt hostility. Required sectarian assistance for organising training events and an improved communication with partners based in Ghana. Organisational capacity of the health and educational system to cope with return migration.
Ownership	FORWARD developed a very equal partnership with the local partner, CDF, as this was essential to making the project a success. FORWARD retained full decision making control in the project design and implementation phases of the project. This was aided by having multiple sources of funding. As the local network-building progressed, CDF were encouraged to take on more responsibility for the project.



Relevance	There was a real demand for the project's services locally which contributed to the programme's success. Buy-in from local government was as crucial as that of INGOs, and helped facilitate the network-building process. FORWARD's experience specifically as an Africa diaspora organisation helped give it credibility with local stakeholders.
Sustainability	Recognition by international partners has improved CDF's ability to secure resources and ensure project sustainability. The project showed good value for money and continues to be sustainable on a small-scale, local basis.
Replicability	The project model has proved to be replicable by testing the model in 4 countries, including outside of the West African context. The key to applying the project model in different contexts is the quality of local partnerships that are forged and also the scale of the intervention
URL	http://forwarduk.org.uk/

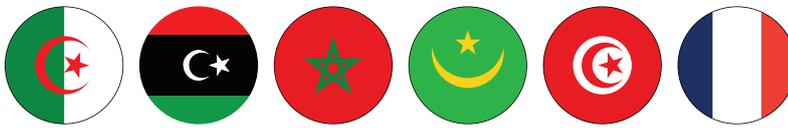


**CASE
STUDY
8**

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Welfare of women and girls
Country	Abudwak, Galguduud, Somalia/NL
Organisation	Himilo Relief and Development Association Netherlands (HIRDA NL)
Project	Proud of Me— Awareness-raising programme on the risks associated with FGM in Somalia.
Partners	MPACT Alliance (MFSII)
Description	As a leading Somali diaspora organisation fighting poverty and inequality in Somalia by empowering women and girls, HIRDA has made counteracting FGM one of its top priorities. HIRDA works together with local communities and provides them relevant information on the subject and resources to run community awareness-raising activities. In addition to providing an alternative livelihood for these women which supports community health, the women have gone on to become ambassadors in the campaign against FGM. Considering the role the women circumcisers play in perpetuating the practice of FGM, HIRDA believes that they hold the key to modernizing the behaviour towards FGM in Somalia.
Purpose	To advocate for girls' rights and campaign against FGM; to provide circumcisers with alternative livelihoods and engage them in awareness-raising.
Benefits	Girls and their families better understand the risks of child marriage and FGM Women involved in FGM provided with alternative livelihoods. Capacity of local partner organisation increased, leading to recognition by UNICEF. Local elders and religious leaders in Abudwak have signed a petition against FGM after intensive meetings and lobbying by Karama and HIRDA. The project delivered workshops as well as Somali radio and TV broadcasts, including 8 short films about the practice.
Challenges	Local partners often hampered by infrastructural and capacity needs, requiring support with organisational development. Mobilisation of community and religious elders behind the project was essential to ensuring community participation



Ownership	HIRDA NL had to develop a very equal partnership with its local partners, HIRDA Somalia and Karama to make the project a success. Community ownership was also important, this was achieved through involving community and religious leaders in the project from an early stage.
Relevance	The project showed a good return on investment in development terms, providing alternative livelihoods to women practising FGM, as well as engendering social behaviour change which will reduce the burden on obstetric and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services in the region. Once the TBAs had completed their training, their role as ‘ambassadors’ as well as the support of religious elders helped with implementation.
Sustainability	Community ownership of the project and the alternative livelihoods provided for former circumcisers increase the project’ sustainability
Replicability	The project model is replicable in other context; key to applying the project model in different areas/ regions is the quality of local partnerships that are developed.
URL	www.hirda.org



CASE STUDY # 9

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Voluntarism/Enterprise
Country	Maghreb region/France
Organisation	Touiza solidarité
Project	CODESOL – Support for young traditional artisans in Tizi-Ouzou province in Algeria
Partners	French agency for development , Europe Aid, French government
Description	Touiza solidarité, a NGO funded in 1995, is now a key player in Mediterranean development cooperation, in particular between France and Maghreb countries (Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria). Touiza solidarité approach involves the mobilization of expertise and skills from the two Mediterranean shores and places people at the core of cooperation. With the CODESOL. Project, diaspora expertise in enterprise and microfinance is provided to young Kabyle (Berber) artisans to develop, maintain, and market traditional Kabyle artisan techniques in embroidery, weaving, pottery et jewellery-making, .
Purpose	To provide livelihoods and maintain artisan traditions; to promote greater solidarity for development in the Mediterranean region
Benefits	Project provides livelihoods and career opportunities to young people in rural Algeria, by providing access to training, microfinance, and advice on business development and accessing markets, helping to conserve traditional arts and crafts and promote Algerian/Kabyle culture. CODESOL supports social and economic development at the local level, in particular for young women. As part of a process of shared development, Touiza solidarité is looking to involve the Maghrebi diaspora in France in their projects by providing them with opportunities to deploy their expertise. The organisation also ensures training and supports French Algerian diaspora associations in the setting up of local development projects in their country of origin. Moreover, it organises awareness raising initiatives to international solidarity towards the youth.



