The first African Diaspora Expert Meeting took place between 5 and 7 March 2012 at the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in Eschborn, Germany. The aim of the meeting was to discuss and reach agreement on a structure for coordination and communication within the Africa-Europe Platform (AEP). Experts on the African Diaspora from 25 Member States of the EU, Switzerland and Norway participated in the conference, along with civil society representatives and government delegates from five pilot countries in Africa. The five African pilot countries from Africa participating in AEP are Angola, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Morocco and Senegal.

The aim of this first African Diaspora Expert Meeting was to support the African diaspora in Europe to organise itself. During the workshops, the round tables and the plenary discussions, the participants defined the rules of engagement, methods of working and mechanisms for constructing the Africa-Europe Platform. At the end of the meeting, they attended a training session on networking and capacity-building in lobbying policy-makers and socio-economic decision makers.

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THE NEED TO ADOPT RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

Since many organisations and a large number of actors are involved in the construction of the platform, there needed to be basic rules that would be followed. The “Rules of Engagement” were divided into five parts: (1) the rules and the objectives of the Africa-Europe Platform; (2) the structure and the timing of the implementation of the project, thematic groups and geographical groups; (3) the working methods and issues of membership; (4) members’ rights and obligations, and the different types of members; and (5) the Code of Conduct between members of the AEP.

The approach taken was to meet these criteria well before starting an online consultation developed by Dr Erick Tambo, a computer scientist who is originally from Cameroon and is a researcher at the University of Hagen in Germany.
ONLINE REGISTRATION TO JOIN THE PLATFORM

Similarly, a second African Diaspora Expert Meeting is planned to take place in Paris in November 2012 under the aegis of the Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations (FORIM), and will consider the draft statutes and the development of a guide on good practices in migration and development.

This participatory process will continue until December 2013 with the establishment of the Africa-Europe Platform at an operational level.

Arthur Yenga

No word for migrants from Belgian cooperation and development foundations

Brussels, 8 May 2012: Development cooperation foundations set up by minister Paul Magnette have been considering the issue of policy coherence for development (PCD). This is an ever more important issue now that public development aid no longer accounts for more than a marginal part of development finance flows. Effectively, while aid for development represented 70% of the North-South financing flow in 1970, it represents less than 1% today.

It follows that the financial relations between northern and southern countries have become much more complex than they were in the past. They involve more players, notably those in the private sector who often have conflicting objectives. There is, therefore, a growing tension between, on the one hand the financial interests of private investors, and on the other hand the development strategies set out by public authorities.

It should be noted here the target for Europeans public development aid of 0.7% of gross national income should be achieved by 2015.

INCONSISTENCIES ABOUND IN THE AREA OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

In the Belgian institutional context, it is important firstly to ensure coherence within Belgium by officially recognizing the regional international development and cooperation partners, which are Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels and the Directorate General for Development at a federal level. A mechanism has to be put in place to introduce co-management of international policies between the various decision making bodies.

This is especially true since the Southern partners in include many representative offices for each region or community each of which tend to act for themselves and do not consult one another. This often creates confusion and can ultimately damage the external image of Belgium.

It is also inconsistent to support small farmers in the South and simultaneously make them compete with subsidised European food products. Another inconsistency is the fact that capital flight in developing countries represents almost ten times the amount of development aid as a result of the proliferation of the tax havens on which economic powers feed.

This large number of inconsistencies obviously greatly diminishes the effectiveness of development, which is already being undermined by lower amounts of development aid as a result of the economic crisis in Western countries. This is why policy coherence, which was reaffirmed as being an objective of the European Union in the Treaty of Lisbon, is a major challenge in development policy.

MIGRANTS AND SOUTHERN COUNTRIES: THE OBJECTS BUT NOT THE SUBJECTS OF DEBATE

Paul Magnette should be credited with having opened the debate. In effect, the concept of policy coherence for development has been called for in Belgium since the 1990s by a number of players in the field of development cooperation. The question seems to have finally become a focal point for the Belgian Government.

However, beyond this timely initiative, the challenge is obviously to implement an institutional system which allows us to build sustainable coherence in development policy in Belgium. This involves taking into account the fact that the effectiveness of the development policies does not rely solely on the Minister for Cooperation. All ministers whose area of
work may have an impact on developing countries are implicated.

This implies, on the one hand, that the Prime Minister will take the initiative in bringing this issue to the highest level of government. It also implies, on the other hand, that that a legal mechanism will guarantee that future governments are also bound to take into account this dimension for the duration of the period in question.

From our point of view, the major deficiency that we note as part of the initiative is having completely ignored the role of African migrants and not working with partners in the southern countries on the debate.

This is the equivalent of treating a patient without letting them speak and asking them what is wrong.

This is even more the case given that strengthening coherence in development policy should be perceived, in the context of globalisation, as an instrument of public regulation. It should therefore dare to hope that in the future this will translate to and lead to the active involvement of policy in the North and the South (ministers and parliamentarians) and civil society bodies (Belgian NGOs and migrants) in order to provide a permanent mechanism for evaluating policies for co-development.

A.Y.

The essential role of the diaspora in building bridges between migration, trade and development

As part of the joint initiative by the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Dutch Consortium of Migrant Organizations (DCMS), leading experts from the diaspora, SME leaders, banks, development agencies and policy-makers from around the world met on Saturday 14 April 2012 in Frankfurt in Germany to discuss the relationship between enterprise (the private sector), migration and development. Around 90 people attended this event.

The central foci of the conference were, on the one hand, the growing interest in the development and trade sector for co-development, and on the other hand the momentum brought to trade and development by the diaspora.

In his opening remarks, Dr Uwe Kievelitz from the Center for International Migration and Development underlined the key position of the diaspora in building bridges in the triangle formed by trade, development and migration, hence his support for the initiative to bring together stakeholders to establish lasting relationships and build networks for concerted and better-structured action.

MIGRANTS ARE CATALYSTS FOR PROMOTING SOCIAL ECONOMY

Taking the floor, Ronald Lucardie from the Center of Migrant Organizations and former adviser to Cordaid (the Netherlands) noted the catalytic role that migrants play in the link between trade and social economy. He supported his statement by referring to the Ahilik system developed by the Turkish people living in the Netherlands, and by citing the example of the Indonesian diaspora which is undertaking a number of development and business creation projects in Indonesia.
These results reflect the policy changes introduced by the Dutch Government which gives a strong incentive to migrant organizations to strengthen their development projects. To this end, Ronald Lucardie encouraged migrants to build ties between themselves and to group together to speak with one voice and to influence policymakers.

James Ofwona, a successful businessman originally from Sudan who lives in Poland and in Sudan, explained in a very interesting manner why the southern regions are interested in European SMEs. He started his career as a fruit picker in Poland. Today, he is the owner of construction businesses, trade bodies and multimedia societies operating in a number of countries and employing more than 50 people. Using his example, he explained how starting a business can open the door to many other interesting and useful projects.

Estifanos Samuel, a representative from the Association of Ethiopian Students and Alumni in Germany (ESAAG) and the German Ethiopian Forum (FEM) emphasized the important of the Ethiopian diaspora in implementing development projects and in promoting business in Ethiopia, a country with an economic growth rate of 8% for 2012. Members of the Ethiopian diaspora have taken an active part in projects such as the construction of dams, agriculture and programs to educate the local population. He noted the intensive demographic growth in the Ethiopian population, which is the second largest in Africa. For its part, the Ethiopian Government has also made huge efforts to bring about a favourable investment climate to encourage the participation of entrepreneurs from the diaspora.

The African Continent has a lot of investment opportunities

Dr Hans-Peter Merz, a representative from the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in the Ruhr, outlined the complex challenges SMEs face when starting commercial activities in the various regions in the South. In support of his claim, he stated that obstacles for European SMEs would be multiplied by the increasing business market in Eastern Europe, Asia and South America. In addition to that, he claimed these obstacles would become huge in Africa in terms of the investment climate.

During the discussions following the speech, a number of participants responded that Africa is the future market and that European entrepreneurs would lose the competition with other investors from Asia and South America. For a lot of those contributing, the attractiveness of Africa as a place of production is increasing. Soon, Africa will be a market for more complex investment goods such as machines and information technology.