Challenges	Capacity needs among diaspora groups in France. Managing local bureaucracy Maintaining a focus on innovation
Ownership	For 20 years, Touiza solidarité has strived to adopt a coherent approach which stimulates the development processes by establishing a network of major players in the private sector and public sector to allow dialogue and consultation; promoting exchanges, the circulation of ideas, knowledge and skills between Mediterranean shores. Projects such as CODESOL are thus very much centred on, and anchored in, local communities in the Maghreb region and France.
Relevance	Projects are devised and developed by local communities in close partnership with Touiza solidarité, so remain relevant to local needs. The focus on livelihoods is also a strategic priority for the Algeria authorities. .
Sustainability	Touiza solidarité has over 20 years of experience in local development. The CODESOL project has an income generation model which helps sustainability.
Replicability	The model is easily replicable in other contexts where there are significant diaspora communities, with some initial investment from development partners.
URL	http://www.touiza-solidarite.org/Le-reseau-Touiza-Solidarite?lang=fr https://projetcodesol.wordpress.com/



SLOVENIA
GOSPODARSKA
ZBORNICA



NIGERIA
CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE



Gospodarska
zbornica
Slovenije



**CASE
STUDY
10**

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge

Diaspora Enterprise & Investment

Country

Slovenia/Nigeria

Organisation

Slovenia-Nigeria Chamber of Commerce

Project

Diaspora enterprise and investment

Partners

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Budapest – Hungary, Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia; European Federation of Bilateral Chambers of Commerce

Description

Slovenia-Nigeria Chamber of Commerce was founded in 2013. It is a non-governmental, bi-lateral organization created with the aim to build, promote and facilitate trade and investment activities between Slovenia and Nigeria, while also including members from other countries and helping them increase their business in Nigeria.

Purpose

To promote trade and investment between Slovenia and Nigeria for economic and social development

SNCC provides services to Identify and verify business ventures, in order to promote trade and investment activities between Slovenia and Nigeria.

Benefits

It supports Slovenian businesses to access the Nigerian market, helping them to understand and adapt to Nigeria's rules and culture, which are very different from that of Slovenia.

SNCC facilitates business trips to Nigeria and to Slovenia for Nigerian businesses.

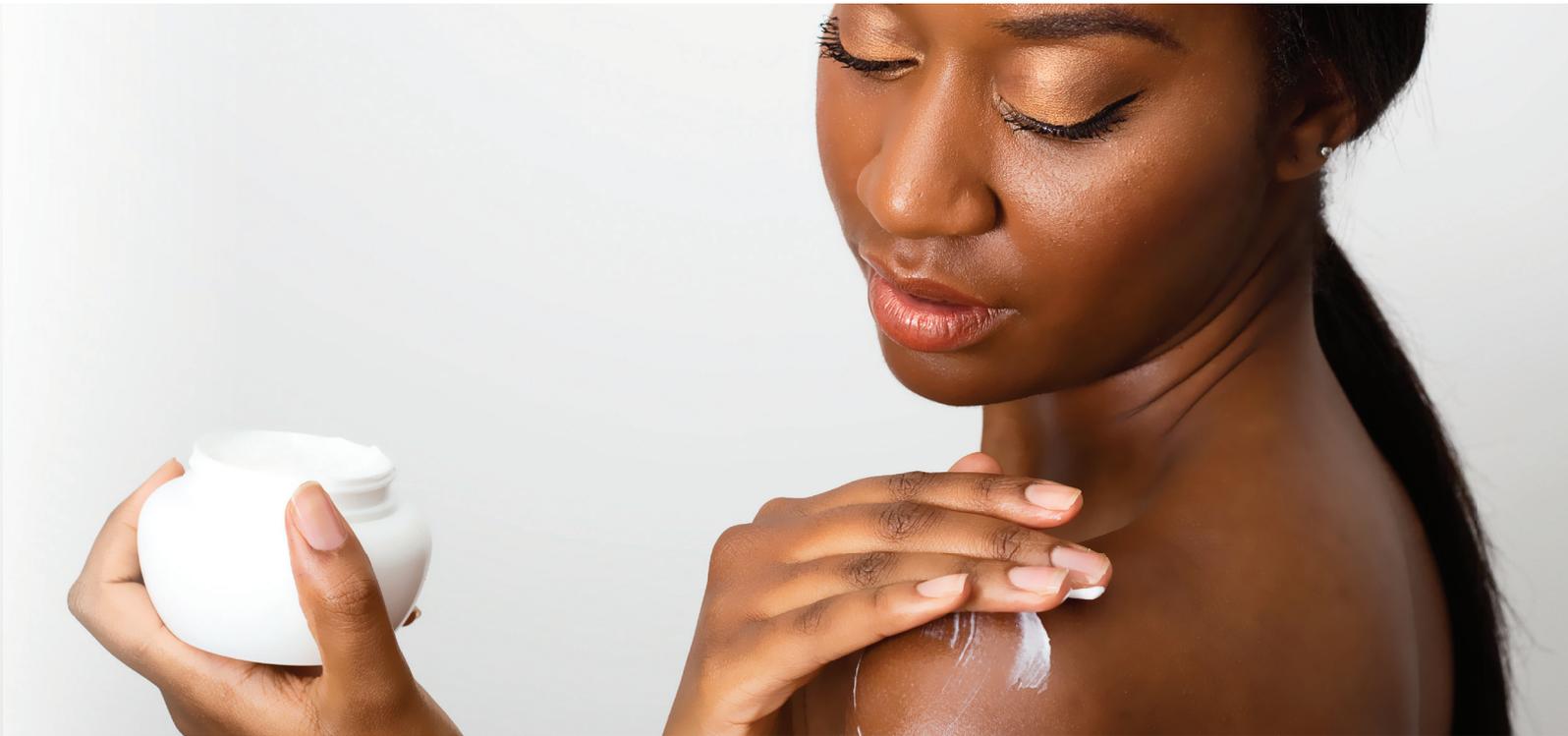
SNCC provides a vital forum for maximising trade between the two countries and beyond through a regular exchange of information among its members, and advising them on opportunities, legislation's, policies and problems arising from the pursuit of trade between Slovenia and Nigerian.