Dr Hüseyin Kurt illustrated the importance of the Turkish diaspora for the development of the private sector in Turkey in terms of South-South partnerships. He confirmed Turkish entrepreneurs’ significant investment in Africa.

In summary, the common position of the participants underlines the need to carry out deeper investigations and to start extensive research on the potential of enterprise for development, with a focus on contributions from the diaspora. These studies by experts from the diaspora could provide strong and convincing arguments for increasing the participation of SMEs in development.

Another recommendation was providing useful information for SMEs on how to invest and how to operate in southern countries.

Ronald Lucardie of the Center for Migrant Organizations in the Netherlands, and Peter Bonin, Director of the GIZ, both gave short evaluations of the conference and made predictions for the future. The whole concept of the conference was proposed jointly
by Stephanie Deubler (GIZ) and Rahime Diallo (African Diaspora Policy Centre, ADPC).

The second conference on the theme “Building Bridges: the Diaspora’s Role in the Promotion of Trade and Development” will be held next year in the Netherlands, under the auspices of the Center of Migrant Organizations in the Netherlands.

Rahime DIALLO
ADPC

Minister Abdellatif Maâzouz, responsible for Moroccans resident abroad, visits Dunkirk (France)

For his first international visit, as the new Minister responsible for Moroccans living abroad, Mr Maâzouz chose to go to France on 31 March 2012. When visiting Dunkirk at the invitation of CEFIR, a member of COSIM in the Nord pas de Calais region and FORIM, Minister Abdellatif Maâzouz met with various Moroccan diaspora associations. This diaspora is active in more than 70 countries and totals 4 million Moroccans worldwide.

ROOTING WITHOUT UPROOTING
Minister Maâzouz initially emphasized the strong commitment of his ministry to build on the network of associations to facilitate a relationship with the global Moroccan community. He then noted the commitment of his department to a major objective: “rooting without uprooting”.

To this end, policy implementation here has two main objectives:

(1) supporting associations working to improve integration in the host countries;

(2) supporting associations working to strengthen ties with Morocco, or those that carry out co-development activities.

The Minister believes that to support the association projects which meet the objectives mentioned above, the means have to be seen as levers. Finding match-funding is the key.

When it comes to different intervention methods, a particular focus is placed on transparency through appraising projects according to objective criteria; a call for more lasting projects will be launched and will be accessible on the Ministry’s site, with calls for tender for projects and clear guidelines about how successful bids are selected.

In terms of promoting fashionable projects, they have to be able to be evaluated: activities have to have a real, measurable impact which can be capitalised and transferred (knowledge transfer is desirable). In addition to this, projects have to enable the development of methods which streamline the functioning of associations.

The Minister also emphasized the general principles pursued by the system which is in place:

- Supporting capacity building in associations by supporting the establishment of better organisation and/or structure;

- Developing and/or improving the mesh structures which could help to support and guide people in putting together files;

- Focusing the Ministry’s actions on promising projects (avoiding a “mish-mash”), while fostering the capacity for initiative through innovative projects driven by new players.
EXPECTATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM MOROCCAN ASSOCIATIONS

The 60 associations present then spoke freely, expressing their wishes and their expectations. These associations represented the Moroccan diaspora and came from all over France, but also from Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain. They develop projects in their host countries and in Morocco.

Their wishes and suggestions were consistent with the conclusions of the e-consultation conducted as part of the framework of the Africa-Europe Platform and tended to confirm, if proof were needed, the entire point of this project.

Among the recommendations and propositions, the Moroccan associations:

- welcomed the proposal of a new working method, the desire for transparency and the support provided by the Ministry.
- requested that consideration be made of the difficulties facing pensioners in Morocco.
- proposed establishing a directory of associations of the Moroccan Diaspora in Europe.
- requested an improvement in the information and communication about the new system of inviting calls for project tenders. They also requested details on the evaluation criteria for projects selected.
- drew attention to the tendency to overcomplicate records of the responses to calls for projects, risking depriving emerging associations as well as goodwill.
- proposed increasing meetings of this type between the responsible associations and the Ministry.
- proposed creating a forum of associations to facilitate links between them and the exchange of best practice.
- proposed supporting associations in Morocco to improve the possibility of setting up joint projects between both sides of the Mediterranean.
- proposed supporting the existing skills among students to promote the provision of education, hospitality and support for Moroccan students in France (and elsewhere: Belgium, Spain, etc.?)