Challenges	Raising awareness of growing business opportunities in Slovenia; challenging stereotypes of doing business in Nigeria. Helping diaspora entrepreneurs access investment capital.
Ownership	SNCC has a unique relationship with agencies and businesses in Slovenia and Nigeria, and is a trusted intermediary between the two.
Relevance	Slovenia is a fast-growing smaller economy within the EU. Nigeria is a large market for goods, services, and investments.
Sustainability	SNCC relies on demand for its services to support its activities; its sustainability is therefore demand-driven
Replicability	Project model is replicable for smaller European and African states but requires a degree of institutional recognition in both.
URL	http://slovenia-nigeria.eu/


**CASE
STUDY
11**

Diaspora Enterprise and Investment	Enterprise, Agriculture
Country	Senegal/France
Organisation	Bioessence laboratories
Project	Bioessence laboratories - Enterprise, Agriculture, Fairtrade
Partners	Private Enterprise
Description	Founded in 2005 by Ms Khary Diene , Bioessence has been producing and distributing cosmetic products since 2007 made from shea butter and other local ingredients, such as mango butter and baobab oil, to Senegalese and international markets.
Purpose	Promoting the finest African cosmetics and essential oils
Benefits	<p>The company sources its shea nuts from a women's co-op in Kédougou, a small town in south eastern Senegal. The nuts are transported to Bioessence's laboratory in Dakar, where the butter is extracted mechanically to preserve its natural bioactive ingredients. The result is an exceptionally rich, pure and lightweight product which retains the naturally rejuvenating and healing qualities of shea butter.</p> <p>The United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) awarded Bioessence Laboratories's founder, young Senegalese entrepreneur, Mame Khary Diene, with their 2015 'Excellence in Diaspora Entrepreneurship with Social and Environmental Impact' Award.</p>
Challenges	Sourcing high-quality ingredients/ producers; negotiating local bureaucracy as import restrictions to the EC; accessing capital for growth of the business
Ownership	Bioessence Laboratories is based in Dakar and while its founder Ms Diene was trained in France and in the UK, she works with women's cooperatives to apply the highest industry standards for African and European markets in order to showcase Senegal's high quality shea beauty products.



Relevance	It supports the local senegalese economy, and the women cooperatives
Sustainability	Relies on sustainable agriculture? - Demand for cosmetic products made from shea and mango butter is strong both among retailers of black beauty products and also more widely (e.g. Superdrug, Bodyshop)
Replicability	Model is replicable if there are strong local products/produce and access to capital for diaspora entrepreneurs
URL	https://www.facebook.com/Bioessence-Laboratories-191636097537197/



CASE STUDY # 12

Diaspora Enterprise and Investment	Enterprise, Agriculture
Country	Boma, Sierra Leone
Organisation	Karma Cola
Project Type	Agriculture, Fair trade
Partners	Private enterprise
Description	Karma Cola is a fair-trade, organic cola made from real kola nuts. Karma Cola brings together diaspora business expertise through Albert Tucker Consulting as well as the skills and experience of farmers in Sierra Leone.
Purpose	To promote sierra leonian agricultural products, to support sierra leonian farmers, to help add value, to access international market
Benefits	In addition to paying farmers a fair price, Karma Cola is working directly with cola nut farmers in Boma village in Sierra Leone, to help rebuild their crops and their communities. Part of the proceeds from the sale of every bottle goes back to the people of Boma to invest in community projects. Funds from sales of the soft drink have already helped to build a bridge to connect two villages and helped to send boys and girls to school. They've also contributed to building a rice hulling plant to help the villagers become self-sufficient.
Challenges	Getting investors to trust in Sierra Leone as a market; maintaining and growing the business
Ownership	One of the successes of Karma cola is that it relies on its close connection with farmers in Sierra Leone
Relevance	Supports badly needed economic recovery, small holder agriculture