Monique Van-Lancke

Ambitious goal for the Global African Diaspora Summit

The first Global African Diaspora Summit took place from 23 to 25 May 2012 in Sandton, Johannesburg (South Africa) on the theme of “Creating of an Africa which is Unified and Integrated with its Diaspora”, in the presence of dozens of heads of state and government leaders from the African continent as well as representatives from the diaspora, migrant organisations and members of the “Congressional Black Caucus”, an entity which brings together parliamentarians of African descent in the Congress of the United States, elected representatives from the States of the Caribbean Community, representatives from the Office of the Pan-African Parliament and parliamentarians of African origin.

The opening ceremony of the summit was chaired by the South African President Jacob Zuma, together with the President of the African Union (AU) and President of Benin, Boni Yavi, and the President of the Commission of the AU, Jean Ping.

The AU has defined the African diaspora as being “individuals of African origin living outside of Africa,
regardless of their citizenship and their nationality, who want to contribute to the development of the continent and the construction of the AU”.

Historians estimate that between 1500 and 1900, around four million African slaves were taken to island plantations in the Indian Ocean, around eight million were taken to Mediterranean countries, and around 11 million were taken to the New World, according to a report by the South African Government.

We recall the summit of July 2011 in Malabo (Equatorial Guinea) at which the heads of state and government decided to launch the first Global African Diaspora Summit. This decision was actioned by the sixth ordinary session of the Permanent General Assembly of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council which took place at Port-of-Spain (Trinidad and Tobago) from 29-32 May 2011.

**GOOD RESOLUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE**

“The first Global African Diaspora Summit was a victory!” concluded Boni Yayi, President of the African Union, listing the priority projects approved in the establishing of an institution charged with identifying and repatriating African funds, launching an investment fund from the diaspora, and managing a database of professional skills in the African diaspora and reorganising this Global African Diaspora Summit.

African states also want to promote effective synergies between national programs for the diaspora and the transfer of knowledge. It is about engaging the African diaspora in the prevention, management and regulation of conflict, reconciliation and reconstructing ongoing dialogues. In short, this involves getting the African diaspora involved in the development of the continent.

Completion of the work led to major decisions, namely the preservation of the common heritage of Africa in the diaspora. Improving the brand image and reputation of Africa and coordinating media efforts of the new media to revive the brand image of the continent were also recommended at the summit. The two other projects involved the implementation of a market development program for the diaspora, which would serve as a framework for innovation and the spirit of enterprise of Africans as well as the creation of the African Institute for the Transfer of Funds.

The African diaspora transfers more than 40 million dollars to the continent every year, or 2.5% of African GDP and 2.5 times the official public development aid. Considered the “sixth African region”, the African diaspora has 112.65 million people in Latin America, 39.16 million people in North America, 13.56 million people in the Caribbean and 3.51 million people in Europe. Sub-Saharan countries receive around USD 10 billion from nationals in the diaspora each year, although in reality this amount may be more like USD 40 billion according to the World Bank. Thanks to the training and experiences that Africans abroad gain in their host countries, they contribute to economic growth in Africa via money transfers and investment or the creation of businesses.

The question is whether or not the AU will define clear mechanisms for involving the diaspora in the design of the continent’s development strategies. At the level of our platform, we are looking for partners which whom we can make the tools, the methodologies and best practices available for exchanges between the African diaspora in Europe and Africa.

Yéra DEMBELE
The Senegalese diaspora: spearheading the fight for political change

Since the 1990s, the Senegalese diaspora has often weighed heavily on Senegalese political life by influencing presidential elections. This was the case in the victory of Abdoulaye Wade over Abdou Diouf. The same strategy was used in 2012 to oust, in turn, Abdoulaye Wade and to hand the title of President of the Republic of Senegal to engineer Macky Sall, head of the APR, or Alliance for the Republic, party. The coalition which brought him to power was called “Bokk Yakaar” (United in Hope).

RECOGNITION OF POLITICAL ACTION FROM THE SENEGALESE DIASPORA

In many African countries, the contribution of migrants is appreciated as long as it is limited to economic and cultural contributions. When the demands extend to the political sphere, migrants are not always quite as welcome. Fortunately, this is not the case in Senegal. The actions of Senegalese people abroad is not limited to transferring money to the country to improve the living standards of family members who are still in Senegal. Senegalese migrants participate fully in raising awareness and sensitising the population to the choice of men to lead Senegal.

Economically speaking, the fact remains that the Senegalese diaspora is the number one provider of funds to Senegal. Official transfers of money total 40 billion CFA francs (around EUR 610 million) per year, with a peak of 567 billion CFA francs in 2007 (± EUR 865 million). This shows the weight of the Senegalese diaspora on the decision making mechanisms in the country of origin.

Senegalese people abroad have invested in new media and communication tools to counteract the strategies employed by the Wade camp. These include the number one internet portal in Africa, radio and open discussion forums with the public.

Among the recurrent criticisms of the Wade regime since his re-election in 2007 are his selfishness and excessive spending and property holdings. The outgoing President, Abdoulaye Wade, had set his son up to succeed him, preparing for a monarchical-type succession by changing the constitution to fit their aims.

Still worse, power is instilled by promoting terror in the country: the “thugs” on the street are a new reality. They are muscular or sporty, and are paid to create terror. Or they resort to using “thiantacounes” - terrorist followers of a Charlatan who is currently in prison for homicide.

Alioune DIOP (Project Officer CGMD) and S.E. Mr Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal

23 JUNE 2011 MARKS THE START OF A NEW ERA IN SENEGAL

In a move unprecedented in the history of Senegal, the people and political players have managed to take a common stance against Wade,

and so the 23 June movement was born. M23 is made up of politicians, civil society players, artists and engaged citizens. The movement was relayed in the diaspora by organising events outside of Senegal at a strategic level to raise international awareness. Click on the link to see an example of events in Brussels organised by the Senegalese diaspora in Belgium http://youtu.be/FQkBze6Hdwg.

Today, the Senegalese people are very cautious about the results of reports about the promises of the new regime. Senegalese people abroad hope to have a contact at the highest political level by reinstalling the Senegalese Foreign Minister.

Par Ir Alioune DIOP
Profile of the African diaspora in Finland

Independency: 6 November 1917
Area: 338,424 km²
Population: 5,404,956
Migrants (with Finish and foreign nationality): ca. 366,110
African migrants (with Finish and foreign nationality): ca. 33,494 = 0,62% of the total population

Ranking list of the 12 largest African diaspora groups

1. Somalis (16,028)
2. Nigerians (3,399)
3. Congolese (3,029)
4. Sudanese (2,435)
5. Ghanaian (2,010)
6. Moroccans (1,925)
7. Ethiopians (1,505)
8. Cameroonian (1,329)
9. Egyptians (1,056)
10. Angolans (887)
11. Gambians (861)
12. Algerians (787)

Migration to Finland

Almost half of all Africans living in Finland come from Somalia. With 16,028 members they are the largest group, followed by Nigerians (3,399), Congolese (3,029), Sudanese (2,435), Moroccans (1,925), Ethiopians (1,505) and Cameroonian (1,329). According to the political history of most of these countries, the big majority of Africans were Asylum seekers (70%). Other causes of migration relate to family reunion, education and work. During the 1990s, most of the Africans migrated to Finland, when wars in Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia and armed conflicts in Nigeria reached a climax.

Networking level of African Diaspora Organisations in Finland

Before 2012, ADOs operated separately or specifically in the context of either their region or country of origin. Recently, they have started to set up a national umbrella organisation to connect all diaspora organisations active in Co-development. The first nation-wide meeting is scheduled for this year 2012. The aim of the network building on the national level is to enable the ADOs engaged in Co-development to speak with one voice and is supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Supporting institutions and organisations

In line with the policy of other Scandinavian countries, Finland opened its doors wide to receive migrants. A lot of organisations are active in Co-development.