Sustainability

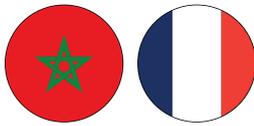
Product has to be successful – Karma Cola is now sold in selected supermarkets and restaurants across Europe

Replicability

The model is replicable if there is access to capital and start -up funding for diaspora entrepreneurs Most African economies are missing out because they do not add value to their products

URL

www.karmacola.co.uk



CASE STUDY # 13

Diaspora Enterprise and Investment	Enterprise, Agriculture
Country	Morocco/France
Organisation	Migrations et développement
Project Type	Agriculture, community development
Partners	Agence française de développement, PNUD, FAO, IOM, Moroccan government
Description	Migrations et développement is a French-Moroccan NGO created in 1986 by the Moroccan diaspora. M&D leads development projects in their members' villages of origin in the Atlas mountains that have been affected by severe drought since the mid-70s. With the support of French experts, the first activities were focused on infrastructure: village electrification, hillside storage reservoirs and irrigation, schools and dispensaries ... Gradually, a rural integrated development programme was developed in participation with the local population and the migrants. In 2000, activities in support of economic generation have been undertaken: support to farmers' groups (saffron, olive oil and argan oil producers) and support for a rural solidarity tourism programme based on migrants' investments in country inns built in their villages of origin.
Purpose	To promote sustainable socio-economic development in Southern Morocco with the support of Moroccan migrants and diaspora



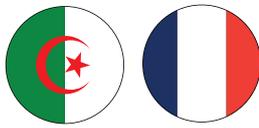
Benefits	<p>Strengthen the development capacities of the area</p> <p>Support the increase in the quality of villagers' products and services and their market access</p> <p>Improve the local population's access to public services: water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) provision , support for local schools</p> <p>Improve management and the promotion of the environment and natural resources</p> <p>Improve the coordination between Moroccan migrants' associations and encourage their involvement in international solidarity approaches, in particular the young generations</p> <p>Capitalize on and disseminate M&Ds experience and strengthen the association's own capacity</p> <p>Commitment to women's placements/ female recruitment/in local government</p>
Challenges	<p>Recognition by authorities in Morocco and on France; local bureaucracy.</p>
Ownership	<p>The villagers and diaspora/ migrants are the ones that set project priorities together and help finance part of the work and subsequent achievements. This creates a very tangible sense of ownership for villagers and diaspora.</p>
Relevance	<p>Diaspora/migrants are encouraged to work closely alongside the villagers in their home villages in order to understand local needs better and implement projects that correspond to the needs of the local population more effectively</p>
Sustainability	<p>Migrations et développement seeks to build income generating activities into its local development projects to ensure sustainability.</p>
Replicability	<p>Project model is replicable in other contexts where there is a pool of committed and skilled diaspora practitioners with a strong link to a local community in countries of origin.</p>
URL	<p>http://www.migdev.org/</p>


**CASE
STUDY
14**

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Skills transfer/Voluntarism
Country	Across Africa and Asia, UK
Organisation	Diaspora Volunteering Alliance (DVA)
Project Type	Diaspora Volunteering Programme (DVP)/ Education & training; knowledge transfer; capacity-building
Partners	Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO), DfID
Description	Diaspora organisations recruit diaspora professionals to undertake short-term volunteering trips (2-3 weeks) to countries of origin – to work with local partners on specific projects. The programme was piloted in 2005 by AFFORD in Ghana and Sierra Leone, working with Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO). In 2007, DVP was funded for 3 years by Department for International Development (DFID) and opened up to other African, Asian and Latin American diaspora groups. The DVA volunteers worked with partners in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Kenya, Nepal on education, fish-farming, health and other themes. DVA volunteers made financial contributions towards their volunteering trips.
Purpose	To facilitate diaspora professionals to engage/re-engage productively with countries of origin through, amongst other things,: provision of direct technical and other support to projects run in countries of origin; provision of catalyst for individuals to construct new ‘developmental relationships’ in countries of origin; initiation of new partnerships between diaspora groups and diverse local development actors.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables diaspora professionals to volunteer in countries of origin on a short-term basis, harnessing diaspora voluntarism. • Diaspora organisations capacity was also developed through the programme, with support and training in volunteer management, leadership skills, fundraising and financial management. • DVP successfully worked with 14 Diaspora organisations to manage over 600 volunteering placements around the world.



<p>Challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diaspora individuals tend to have their own connections with Africa, and research by AFFORD and DVA showed that diaspora volunteers were more likely to want to return to their countries and indeed regions of origin. • Also, the significant financial burden imposed by longer placements was a barrier to diaspora individuals. This was obviated by shorter placements to countries of origin. • Convincing mainstream providers of placements (such as VSO) that an alternative methodology was required, with more flexibility over location and time of placements.
<p>Ownership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in decision-making: Participation from local partner organisations, and DVA members in the UK throughout • DVA members also led the implementation phase, and DVA members' staff travelled with participants to facilitate the placement process. • Positive partnerships - strong relationships with local partners were imperative to the success of the project. After the success of the pilot, bringing in other partners such as Diaspora Volunteering Alliance (DVA) was crucial to gaining support for a larger project that drew in other diaspora groups.
<p>Relevance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People from the diaspora and people in countries of origin were keen to see greater involvement from diaspora professionals. • Financial resources were sufficient; however, in the needs assessment and planning phases DVA members had to commit some of their own resources.
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>Initial pilot - 1 year, subsequently funded by DfID in 2008-11. Unfortunately DVP was not funded after 2012 due to cuts in public sector spending.</p> <p>The programme was awarded the top score for development impact overseas by a DFID evaluation.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds on social, intellectual, and financial capital already present within the diaspora, as well as their existing links with communities in countries of origin • African governments are increasingly devoting resources to harnessing diaspora connections to improve development.
<p>URL</p>	<p>http://www.diasporavolunteeringalliance.org/</p>



CASE STUDY # 15

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Skills transfer/ Voluntarism
Country	Algeria/France
Organisation	Association Migration Solidarité et Echanges pour le Développement (AMSED)
Project Type	Capacity-building through training and support for enterprise projects
Partners	UN/EC Joint Migration and Development Initiative
Description	AMSED's model of providing diaspora mentors to local people in countries of origin is based on solidarity between diaspora professionals willing to share their knowledge with their compatriots. AMSED's mentorship programme provides skills, advice, and training for SME owners in local communities in Algeria on an ongoing basis.
Purpose	This project aims to strengthen the links between people of Algerian origin and Algeria through closer involvement in its development. The 'migrant mentoring model for development in countries of origin' aims to mobilise highly-qualified diaspora professionals, involving them and reinforcing their role in the process of development in their country of origin, and through facilitating networking, knowledge-sharing, and skills transfer between migrants and local projects.
Benefits	The combination of mentoring and diaspora business know-how means that local entrepreneurs receive ongoing and linguistically and culturally appropriate support for their SMEs. Holistic approach to enterprise capacity-building, including a range of available tools and resources, enables local entrepreneurs to access support and information on an ongoing basis
Challenges	The difficulty of researching the area and actors in order to optimise the quality of organisation of activities carried out as part of the project. Some activities need more work to identify actors, their missions and activities, and to contact them, distinguish strengths and weaknesses. The inherent difficulty of working with small associations which are informal and operate on an oral basis a lot of the time. The complexity of the project and its different activities, and the poor capacity of local partners to formalise and draft reports, have created too much work for AMSED.



Lead partner: the local APAM and ADPAL associations

Ownership

Participation in decision-making: AMSSED as general coordinator of this project took part in all decisions while privileging a joined-up approach with partners and other participating actors. The association has been involved at every stage in the project's implementation.

Relevance

Mentoring model that creates local jobs was set up – more than 300 people in Algeria, 30% of whom are women, have benefited from capacity-building training (bee-keeping, cheese-making, management of community projects and SMEs); more than 200 migrants have been listed in a skills bank and are engaged in the process; creation of a dozen bee-hives employing 7 young women, which has had a constructive impact in the area.

The impact of mentoring by migrants has worked on two levels – at the local level, it enabled a local development dynamic, with local actors mobilised and tangible projects realised. At the diaspora level, it has raised awareness among migrants and migrant organisations of the assets they have, able to be used for the profit of their country of origin.

Sustainability

- Duration: 3 years
- Sufficient financial resources: the total amount of funding allocated by JDAMI was sufficient.
- Additional funding: No, although entrepreneurs were given support in accessing seed or investment capital from local institutions.

Replicability

Migrants from every diaspora possess, in various forms, capital enabling them to transfer it back to the profit of development in country of origin.

The pillars of the model can be reproduced in other contexts as they are based on relations of solidarity between migrants skilled in a profession and their compatriots through sharing knowledge and know-how.

URL

<http://amsed.fr/en/>



CASE STUDY # 16

Diaspora Investment and Enterprise Enterprise

Country Hungary/DR Congo

Organisation Foundation for Africa

Project Type Education, health, humanitarian tourism

Partners Reaching Hearts for Kids (USA)

Description

The Foundation for Africa is a public benefit organisation for development and aid created in Hungary in 2002 and later in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2004. The Foundation for Africa works mainly to facilitate development, provide aid and the support the growth of civil society through providing help in the fields of education, society and health care in Africa and organizing cultural programmes and lectures to introduce the continent to Hungary. The Foundation for Africa focuses on education, social issues and health care in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the capital, Kinshasa it maintains the Othniel Grammar and Secondary (High) School and the La Providence Orphanage. The Foundation also provides medicine, surgical instruments for several health care centres both in the capital and in the country and carries out development programs as well. In Hungary, the Foundation organizes lectures to promote tolerance and provide knowledge on Africa and programmes to present the cultures of the African continent.