Financial Department for Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs supports Finnish non-governmental organisations’ (NGOs) development cooperation and information activities with approximately € 74 million per year. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs allocates development cooperation funds to international and regional non-governmental organisations (NGOs) whose activities are in line with Finland's development policy priorities and goals. This support complements

KEPA

KEPA is the Finnish civil society’s leading expert organisation on development policy issues. It is the umbrella organisation for Finnish co-development civil society organisations (CSOs). KEPA provides training and advice for CSOs in Finland, and for their partners in developing countries through country and regional offices on three continents.

1 The Numbers of the 2nd, 3rd & 4th generation are often excluded from the numbers of diaspora groups. According to statistics the multiplicator is 2,168 to receive the approximate number of the total diaspora population including those with a national passport.
Finland's development policy and inter-governmental development cooperation in the sectors and activities with strategic importance. In accordance with the government resolution, Finland concentrates on a few organisations with which the government conducts an active dialogue.

**KEPA**’s member organisations include 300 Finnish CSOs working in development cooperation or are affiliated with development and global issues. Members range from major CSOs to small associations run by a few active members. http://www.kepa.fi/international/english

**RAY**
RAY is an important Finnish donor organisation supporting NGOs in Finland operating in the social and health sector. African diaspora organisations can apply for funds on a quarterly basis. https://www.ray.fi/en/beneficiaries/

**Somali Diaspora Organisations**


http://www.intermin.fi/intermin/home.nsf/pages/index_eng

**Somali Diaspora organisations and associations**

**The Finish Somali Network** is an umbrella organisation of 31 Somali diaspora organisations:

Berri-Somal Kehitys ry, Gannaane ry, Galmugur ry, Golis Naisten Yhdistys ry, Hiiraan Community Development ry, Horisontti Team ry, Horn Organisation for Peace and Democracy Building ry, Itä-Afrikan rauha ja kehitys ry, Kanava Nuoriso ry, Kirkon Ulkomaanavun säätiö, Landers ry, Lääkärin Sosiaalinen Vastuu ry, Puntland Community ry, R3-Maahanmuuttajanuorten tuki ry, Rural Development and Relief Agency (RDA) ry, Sahan International Relief Association ry, Saheed ry, Sateenvarjo ry, Social Empowerment Organisation (SEMO) ry, Sodepa ry - Social Development And Environmental Protection Association, Solidaarisuus, Somali Health Professionals in Nordic Countries SOMHELP ry, Somali Reconstruction And Social Development ry (SORASOD), Somaliland Seura ry, Somaliiväen Yhdistys Midimo ry, Somali Social Development Association ry (SSDA), SOMEFIN ry - Somali eteläisen alueen kehitysyhdistys, Sool, Sanaag & Hawd Development Agency ry (SSHDA), Suomen Ogadenilaisten yhdistys ry, Taakuleeye ry, Yku-yhdistys ry - Ympäristö, Kulttuuri ja Urheilu

Further links about the African Diaspora in Finland

http://www.afrik-news.com/pressrelease4550.html
http://www.fbcwestafrica.org/component/content/?view=featured

**Somali Diaspora Organisations besides Somali organisations**

**Ghanaian Community:**

**African Civil Society Finland (ACSF):**
http://www.monimos.fi/organizations/the-african-civil-society-finland-ry-acsf/

**Sudanese Christian Fellowship Finland:**
http://scfinfinland.webs.com/

**Specifics and particularities of the African Diaspora in Finland**

With 0,62% of the total population the African Diaspora is relatively small. In numbers, they are dominated by the Somali community which represents with 47% of the African diaspora the largest non-European migrant group. As a consequence, the African diaspora is only lightly connected. However, a lot of institutions are supporting co-development projects and programs and offer funds the diaspora can apply for. Furthermore, the African diaspora is about to build an umbrella organisation for co-development.
Did you know?

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS IN RWANDA – MISSIONS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

As part of the “MIDA Health Rwanda” project, the IOM office in Rwanda is currently looking for experts on the Rwandan diaspora working in the field of healthcare.

For more information, please go to www.jobs.rwandandiaspora.gov.rw.

Please note that the “MIDA Health Rwanda” is a project of IOM Rwanda and is therefore independent of the MIDA Great Lakes Programme. Data management and contact details and missions organised as part of the MIDA Health Rwanda project are the responsibility of the IOM in Kigali. If you have any questions, please contact Mr Yves Kaza at ykaza@iom.int.

www.ae-platform.org

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