Purpose To support disadvantaged communities in DR Congo



	The Foundation for Africa supports the Othniel Primary and Secondary School, with 600 students enrolled. For most of these it has arranged Hungarian supporter/sponsors. It also covers the basic, everyday needs of 11 orphans.
Benefits	In 2007 it launched its humanitarian tourism programme to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia. During these trips, travellers who seek a different travel experience and also want to support the people living in need, have the opportunity to get a first-hand feel of the African culture, the local circumstances and learn about our work on site. This programme has been important to raise awareness of Africa, and the contributions of the diaspora to African development, amongst Hungarians.
Challenges	Capacity and resource constraints, fundraising; recognition by authorities in Europe.
Ownership	Strong local connection with target communities in DRC, and also strong supporter base in Hungary, support the impact of the Foundation.
Relevance	There is a need to raise awareness of diaspora contributions to Africa in Hungary and other European states. Foundation for Africa thus serves an important advocacy role
Sustainability	The Foundation relies in generous donations from its members and others in Hungary.
Replicability	Project model is replicable for smaller European and African states but requires a degree of institutional recognition in both.
URL	http://afrikaert.hu/en/magunkrol/



CASE STUDY # 17

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Diaspora Humanitarian Action
Country	Sierra Leone
Organisation	Sierra Leone UK Diaspora Ebola Response Taskforce (SLUKDERT)
Project Type	Health professional volunteering, humanitarian response
Partners	UK Ebola Task Force, Department of Health, DfID, Comic Relief
Description	The Sierra Leonean UK Diaspora Ebola Response Taskforce was established by the Sierra Leonean Diaspora in London in November 2016 to harness diaspora skills and resources of UK Based SL diaspora responding to the Ebola crisis in their country of origin.
Purpose	To help end the Ebola crisis by bringing out the best in the UK Sierra Leonean diaspora.
Benefits	Where there are gaps in Diaspora efforts, SLUKDERT undertakes specific assignments which have included ongoing recruitment of healthcare professionals, shipment of essential medical supplies and equipment and bringing together organisations with shared aims.
Challenges	Lack of information, lack of recognition, lack of effective links between mainstream agencies and diaspora and local Sierra Leonean organisations
Ownership	Strong local ownership due to family ties with health workers, as well as their knowledge of local conditions and context and personal commitment to the local area.
Relevance	By serving as an interface between key stakeholders addressing the Ebola crisis and the SL diaspora in the UK, it helped to coordinate efforts undertaken by diaspora organisations and individuals, facilitated dialogue and encouraged the sharing of best practices among the many diaspora organisations. Through the organisation of meetings and conferences, fundraising events and road shows, SLUKDERT mobilized diaspora healthcare and other professionals to assist with the response. It also mapped interventions of diaspora organisations to better coordinate with local groups in Sierra Leone.



Sustainability	As a result of successful advocacy and media appearances, SLUKDERT was invited by the UK government to liaise and coordinate with international organisations about their intended health interventions in SL and introduced to UN agencies and NGOs to receive pledges of assistance. When the situation in Sierra Leone improved at the end of 2014, the taskforce committed itself to continue facilitating dialogue between organisations, link fundraising efforts and to collaborating with other Diaspora organisations as many initiatives indicated a willingness to play a part in assisting in the post-Ebola situation.
Replicability	The model is easily replicable in other contexts where there is a significant diaspora health workforce, but model presumes some recognition (if not support) from local and international health providers
URL	https://en-gb.facebook.com/sierraleoneukebola/



CASE STUDY # 18

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Humanitarian response
Country	Gedo region and Puntland region, Somalia
Organisation	HIRDA UK, HIRDA NL, HIRDA Somalia
Project Type	Diaspora Humanitarian Response
Partners	Somali communities in Europe; UNICEF
Description	<p>Somalia has been afflicted by conflict for over 30 years, which has undermined its ability to withstand natural disasters. Recurrent drought has badly affected the Horn of Africa over the last 5 years, and other freak events such as powerful cyclone which struck the Puntland region in late 2015, have wreaked havoc on the country, destroying crops and livestock, and displacing local people.</p> <p>Somali diaspora groups such as HIRDA mobilise money and relief supplies across the Somali diaspora in Europe and America, which are then deployed by HIRDA Somalia staff and volunteers both in HIRDA's traditional region of operation (Gedo, South Somalia), and in other afflicted areas (such as Puntland) by HIRDA Somalia staff and volunteers. HIRDA have provided food and water supplies for IDP camps in Gedo, as well as building and supporting schools for IDP children.</p>
Purpose	To mobilise relief supplies and resources to people displaced by natural disasters
Benefits	<p>South-Central Somalia is one of the most dangerous environments in the world to operate in, due to ongoing conflict, most recently between militias such as Al-Shabaab and Somali government and AU forces. It is very difficult for relief agencies to operate there on a prolonged basis, even if using local staff. Diaspora groups such as HIRDA are able to access the area and have become adept at negotiating between sides to maintain service provision as far as possible. HIRDA has become a trusted provider of relief services and maternal and child health services in the region. Connection with local communities means HIRDA are able to mobilise relief supplies and community resources to areas affected by humanitarian crises, for example drought, famine, and other natural disasters.</p>



Challenges

Donor and Northern partner agency funding and procurement procedures can be rather slow and laborious, leading to missed opportunities for joint action with diaspora relief efforts. For example, in the case of the 2015 Puntland cyclone, HIRDA approached a number of aid and development agencies at the time for match-funding to upscale relief efforts, but these were not able to process requests for funding quickly enough before the window of opportunity had passed, affecting the numbers of people who could be helped. Operating in a conflict zone presents additional challenges, not least the need to negotiate effectively with different sides in the conflict and keeping channels of communication open. Diaspora groups delivering relief services and supplies in conflict zones have to deal with restrictions both in country of origin and also in countries of residence due to local and/or international security concerns.

Ownership

HIRDA enjoys a close connection with local people because they are their kith and kin, and maintain an active link with the people there. This means that there is a shared sense of ownership of, and responsibility towards, HIRDA projects delivered in Gedo, Somalia. HIRDA have thus been able to build exceptional trust with communities their projects serve.

Relevance

HIRDA's interventions are based on and are closely targeted to local needs. HIRDA staff regularly travel back from European countries of residence to carry out assessments of local needs, enabling an efficient approach to service delivery that aligns needs with limited resources available. Diaspora humanitarian efforts can be very valuable, especially as in the Somali context where ongoing conflict restricts the ability of other relief agencies to operate there.

Sustainability

HIRDA's humanitarian relief efforts do not rely solely on mobilising resources from conventional donors and development agencies, but draw to a large degree on their ability to mobilise money and resources from the diaspora quickly and effectively.

Replicability

Diaspora humanitarian relief operations are replicable in a range of disaster and/ or conflict scenarios, provided that diaspora actors are able to access and engage with local actors effectively. Diaspora kinship and other ties, combined with modern communications, means that the diaspora can act as first responders in humanitarian crises, relaying vital information on needs and local conditions. Diaspora relief efforts tend to be focused on the micro-level, and so effective coordination and communication is important

URL

www.hirda.org



LUNCH BOX GIFT



CASE
STUDY
19

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge Humanitarian response

Country Sierra Leone/UK

Organisation Lunchboxgift

Project Type Food relief to communities in crisis

Partners Campaign for Good Governance, YACAN

Description

The Lunchboxgift initiative was born out of the Ebola epidemic in the Western part of Africa. Our story starts in Sierra Leone where the lives of so many were turned upside down as the virus spread across the country. In September 2014, in an effort to control the infection rate, the whole country was locked down and people were not allowed to leave their homes for three days.

In partnership with two NGOs based in Sierra Leone (Campaign for Good Governance and YACAN), and with the permission of the Government, Lunchboxgift provided 2,600 hot meals to seven vulnerable communities in the capital city, Freetown. It built on the successes of this first deployment and went on to provide some 50,000 hot meals to hospitalised patients and frontline healthcare workers in the largest Ebola treatment centres.

Purpose To provide food relief to communities affected by Ebola



Provided vital food to vulnerable communities, patients and medical staff during the crisis. Hospital feeding was particularly necessary because the isolation of Ebola patients meant that their families could not get food to them in the usual way; it was also important to ensure that the national heroes and heroines working tirelessly on the Ebola frontline, received at least one freshly prepared meal while on duty.

Benefits

Post-Ebola, Lunchboxgift has started its first farming project in Boisana village in Sierra Leone, creating opportunities for employment, self-sufficiency and financial independence for the local community. Produce from the farm is used in our kitchens and surpluses are sold in the local market.

In 2016 in the UK, it partners with food related businesses to help alleviate food poverty in inner cities, supports food banks, and also serves freshly cooked lunches to homeless and vulnerable people. It also helps food producers and suppliers to improve their green credentials by encouraging them to donate short-codod food surpluses to Lunchboxgift, as a way of cutting down on food waste.

Challenges

Capacity and resource constraints, fundraising; recognition by authorities in Europe and Sierra Leone.

Ownership

Strong local connection with target communities in Sierra Leone increases the impact of their work, and makes it easier to support farming projects in particular.

Relevance

Post-Ebola, support to Sierra Leone's shattered economy is a priority. Lunchboxgift's efforts in reducing food waste in the UK is another example of their work in Europe.

Sustainability

Lunchboxgift relies on generous donations from its members, the public, and restaurants and business in the UK, which makes it more sustainable

Replicability

Project model is replicable in other humanitarian contexts as well as in Europe

URL

<https://www.lunchboxgift.com/>



Maghreb
Développement
Indien
Fédérations
Migrations
Océan
Solidarité
nationale
Arique
Forum
Regroupements
Organisations
Réseaux
Sud
Asie
Subsaharienne
Internationale



**CASE
STUDY
20**

Diaspora Skills and Knowledge	Maximising diaspora impact
Country	France, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haïti, Laos, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam.
Organisation	FORIM (Forum d'Organisations de solidarité internationale issues des migrations)
Project Type	PRA/OSIM - Technical and financial support programme
Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity, and Social Development, Ministry of the Interior (France)
Description	FORIM is a forum of diaspora and migrant organisations based in France. Its internationally renowned PRA/OSIM scheme provides small grants to assist ADDOs in France to deliver development projects in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. It provides match funding as well as technical support and project management expertise.
Purpose	To build the capacity of migrant organisations and to enable them to access match-funding and so gain autonomy; to contribute to a greater involvement of migrant organisations in activities for international development; to support the progress of migrants in education in development and participatory citizenship
Benefits	Support for projects enabling: Better access to health services (in particular women and children) or education (in particular girls); Access to drinking water, sanitation, and an improved environment (waste etc.); Economic development: business start-up or development, revenue generating activities, professional training; Rural and agricultural development; Social development, in particular for young people, the disadvantaged, or the handicapped.
Challenges	Strengthening member organisations through service agreements. The main challenges are found at the level of support for project holders and the quality of reports presented. The professionalism of project holders has been improved overall by a mandatory use of approved Support Operators (OPAP) and all FORIM members. Support Operators have played an essential role in supporting project holders, through information and training sessions, and writing workshops.



Ownership	<p>Lead partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity, and Social Development, Ministry of the Interior. Participation in decision-making: in all phases of the project. Participation in implementation: FORIM has delivered an information and communications campaign, enabling migrant organisations to be informed about PRA/OSIM and through the Support Operators to understand better the technical notes and the requirements made by the programme.</p>
Relevance	<p>The geographical diversity of the group (Asia, Africa, Latin America) has enabled FORIM members to note that, beyond cultural and linguistic differences, difficulties experienced were not so far apart, and that the tools to remedy these are often the same.</p>
Sustainability	<p>Duration: 3 years. Objectives met: Yes. Objectives are a development priority: Yes. Financial Resources: For the first time since the establishment of FORIM, the amount dedicated exclusively to PRA/OSIM projects has reached 730,000 Euros, as opposed to 500,000 Euros for the preceding PRA/OSIM round and 450,000 Euros in the one before that. This has translated into the confidence of FORIM's partners and the credibility they give to FORIM. The professionalization of project holders has been improved overall by the mandatory use of certified Support Operators (OPAP) and all FORIM members. Additional funding: Migrant organisations have to find 30% match-funding.</p>
Replicability	<p>Organisation representing diaspora actors gives credibility in countries of operation. Ability to negotiate with public authorities. Active intervention of migrant organisations on the ground. Partnership with all types of development stakeholders and actors</p>
URL	<p>www.forim.net</p>



Trainees
 at DDD1,
 Copenhagen,
 Denmark,
 November 2014

INTRODUCTION TO ADEPT

ADEPT emerged out of the pilot Africa-Europe Platform [AEP] project which ran from 2010 to 2013, as part of the Joint Africa-EU Strategic Partnership [JASP], agreed at the 2007 Lisbon summit. The ADEPT transition project ran from July 2014 to July 2017 and was implemented and managed by AFFORD (UK), with funding from the European Commission, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). ADEPT has been registered in Belgium as an AISBL since 2017.

ADEPT SERVICES & ACTIVITIES

1. **Monthly Digest (newsletter)** of current funding opportunities, jobs and policy events
2. **Monthly Webinar** engagement with ADEPT Executive Director and guest speakers
3. **Accredited Training** on 'Advocacy', 'Optimising Diaspora Return' and 'Planning & Fundraising'
4. **Diaspora Fellowships** for young diaspora professionals (21 to 35), based in Europe
5. **Capacity Development Support (CDS)** for ADDOs, through experienced consultants
6. **Diaspora Technical Support (DTS)** for partners in Africa, through diaspora experts
7. **Pool of Diaspora Consultants** offered to institutional partners seeking diaspora expertise
8. **Diaspora Development Dialogues (DDD)** with governments, civil society and institutions
9. **Social Media Engagement** for information dissemination and ongoing interaction
10. **High-Level Forum** participation at EU, AU, UN, GFMD and other global bodies and processes
11. **Policy Research and Consultation** to reach common positions on policy and strategic matters
12. **Directories and Databases** of members, ADDOs and diaspora-development partners
13. **Showcasing Best Practices** and innovations in diaspora development action
14. **Multimedia Campaigns** to provide positive narratives of Africa and of migrants and diasporas



High Level Panel of ADEPT's Second Diaspora Development Dialogue (DDD2), Valletta, Malta, 28 May 2015 – L to R: Gibril Faal (ADEPT), Martine Cassar (IOM Malta), Minister Abdramane Sylla (Mali), Khady Sakho (FORIM/ADEPT), Minister George Vella (Malta), Amb. Hanna Simon (Eritrea)

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AFRICA-EUROPE

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DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM