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**African Diaspora Engagement to their Home Countries: A Comparative
Analysis between Ethiopia and Nigeria**

**A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree
of Master of Arts in African Studies (Human and Economic Development
in Africa)**

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ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
UNESCO	United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
IOM	International Organization for Migration
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
MPI	Migration Policy Institute
UN DESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
AfDB	African Development Bank
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
USAID	United States of America International Development
WB	World Bank
DDI	Diaspora Direct Investment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GMG	Global Migration Group
GCIM	Global Commission on International Migration
DEI	Diaspora Engagement Institutions
ADP	African Diaspora Programme
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
NIDO	Nigerian in Diaspora Organization
NiDCOM	Nigerian in Diaspora Commission
EDTF	Ethiopian Diaspora Trust Fund
EDA	Ethiopian Diaspora Agency
OLF	Oromo Liberation Front
ADLI	Agriculture led Industrialization

Abstract

Because of precious role of diasporain development, the African Union has recognized diaspora as its sixth region. For the continent having a financing gap of \$67.6-\$107.5 billion diaspora engagement is one of the most essential matters that requires cohesive policies and road map. The actual engagement of African diaspora to their home countries are not synchronized with its potential resources. With regard to these facts, this study sought to explore gaps in African diaspora engagement to their home countries (with special emphasis of Ethiopia and Nigeria).

Questionnaires and interviews are used as tools of the study. Extensive desk reviews were also employed to explore how home countries leverage their overseas population. In documentary review techniques policies, institutions and actions that shape Diaspora engagement has discussed.

The study reveals that Nigeria has institutions that are more robust, better financial system, better diaspora community organizations than Ethiopia, which enables Nigeria to have better engagement of diaspora in Africa. It also disclosed fragile diaspora institutions, malaise of domestic politics, insubstantial financial system and some others factors are identified as factors that underutilized diaspora engagement in Ethiopia.

This study recommends that establishing feasible diaspora institutions and fixing financial systems are the forefront issues that Ethiopia should deals to intensify its diaspora engagement. It is necessary to improve state-diaspora relations, which as strong spill over effects on diaspora engagement. Finally, more research is needed to guide means of structuring diaspora institutions and mapping in a less expensive manner.

Key Words: Diaspora, Development, Diaspora Engagement, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Diaspora Engagement Typologies.

Chapter One

1.1. Background of the Study

Migration phenomenon is intrinsically linked to the history of human beings. As Historians substantiate, migration starts with Hominids out of Africa. After that, millions left their birthplace to live elsewhere for various reasons. In academic discourse, the Greek term diaspora has emerged as a key analytical concept to shed light on different process of (violent) dispersal and resettlement of groups, often caused by a collective traumatic event that continues to haunt later generations (Nehl, 2016: 39). Even though Greeks initially used the term “Diaspora”, most of literatures linked the origin of diaspora to the Jewish context, where the persecution and expulsion led to the dispersal of Jews with the fond hope of returning to the motherland one day (Akyeampong, 200). However, in recent times, the term refers to any persons that has been dispersed out of their homeland and maintain ties with their countries of origin. Unlike ancient times, globalization and technological revolution profoundly simplifies the movement of peoples in a contemporary world. Most importantly, the second half of the twentieth century, marked an immense number of populations shift due to political, economic and social factors

Due to various reasons, Africans migrated before, during and after colonization. The underlying arguments are that African migration is high and increasing, mainly directed towards Europe and USA; driven by poverty and Violence. According to Goldschmidt (2006) and Lutterbeck (2006) African high rate migrants are attributed to extreme poverty, Starvation, warfare and environmental degradation amalgamate into an image of African misery. It is believed that the agglomeration of migrants that makes the current Diasporas.

Now, the term diaspora is becoming the catching word through mainstream Medias, policy makers, government institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, International Organizations etc. Regional, Sub-regional, Continental and Global institutions are also recognizing diaspora as one of the crucial actors of development. As Shepperson, G. cited in Chambers, G (2018), noted the progress of diaspora as an intellectual concept and academic discipline, the African Diaspora has evolved since its popular usage at the UNESCO International Congress of African Historians in Tanzania in 1965. Afterwards, countries have been embarked on various approaches of engaging diaspora communities in their respective development initiative. Similarly, many state and non-state institutions have been also participated in elaborating diaspora-development nexus.

Then, African Union (2005) defines African Diaspora as “consisting of people of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union. According to Ethiopian Diaspora Policy (2012), Ethiopian Diaspora means Ethiopians and Ethiopian origins that live outside Ethiopia. In the Nigerian Context (2016), Nigerian Diaspora refers to any Nigerians who lives and works abroad and has interest in contributing to the socio-economic, political, technological and industrial development of Nigeria. Here the definition of diaspora given by African Union and Nigeria are similar by considering the willingness of expatriates to their home countries development. Nevertheless, the Ethiopian definition of diaspora does not consider the willingness. In fact this difference confirms as there is no single accepted definition of the term diaspora (Bauböck & Faist, 2010).

Traditionally African diaspora in Europe, North America and other parts of the world has been the result of successive emigrations rooted to slave and slavery and colonialism. In the modern times the fear for persecutions, conflicts, wars, environmental effects and the aspiration for better economies are some of the reason for migration. Contemporarily, Africa is one of the top continents having the largest number of Diasporas. Plaza & Ratha (2011) indicates that African countries, in both North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa, have over 30 Million Diasporas. In this regard, Nigeria and Ethiopia are also the top owners of diaspora communities.

Nigeria and Ethiopia are the two largest countries in Africa in terms of population and socio-cultural diversity. Nigeria with the population of over 200 million has over 250 ethnic groups. The Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo are identified as the dominant ethnic groups (CIA Fact book, 2018). Ethiopia with the population estimated to 110 million has over 80 ethnic groups in which Oromo, Amhara, Somale, Tigre, Sidama and Wolaita are the major ethnic groups (CIA, Factbook, 2017). On the other hand, both countries have similar happenings that produced many emigrants. In Both Nigeria and Ethiopia, the last quarter of twentieth century marked political instabilities caused by military rule, which had created the large number of emigrants, today, 's diaspora. In addition, environmental effects, conflicts and aspiration for descent jobs were also important contributing factors for thousands of emigrants.

However, the exact numbers are not identified; both Nigeria and Ethiopia have large number of diasporas. The estimate number of Ethiopia and Nigeria's diaspora are towards 3 million and above 2-5 Million respectively (IOM, 2018; <http://www.nigeriandiaspora.com>). In case

of Nigeria, one of the significant problems is absence of diaspora documentation. Chairperson of Nigerian House of Representatives Committee on diaspora Affairs, Hon Abike Dabiri-Erewa spoke to Sahara TV Adeola Fayehon (February 2015), indicates as there is no record of how many Nigerians are living in diaspora. Besides, even though consensus lacks on the exact number of Diasporas, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Ghana are recognized as the top diaspora holders in USA and Europe (Pew Research Centre, 2017). However, According to World Bank Migration and Remittance Brief (2018) Nigeria received the largest inflow of remittances in Africa with 65% of its total and 2 percent of global inflow.

The United States of America is the largest immigrant holder in the world. More than 40 million people living in the USA were born in another country, accounting about one fifth of the global migrants. Even if, the exact number is not well known, Ethiopia and Nigerian are at the top of developing countries with high migrants in the United States of America. Approximately 327,000 Nigerian immigrants and their children (the first and second generation) live in the USA and Nigeria is the largest source of African immigration to the United States (Migration Policy Institute, 2015). Similarly, According to Migration Policy Institute (2014) Approximately 251,000 Ethiopian immigrants and their children (first and Second generations) live in the United States and constitute the second largest African immigrant group after Nigeria.

Next to the United States of America, large number of African diasporas are found in Europe. According to Stephen Small (2018), there are over 7 million black people in Europe today by which men people of African descent typically described as sub-Saharan Africans and descendants from across Americans. UK, France, Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal, Spain Germany, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Republic of Ireland host the substantial number of diaspora.

1.2.Statement of the Problem

With its manifold definitions and debate on the term in academia and policy makers, there is no single accepted definition of the term diaspora, neither there is no legal recognition of the term which consequently has given rise to many different meanings and interpretations. For the purpose of this paper, the proposed definition of diaspora is members of ethnic and national communities, who have left, but maintain links with their homelands. World migration Report, 2018: 305). In this regard, the thesis will be conducted by considering

Diaspora definition given by IOM, African Union (2005), Ethiopian and Nigerian Diaspora policies.

According to UN report (2017) an estimated 271 million emigrants are living across the world an increase of 51 million since 2010 (United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs, UN DESA, 2019). Though, there are a lot of debate on issues of active emigrants, diaspora are becoming invaluable source of finance for developing countries, where it surpasses the external trade, tourism and foreign direct investment inflows. Officially recorded annual remittance flow to low- and middle-income countries reached 529 billion USD in 2018, an increase of 9.6 percent over the previous record of 483 billion in 2017 (WB report, 2018). Therefore, remittance has becoming the largest source of external financing in developing countries.

Broadly speaking, the engagement of Diasporas in the overall development initiative of their countries are and massive. Africa is one of the poorest continents aspiring to escape poverty and Hunger. The attempt of relieving African citizens from wretched life has the largest investment gaps. According to African Development Bank (2019) the continent of Africa needs amount to \$130-\$170 billion a year, with a financing gap in the range of \$67.6-\$107.5 billion.¹ Therefore, engaging their diaspora is not the issue of preference.

At national level too countries are embarking on ways of financing their development programmes. Ethiopia and Nigeria have also a development ambition of reaching lower middle-income class by 2025 and being one of the twenty largest global economies by 2020 respectively (GTP II: 2015; Nigeria Vision 2020; 2010). To materialize this ambition, the two governments have established diaspora strategies in order to better guide remittances and investments that increase their development plan. Plaza (2011) reaffirmed the fact that diaspora of developing countries can be a potent force for the development of their countries of origin, through remittances, but also, importantly through promotion of trade, investments, and research, innovation and knowledge and technology transfers.

Despite this fact, African diaspora engagements are not at optimum level due to various reasons. Previous diaspora studies like Ben Lampert (2014) claimed that African diasporas are not seemingly as effective as development agents in Africa setting as they have proven thus far in other regions.

¹https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2018AEO/African_Economic_Outlook_2018_-_EN_Chapter3.pdf

Due to many reasons, diaspora engagement in Ethiopia is too the lowest as we compared to Nigeria. According to estimates, Nigeria and Ethiopia have equal number of diaspora ranging between two to three million. Besides, out of Sub-Saharan Africa Nigeria and Ethiopia have the largest and active diasporas in the United States of America respectively. However, in 2019, Nigeria has received more than 25 billion USD remittances, whereas Ethiopia received less than 2 billion USD.² This large number of remittance discrepancies clearly depicts underperformance of diaspora engagement in Ethiopia.

World Bank (2017) studies indicate that due to the cost of transfer in sub-Saharan Africa is 20% higher than the rest of the world remittance flows are switched to informal systems. On the other hand, costs of transfers are also substantiated as one of the reason for formal flows of remittance. For instance, the Ethiopian official exchange rate in the month of February 20120 is 30 percent less than the black market exchange rate.

Moreover, Tegwad Alebachew (2017) in his Ethiopian diaspora study elaborates that citizens in the diaspora may engage in the politics of their country of origin at different capacity such as participating in voting as sponsors, financing political parties, shaping political ideologies, policy making, democratization and accounting the government. However, in the last three decades, Ethiopian Diaspora state relations were characterized by antagonistic and diaspora themselves one against the other. Various studies including Tegwad Alebachew (2017) depicted Ethiopian diaspora as one of the most disunited and fragile diasporas which hampered effective diaspora engagement. There is doubt on the fact that ideological and political rifts, can led Ethiopian diaspora to mixed reaction towards policy of engagement. Early diaspora studies by Chacko & Gebre (2007) noted that concerns such as the security of their investment and ideological clashes with the government in power prevent widespread Ethiopian diaspora engagement.

In general, Nigeria and Ethiopia recognized diaspora as one of the key resource in economic development of respective countries and have therefore invested significant resources into developing institutions and policies to engage diaspora. However, New data from world remit, a leading online money transfer service has rated Nigeria the largest remittance receiving country in Africa(allafrica.com, 08, March 2018). In the case of Ethiopia, despite increasing flows of remittances, informal financial flows are causing a loss of foreign exchange. According to IOM report of (2018) the remittance inflow from Ethiopian living in

² <http://www.worldbank.org/>

the USA, UK and Italy is below expectations. Due to this and many other facts diaspora are becoming common issues of dialogue among international communities and policy makers.

Nigeria and Ethiopia are the two largest populous countries in Africa respectively and have one of the biggest numbers of overseas Diasporas. They are also regarded as one of the world's fastest growing economies in recent years. Even though they are top five Diaspora owners compared to other countries in Africa, the two countries have huge discrepancies in enhancing diaspora engagement to their home countries. For instance, Nigeria receives about 67.0% of the total remittance received in the sub-Saharan Africa Region³. However, the remittance goes to Ethiopia is very smaller amount contrary to its large diasporas. In this regard, not only the number accounts for immense remittance grow but it is a result of robust multiple Diaspora institutions including diverse bank and non-bank institutions⁴. Therefore this study explores the prevailing gaps in the engagement of diaspora to their home countries that might be constrained by policies, institutions and other factors. It also examines the means of unlocking potential benefits getting from Diasporas by creating conducive diaspora engagement practices.

1.3.Objectives of the Study

I. General Objective

This thesis has both general and specific objectives. The general objective of the study is to explore African diaspora engagement in their home countries (pertinent to Nigeria and Ethiopian). Besides, the study has an objective to explore the wide-ranging circumstance of policies, institutional arrangements and incentive packages that accelerate and slow down diaspora engagement to their home countries.

II. Specific Objectives

- i. To examine institutional frameworks, policies and incentives that encourages diaspora engagement.
- ii. To hint good practices, policies and strategies learnt from Nigeria, since it has firm institutions that encourage diaspora and also among top ten global remittance beneficiaries.

³ See the detail <https://www.prnewswire.com/https://www.kenresearch.com/banking-financial-services-and-insurance/financial-services/nigeria-remittance-bill-payment-market/142292-93.html>

⁴ Ibid

1.4. Research Questions

- i. What are resources available in diaspora communities?
- ii. What type of policies, institutional framework and incentives maximize diaspora engagement?
- iii. What factors holdback diaspora communities' engagement to their home countries?

1.5. Research Method and Method of Data collection

I. Research Method

One of the first steps in planning a research project is to think about the appropriate method to use. Accordingly, exploratory research design is employed where as comparative analysis is given due attention. Given (2008) noted that exploratory research is interpretive research as it is used to answer questions like what, why and how which enables to create a better understanding of the existing problem

Thus, in terms of method the thesis employs qualitative method with interpretive technique to get reliable findings and conclusion. Cohen et al., (2007) argues that a qualitative study depends much on interpretation. Furthermore, according to Creswell (2008) qualitative approach deals with analysing data, or categorizing this data and finally making interpretation in order to grasp a meaning out of the collected data. This study will mainly focus on diaspora communities' engagement to their home countries with emphasis given to Nigerian and Ethiopian. Therefore, in this view qualitative method enables the researcher to investigate the relationships and differences using rigorous and systematic methods of analysis of trends and themes.

In the contemporary international system, migration and diaspora are grasping every one's attention. Developing countries are at forefront in prophesying diaspora community's engagement in their home countries development. Ethiopia and Nigeria, the two largest developing countries are also holding the large number of diasporas in USA and other parts of the world. In this regard in order to answer the main questions of the research; what are resources available in diaspora communities living in the USA and What type of institutional framework and incentives maximize diaspora contribution, qualitative methodology is ideal choice. According to Cropley (2015) in qualitative research it is important to investigate

questions involving the intentions and purposes of the people, why? How and what? Are important, when looking at social science phenomena, not just “How Much?”

II. Method of Data Collection

In conducting a research, the selection of appropriate data collection instruments is crucial. In this thesis both Primary and secondary sources were used to get pertinent data. Accordingly, the following data are employed in this study.

- A. **Document Analysis;** According to Bowen (2009), document analysis can provide background information and broad coverage of data, and therefore helpful in contextualizing one’s research within its subject of field (Bowen, 2009). Moreover, Document analysis can also point to questions that need to be asked or to situations that need to be observed, making the use of document analysis a way to ensure your research is critical and comprehensive (Ibid). Accordingly, the researcher used books, policies, guidelines, websites, publications, proclamations, articles and other document relevant to diaspora engagement to their home countries with special attention to Ethiopia and Nigeria.
- B. **Questionnaires;** On the basis of purposive sampling, the questionnaires were distributed to 45 respondents made up of staff of Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Embassies, Consulates of Nigerian (10 diplomats) and Ethiopian (20 diplomats) and fifteen Ethiopian Diaspora specifically who are living in Italy. Out of total questionnaires, properly, filled, and returned were thirty-eight. The distributed questionnaires were close and open-ended questions.
- C. **Interview:** there are different types of interview in qualitative research, but in this study, semi-structured interview were used to get flexibility to gain appropriate data. Adams, W. (2015) noted that the semi- structured interview employs a blend of closed and open ended questions, often accompanied by follow-up why or how questions. Four interviews were made with Ethiopia and Nigerian Embassy officials in charge of Diaspora Affairs. The purpose of the interview is to investigate views, experiences and factors that accelerate and holdback diaspora engagement to their home countries.
- D. **Video Analysis:** Some YouTube videos that have connection with the study discusses on the issue at stake are analysed and integrated in the process of final analysis. With regard to video analysis, various discussions made by the Government of Ethiopia and Nigeria with their respective diasporas as well as scholarly discussion in the area are

extensively used, and mostly the discussions are focused means of boosting diaspora engagement by identifying obstacles.

- E. **Websites:** various reliable government websites that have valuable data to the study and the data are analysed and used properly in the study.

1.6.The Scope of the Study

The scope of this thesis stretches from 1990s, which marked the new era of globalization that hastened the free movement of peoples across the borders. Additionally, regime change were took place in both Nigeria and Ethiopia which ends officially recognized dictatorship and marks the beginning of diaspora talk in both countries. Moreover, it was 1990 onwards that Nigeria and Ethiopia sent the highest number of migrants. Due to all these factors African Diaspora engagement to their home countries (with special emphasis of Nigeria and Ethiopia) since 1990 is the coverage of this research.

The focal point of the study is exploring a comparison between Ethiopia and Nigeria towards diaspora engagement to their home countries. This does not mean the study abandoned the overview of African diaspora engagement. Besides, the thesis tried to disclose the factors that hinder and accelerate diaspora engagement such as policies, strategies, institutional frameworks, politics and others.

1.7.Limitation of the Study

Although the research has reached its aims, the findings of this study have to be seen in the light of some limitations. The primary limitation of the study is limited access to data from respondents and organizations due to the outbreak of COVID-19. Therefore, to generate findings that are more reliable the study should have involved more participants of officials from different levels who are working on Diaspora matters in Nigeria and Ethiopia. Secondly, lack of previous studies on the subject matter has also created some limitations on the interpretations of this study's finding. Lastly, a financial constraint during the course of the study has also posed restrictions.

1.8.Significance of the study

Since the literature in the area is scarce, this study has some important worth for everyone who interested to know African diaspora engagement to his or her home countries development in general, Nigerian, and Ethiopian in particular. Practically speaking, even if,

there are some diaspora studies in Africa, the full pictures of Ethiopian and Nigerian diaspora engagement are not well sight seen. Therefore, this study would present the realistic image of Nigerian and Ethiopian Diaspora engagement, factors that hinder and enhance their diaspora engagement. It also attempts to provide relevant policy inputs for diaspora strategy decision makers especially in Ethiopia. On the other hand, it could also benefit the governments, non-governmental organizations, higher institution students and an individual seeks to know Ethiopian and Nigerian diaspora community's contribution in their home countries development.

1.9.Organization of the Study

This thesis encompasses five chapters. The first chapter discusses introductory parts such as brief overview of the area of the study, problems and objectives of the study. The second chapter covers the theoretical (literature reviews) parts discussing about conceptual clarifications of diaspora engagement and diaspora-development nexus. In this Chapter History and trends of African Diaspora in general and Ethiopia and Nigerian in particular are discussed. In the third chapter methods, materials and procedure used in doing the thesis, and the definition of terms are also dealt. Chapter Four is the core of the study presenting and analyzing the data. In this chapter the actual engagement of diaspora, diaspora policies and institutions, incentives packages that maximize diaspora engagement are discussed. Similarly it attempts to understand factors nature of institutions that intensify diaspora engagement. Finally, the last chapter presents, conclusions and the way forward (recommendations).

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

2.1. Overview Picture of African Diaspora

Within the literature, three different types of African diaspora are identified: those that look to their homeland outside Africa; those that are considered as diasporic mainly as part of a much larger diaspora living in other continents; and finally indigenous African diasporas who look to their origins in different parts of Africa and where the majority population remain within the continent (Bakewell, 2008).

The movement of Africans in and out of the continent began long before George Shepperson and Joseph E. Harris coined the term African diaspora in 1968 and certainly before

European-controlled transatlantic slavery (Zeleza 2005). Yet, the transatlantic slave trade is often used as the starting point of the forced migration of Africans in the field of African Diaspora studies. According to Paul Tiyambe Zeleza (2008), this reduces the pattern of dispersal of Africans to the slave trade. The Atlantic model used to conceptualize the dispersal of Africans (Ifekwunigwe 2003) has also been challenged by prominent African Scholars like Cheikh Anta Diop (1990) who asserts that there is archaeological evidence which proves that continental Africans were subjected to forced migration around the world before the Atlantic slavery. As well as historical evidence of the voluntary international migration of Africans, such as Egyptian and Ethiopian seafarers, trans-Saharan and Moorish traders and the Mandingo mariners, before the transatlantic slave trade (Koser, 2003). Furthermore, there are historical accounts of African settler communities that can be traced back to two thousand years ago in Europe particularly in the southern Mediterranean from Rome to Andalusia Spain, in Russia and Britain (Zeleza, 2008). Thus, many African scholars have collectively advocated for the literature to move away from making the transatlantic slave trade the starting point of African migration. As they believe that the focus on slavery risks distracting people from post-slavery migrations of Africans. Khalid Koser (2003) explains a preoccupation with slavery and its descendants has diverted our attention from striking new patterns and processes associated with recent migration. However, despite these African analysts making their position in this debate clear, there is still some ambivalence amongst contributors in determining the exact starting point of African dispersal.

Notwithstanding the debates about the starting point of African migration, the intention of this research is to investigate the connections with the modern post-slavery. African Diasporas have with their countries of origin, which drives them to contribute to the development and emotionally attached at home. As such, this research will adopt the African Union's definition of the African diaspora because it is flexible and emphasizes their relationship to development and origin country. The African Diaspora consists of peoples of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union. (AU Report, 2005).

2.2. Definition of Terms

I. Diaspora

The term Diaspora is derived from a Greek term referring to scatter about and has been used to describe Jewish situations during Babylonian Captivity and the Roman occupation of Palestine (Ages, 1973). Besides, most traditional writers linked diaspora to Jews, Greeks, and Armenians and later include Black Africans.⁵ According to Cohen (1997) to the ancient Greeks, diaspora was associated with Migration and Colonization. Today it often appears to be used to refer to any group of migrants and their descendants who maintain a link with their place of origin (Safran, 1991). Diaspora groups are mostly defined concerning a home- place where they originate from and in terms of emotional attachment. The expanding definition and academic interest in diasporas have produced a massive literature across a range of disciplines. Given the rapid multiplication of the term Diaspora, it is essential to look some definitions. Robin Cohen (1999: 29) forwards around nine defining features of Diaspora as follow:

- I. Dispersal from an original homeland, often traumatically
- II. Alternatively, the expansion from a homeland in search of work, in pursuit of trade or further colonial ambitions
- III. collective memory and myth about homeland
- IV. An idealization of putative ancestral home and collective commitment to its maintenance
- V. The development of a return movement
- VI. A strong ethnic group consciousness sustained over a long period
- VII. A troubled relationship with host societies, suggesting lack of acceptance at least
- VIII. A sense of empathy and solidarity with co-ethnic members

⁵ Vinson, B. (2006) elaborates the phrase "African Diaspora," as it arose in the 1950s and 1960s was to address a problem in the formulation of Pan-Africanism. In being an umbrella term for collective, global black activism, Pan-Africanism unintentionally (and ironically) homogenized the diversity of experiences that were possible within black international from the politically charged meanings of Pan-Africanism, could better account for the multiplicities of the black experience, while at the same time stopping short of providing an explanatory, unifying, and homogenizing meta- narrative. However, these early conceptualizations of the African Diaspora did not materialize as anticipated.

IX. A possibility of distinctive creative, enriching life in host countries with a tolerance for pluralism

With these criteria in mind, it is useful to look at how the concept of African Diaspora emerged in the literature and how it has changed its focus from the general continent-wide Africa to multiple African diasporas associated with different national and ethnic groups. According to Alpers (2001), the term African Diaspora was first used in 1965 at the international congress of African History at the University of Dar es Salaam by George Shepperson who drew parallels between the dispersion of Africans caused by slavery and imperialism to the experiences of Jews. This definition narrows the causes of dispersion and dispersed communities to a single African Diaspora. With the expansion of diaspora studies, the outlook of researchers has shifted from the slave and colonialism diaspora to other dispersals of many different nationals of Africa. Now the literature illustrates attention to multiple African diasporas arising from migrations from different parts of the continent, differentiated by national, ethnic, religious and other boundaries. Taking into consideration this fact, African Union (2005) defines African Diaspora as “consisting of people of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union.

Moreover, Ethiopian Diaspora Policy (2013) defines Ethiopian Diaspora as Ethiopians and foreign nationals of Ethiopian origins that live outside Ethiopia. Besides, the newly established Ethiopian Diaspora Agency elaborates the definition of diaspora as all Ethiopians and generations of Ethiopians who left their country due to political, economic or social issues and who has rights, benefits and also citizenship responsibilities.⁶ The Nigerian Diaspora policy (2019) explains Nigerian Diaspora as many Nigerians who live and work abroad and has interest in contributing to the socio-economic, political, technological and industrial development of Nigeria. Thus, in recent years the definition of the term has stretched and often often appears to be used to refer any group of international migrants and

⁶ See the detail in the website of Ethiopian Diaspora Agency (<https://www.ethiopiandiasporaagency.org/>) the Diaspora of Ethiopia includes all Ethiopians and generations of Ethiopians who have left their country due to political, economic or social issues and are living in different parts of the world.

their descendants who maintain a link with their place of origin. As a result, it is easy to find references to diaspora from almost any national policies.

II. Development

Defining the term ‘development’ is not an easy task because it is used in different ways by the different academic disciplines engaged in the field of development studies (de Kadt 1974). For example, development economists define development using economic indicators like gross domestic product (GDP), per capita income and would conceptualize it using an economic model (Moyo, 2011). In contrast, development sociologists such as Barnett (1988) and Harris (1989) would define development on a broader canvas as the enrichment of human life (Sen 1999) in which desirable socio-economic changes contribute to improved quality of life and living conditions for the majority of people within a locality (Wanyama 2013). The indicators of living conditions include education, employment, health, infrastructure, income, shelter, and equality. Development is an all-encompassing notion that expresses changes in living standards of the peoples. According to UNDP (1990) Development is an approach to economic growth that emphasizes improving the quality of life of all citizens while conserving the environment and natural resources for future generations. Nonetheless, it is often used in a much narrower sense to refer to change that is generated by planned activities of professionals. Amartya sen’s concept of development as freedom (1999) is highly acclaimed and inevitable. He argues that human development is about the expansion of citizens’ capabilities. For Sen Freedom means increasing citizens’ access and opportunities to things they have reason to value. (Evans, 2002). In this regard, one of the major difficulties of African economies facing is the financing of public infrastructures or other major development projects such as health, water, energy or agriculture.⁷ To alleviate this predicament, developing countries have embarked on engaging the diasporas for developmental initiatives in their countries

III. Diaspora Engagement

⁷ Gurara and et.a, (2018), since infrastructure investment is widely recognized as a crucial driver of economic development, while the quality, quantity and accessibility of economic infrastructure in developing countries lag considerably behind those in advanced economies, scaling up infrastructure investment is widely seen as a key pillar in national development strategies in low-income developing countries.

According to Cambridge dictionary to engage means to involve, include and even interest someone in something and keep them thinking about it. In the case of diaspora engagement, it is usually presumed that it is a state or government that seeks to engage a community of people living outside of the country of origin. Moreover, to engage means to begin and carry on an activity, to take part in or give attention to something, so in this context diaspora engagement could be recognizing and involving the diaspora in development activities.

2.3.Diaspora-Development Discourse in Africa

The engagement of Diasporas to their homeland development has become an increasingly important feature of recent policy debates (Agunias and Newland 2012, Chikanda et al. 2016). This is due to the fact that Africa's recent growth which has been associated with significant economic, institutional and governance reforms reflects a continent that is ready for economic transformation (Kedir, 2017). However, for Africa's economies to successfully transit from current states of commodity dominated production to high value added, job creating production, the continent must design and implement strategies to harness large amounts of resources efficiently.⁸ One such opportunity that is grossly underutilized is the engagement of the large African Diaspora (Chand, 2016). For the most part, the Diasporas engagement to development has been viewed only in terms of remittances. However, Diasporas have untapped human and economic resources that contributes for the development of sending countries. In this regard African countries and regional organization are expected to accelerate their efforts to harness the diaspora support. Over the last few years, the African Union and Many African countries have begun to realize the promising role of the diaspora. Many countries are exploring approaches to engagement. Development Organizations such as the World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB) as well as some foreign governments have highlighted the importance of diaspora engagement in the continental's development (AfDB, 2011). Yet despite such efforts, engagement with African diaspora by governments in the region remains largely ad hoc with few success stories. For this reason, the next chapter of thesis will make analysis between Ethiopia and Nigerian diaspora engagement and furthermore, best practices would be explored, drawbacks will be identified.

⁸ See the detail in the World Bank Report of April 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/>.

There is no doubt that Diasporas accumulate human, financial and social capital for the betterment of their life as well as the development of their home in abroad. In this regard, the governments of countries of origin could have crucial role in channeling the initiative, energy, and resources of diasporas into economies and societies and institutionalizing the linkage of the diaspora to the socio-economic activities of their home countries (IOM 201).

At the outset, the discourse of diaspora and development was mostly revolving around remittances. This is largely because remittances emerge as an important form of capital flow in some countries (Teferra 2015). Financial flows from migrants and their descendants are at the heart of the relationship between migration and development (Terrazas 2010). Within the literature on ‘diaspora and development’, remittances feature centrally in the debates as the main form of diaspora contribution to their ‘home’ countries. the share of remittances received by low and middle-income countries as a percentage of global remittances rose from 49% in 1990 to 77% last year (2019) – a staggering increase of USD 536 billion (WB, 2019). Similarly, according to Flahaux, et al. (2016) the second half of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries marked the zenith of emigrants out of Africa. While African Migration remains overwhelmingly intra-continental, since the late 1980s there has been an acceleration and spatial diversification (beyond colonial patterns) of emigration out of Africa to Europe, North America, the Gulf and Asia (Ibid). Indeed, there are parallels between emigrants, remittance and globalization. Just as emigrants continued to rise since the 1990s, globalization also experienced a full bloom during this period.

Gradually, there has been also an increasing attention to other kinds of contributions. An increased focus on the role of diaspora as new agents in the development arena was noticeable in the first decade of millennium, when enthusiasm about migrants’ potential for complementing mainstream development efforts (aid and ODA) rose among key development actors (Sinatti & Horst, 2005). But, between the 1950s and the 2000s, there have been several shifts in the debates around the ‘migration and development’ nexus. According to Hein de Haas (2012), the debate about migration and development has swung back and forth like a pendulum, from optimism in the post- Second World War period to deep brain drain pessimism since the 1970s toward neo- optimistic brain gain since 2000. De Haas explains that during in the post-war period and the era of modernization development theory, migration was seen as a process that benefitted both destination and origin countries.

Davies (2012) argues that the ‘migration and development’ nexus is not as straightforward as it is sometimes assumed, particularly in the African context where it is complex, multi-layered and unexpected dimensions and relationships are revealed. Thus acknowledging the profound importance of this context is imperative because development in Africa is determined by the uneven and contested political geography of the region. In connection with this point, there are many factors to consider in the ‘migration and development’ relationship.⁹ So, whereas this thesis starts from the assumption that diaspora engagement make worthy contributions to home countries, empirical evidence also suggests that African countries need to establish a strong institutions that fast-track diaspora engagement.

Asali & Ramzi (2015) in their study concluded that it is widely believed that international migration can have profound and positive impacts on the development process in migrant sending countries if the governments of these countries adopt proper policies. Especially in the continent where so many gaps such as resources, capacity, institutions and others are acute, diaspora-development nexus are a timely and an inevitable remedy. However, diaspora groups may have individual interests and ideas for Africa’s development, which sometimes conflict with the African Union or African states or even with each other. Therefore government of sending countries should harmonize the interests of the countries with diaspora communities by creating legal conducive system.

Furthermore, most of African diaspora studies literature elaborates diaspora contributions in their home countries in three areas, the family, town/village and national, but the family is the primary focus of the diaspora. Families in developing countries are highly dependent on the financial support they receive from the diaspora (Obadare and Adebawwi 2009). Thus, the remittances diasporas send to their families are believed to increase household spending (Gupta et al. 2007, Gamlen 2014), by augmenting private consumption and alleviating transient (household) poverty in receiving countries (de Haas 2012, Chami and Fullenkamp

⁹Look at Heilmann, C. (2006). Article in doi:10.1016/j.econ.2005.11.037, He argues the various connections between migration and development have recently been widely discussed as ‘migration–development nexus. According to him important concern is under which conditions can migration be a source of development? The most important issue is to facilitate a ‘migration cycle’ which ideally consists of the ‘three R’: recruitment, remittances and return. In 2019, global remittances were 551 Billion USD, compared to 40 billion in 1990. In the context of the transfer of social and human capital, remittances can foster local development, when linked with small enterprise development or microfinance.

2013). Largely because they are used to pay for feeding, school fees, clothing, healthcare, accommodation, utility bills, religious celebrations, weddings, and burials (Mercer and Page 2010). However, though this may help to fill the immediate needs of families, its developmental impact has been questioned in parts of the literature, which argues that contributions at the family level rarely go towards productive investments (Horst et al. 2014).

At town/village level, diasporas are also known to contribute to development individually or via their associations (Evans 2010). Mercer et al. (2008) make a seminal contribution to this field with their research of two Cameroonian and two Tanzanian communities in Britain. They found that these groups engage in development projects in their hometowns, such as the construction of schools, health facilities, water supplies, toilets, town halls, libraries, internet cafes and orphanages.

Practically speaking, Africa should engage their Diasporas to get support of finance, knowledge and skills transfers for their development. Plaza & Ratha (2011) indicates the potential contribution of diaspora to the Africa's continent development goes beyond personal remittances. Those contributions range from collective remittances that assist in philanthropic activities to knowledge exchange, increased trade links, and better access to foreign capital markets. According to World Bank report (2017d) remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa grows by a moderate 3.8 percent and account for a significant share of GDP, including Liberia (26%), Comoros (21%), the Gambia (20%), Nigeria (6.1) and Ethiopia (0.5%). Similarly 2018 World Bank report confirmed the increasing of global remittance flow in general and Africa in particular¹⁰. The comparison between remittances and aid tacitly recognizes these migrants as important actors in development (Melvin & Eur, 2019). This

¹⁰According to WB (2018) report Remittances to low- and middle-income countries is one of the most lucrative external finance. The Bank estimates that officially recorded annual remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries reached \$529 billion in 2018, an increase of 9.6 percent over the previous record high of \$483 billion in 2017. Global remittances, which include flows to high-income countries, reached \$689 billion in 2018, up from \$633 billion in 2017. Among countries, the top remittance recipients were India with \$79 billion, followed by China (\$67 billion), Mexico (\$36 billion), the Philippines (\$34 billion), and Egypt (\$29 billion). In 2019, remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries are expected to reach \$550 billion, to become their largest source of external financing. Remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa grew almost 10 percent to \$46 billion in 2018, supported by strong economic conditions in high-income economies. Looking at remittances as a share of GDP, Comoros has the largest share, followed by the Gambia, Lesotho, Cabo Verde, Liberia, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Togo, Ghana, and Nigeria.

means remittance in Africa increases hard currency reserve, reduces imbalance of payments, get better family living standards and in general contributes to keeping the economy in expansionary mode. By sending remittances, diaspora communities improve macroeconomic stability, reduce poverty rates by enabling their family members to meet consumption needs and facilitate human capital formation by enabling higher expenditure on education and health, as well as supporting entrepreneurial activity (Gillespie et al, 1999; Vaaler, 2013).

Additionally within the literature, the African diaspora are reported to contribute to various national sectors in their home countries, particularly in areas of health, education, agriculture, and housing.¹¹ There are multiple examples spread across Africa. For example, in 2006, the Twinning Centre Volunteer Healthcare Corp collaborated with the Network of Ethiopian Professionals in the Diaspora, to recruit 44 diaspora volunteers with expertise in healthcare to work in 30 sites in Ethiopia (Terrazas, 2010). The Rwandan diaspora collaborated with their home government to establish the One Dollar Campaign to rebuild the houses that were turned to ashes because of the 1994 genocide. This resulted in the diaspora funding the building of student housing for genocide orphans in Kigali (Turner, 2013). In addition Nigeria had been available on the international markets on regular bond issuance since 2011 and 2012. Diaspora bonds are used to finance infrastructure and development projects (Fummi Adu, 2018).

Diaspora engagement in Africa can also bring Diaspora Direct Investment (DDI)¹² and other cross-cutting benefits for the sending countries as lack of investment is one of the key challenges to accelerate development in Africa. As Richard Cambridge is cited in IOM and Migration Policy (2012) Hand book Africa requires \$96 billion in investments annually if it is to grow its economy by five percent a year. In this regard, diaspora direct investment has

¹¹ For further information Migration Policy Institute (see <http://www.migrationinformation.org/>) elaborates the far-reaching significance of diaspora engagement by recognizing remittance as it has a direct impact on poverty reduction, since they tend to flow directly to poor (although not necessarily the poorest) households and are used primarily for basic needs such as food shelter, education and health care. Remittances, however, are far being the only vehicle for diaspora influence on the incidence of poverty in their home countries. For Many countries, the Diaspora are a major source of foreign direct investment (FDI), market development (including outsourcing of production), technology transfer, philanthropy, tourism, political contributions, and more intangible flows of knowledge, new attitudes and cultural influence.

¹² Diaspora Direct Investment refers to direct investments from companies connected to diasporas in productive activities in the home country of such diasporas.

substantial role for the development of a country. Rodriguez M. (2012) elaborates as Diaspora members can foster investments in two ways: first those who are top executives of firms abroad and use their managerial experience and technical knowhow to pursued their respective companies to invest in their countries of origin. Secondly, those who are managers or owners of firms whose parent companies are in their countries of destination work with start-ups in their countries of origin to help them develop and finance commercially viable projects. In this case Diaspora direct investment (DDI) is favored over foreign direct investment.¹³

In general, extensive African diaspora studies literature argues that African diasporas are contributing at the national and local level by producing financial flows and enhancing economic growth primarily through their remittances and direct investments. According to a study by Nyamongo et al. (2012) on the role of remittances and financial development on economic growth in 36 African countries between 1980 and 2009, first remittances appear to be an important source of growth for the countries in Africa during the period under study, second, the volatility of remittances appears to have a negative effect on the growth of countries in Africa and third, remittances appear to be working as a complement to financial development. These findings show remittances being an important contributor to the economic growth; however, remittances do not have the same impact on the economies of all African countries. For example, Nigeria is one of the largest recipients of diaspora remittances but it only makes up a small proportion of the country's overall GDP, 7% according to the World Bank in 2018.

In addition, skilled and well-connected members of the diaspora circulate human, financial and organizational capital back to sending (developing) country resulting in a dynamic flow of resources and know how (Saxenian, 2005). Diaspora members also volunteer, help establish professional networks, forge links with resources in more developed countries, and help to facilitate knowledge sharing initiatives (Migration Policy Institute, 2004). Generally speaking, the engagement of diaspora has far reaching consequences in an effort to realize the development of Africa by creating employment opportunities, filling hard currency shortages

¹³ Diaspora direct investment is stable than other types of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) particularly during unfavorable economic conditions, because of the emotional connections of diaspora members to their country of origin.

and trade gaps, transferring knowledge and skill, expanding manufacturing, modernizing hospitality sectors and etc.

2.4.Diaspora Engagement

The increasing engagement of Diaspora in home countries development incited sending countries to ponder about diaspora engagement. A fifteen years wide ranging plan of United Nations Organization (UNO) known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is also addresses Diaspora and migration issues.¹⁴ Additionally, Sustainable Development Goal -17 explains as “successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships built up on principles and values, a shared vision and goals at global, regional and national levels”. Therefore, governments especially Africa should involve their respective diaspora communities to enhance development.

Governments employ a variety of methods to engage their diasporas and use different institutional forms at different governmental levels. These policies often referred to as diaspora engagement policies range from granting the rights and the protection of diaspora members and strengthening a sense of national identity, to encouraging stronger links to the country of origin and securing the contribution to the socioeconomic development (IOM & MPI, 2012).

In an era of globalization and heightened competitiveness in the pursuit of national interest, no nation can develop without effectively implementing a clear inclusive strategy (Hollander et.al, 2018). In this regard, the main purpose of diaspora engagement is to enhance the effective participation of nationals who reside in abroad in national development of their home country in a structured way through the channeling of their remittances; knowledge and skill transfer and develop priority sectors of the economy. Hence, for the purpose of this thesis, the researcher presented diaspora engagement in three categories.

¹⁴ Migration Policy Institute states as Diaspora is one of the key players in sustainable development. Even diaspora issues are a cross/cutting issue, relevant to all of the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore engagement of the diaspora is crucial in poverty reduction and development in their countries of origin. Indeed governments at both ends of the migration cycle increasingly recognize the value that diaspora population bring to development efforts and are seeking ways to magnify the human capital and financial resources that emigrants and their descendants contribute to development in their countries of origin.

2.4.1. Economic engagement of Diaspora

Economic engagement of diaspora is the lion share and visible participation of diaspora in their home countries development. According to the World Bank, remittances towards developing countries beat a record in 2018: they reached USD 529bn, i.e. 9.6% more than in 2017 (World Bank, 2019). The recently released data shows remittances have exceeded official aid by a factor of three- since the mid-1990s and they are on track to overtake foreign direct investment flows to Least and Middle Income Countries (Ibid). The USAID (2015) also reiterates as the backbone of diaspora engagement in the countries of origin comes in the form of remittances and other the financial resources sent back to their countries of origin.

Another economic aspects of diaspora activities in which governments have become interested are diaspora direct investment in businesses, portfolio investment in emerging stock markets or government bonds and development of global trade and business ties (Bakewell, 2008b). Some studies disclose that Diaspora Direct Investment (DDI) is preferable over Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Diaspora Direct Investment is more stable than other types of Foreign Direct Investment particularly during unfavourable economic conditions, because of the emotional connections of diaspora members to their country of origin (Rodríguez-Montemayor, 2012). Unlike foreign direct investment where investors do not always show willingness to share and transfer knowledge and good practices with local workers, investors from the diaspora are more inclined to popularize technologies and experiences because they don't necessarily focus on profit first but on the performance and development of the business environment locally (Ibid, 2012). Similarly, with their emotional attachment diaspora could back home and also have some philanthropic activities benefiting the home country. In this case, philanthropic contributions is most commonly understood as charitable giving from individuals who reside outside their homeland and who maintain a sense of identity with their home country, give causes or organizations in that country, and for reasons of public benefit (Johnson, 2007).

In Fact, there are debates on whether diaspora is philanthropic or not. But the reality is that whether less or fragile diasporas are providing donations to their country of origin. For instance the fragile Ethiopian diaspora contributes more than five million USD within a year (EDTF, December 2019). Their contribution may be large or small and they may be channeled through money transfer organizations, religious organizations, professional affiliations, ethnic organizations, foundations or non-profit associations (Newland & et al.,

2010). Some give directly to beneficiaries on the ground, others give to community development projects, and yet still, others may decide to give to both (Berry & Chao, 2001).

2.4.2. Social engagement of Diaspora

Diaspora can also engage with their homeland through social remittances. Various studies that effectively launched social remittances as a core concept focused on the impact of mobility on gender roles, intra-family relations and household structures (Peggy Levitt, 1998). According to the Global Migration Group report (2010b), social remittances are often facilitated through travel and various forms of communication, migrants send a host of skills, innovations, and knowledge, including changes in tastes, perceptions, and attitudes which enhance diversity in society. In this regard, diaspora can make possible social remittances through online discussions, conferences, workshops and other activities that connect them in a way where they get to know one and transfer social remittances to their home countries. As a result, social remittances can improve socioeconomic outcomes in the sending countries largely through the flow of information.¹⁵

Levit (2005: 2) expands on the notion of social remittances by explaining that there are at least three types of social remittances- Normative structures (ideas, values, and beliefs), System of practice (delegation of tasks and responsibility in the home, religious and organizational practices) and social capital (status). Moreover, Van Naerssen et al., (200:173) highlight the role of foreign education, human capital, and networks in transferring norms and ideas to diaspora homelands and clarify migrants can play an important role in social change.

2.4.3. Political engagement of Diaspora

Political engagement of diaspora is the most controversial type of all engagements, especially in Africa. Political engagement has various aspects such as granting double citizenship, voting rights, running for public offices, involving in policy and decision making and others. On the other hand, diasporas' political engagement may reach host countries to shape policies in favor of a homeland or to challenge a home land government. By understanding this, in the twentieth-first century an increasing number of countries of origin grant double nationality (dual citizenship), and voting rights to non-resident citizens, bolstering diaspora participation

¹⁵ Newland point up though more difficult to access than economic engagement, such changes can affect attitude towards human rights, women's rights, the value of education for girls, the benefits of women's employment or the use of violence to resolve political disputes. Building or re-building social capital is particularly important.

in the political arena. In Africa alone, more than half of the countries allow citizens living abroad to vote in national elections (Whitaker, 20011). As Lebland migrant survey studies (2017) conclude that dual right citizenship help home countries to leverage the financial and human resource of their diaspora encouraging both remittances and return migration. Furthermore, West Africa is regarded as as the top recipient of remittance is mentioned as recognizing dual citizenship for emigrants (Obadare cited in Whitaker, 2011).

2.5.Diaspora Engagement Policies and Strategies

The pivotal question now facing many policymakers is not regarding diasporas can benefit their countries of origin but how they do so and what kinds of government policies and programs can foster these relationships. According to Ancien et al., (2009) diaspora policy is defined as those state institutions and practices that apply to members of that state's society who reside outside its borders. Contrary to programmes and projects, a Diaspora policy is a coherent set of decisions with a common long term objective affecting the engagement of Diasporas. For the purpose of this thesis a diaspora strategy is an explicit and systematic policy initiative or series of policy initiatives aimed at developing and managing relationships with a diaspora (Ibid). These policies are diverse in nature and need not be over-determined. As such they can vary from highly formalized and structured programmes to projects that are quite light in conception and application. Diaspora engagement policies are focused on different approaches that countries have taken to issues such as overseas supports, philanthropy, and business networks vis-à-vis their diaspora populations. Diaspora policy and strategies are crucial to bring diaspora engagement in to effect (Awumbila & Teye 2014). In fact there are various stakeholders to be involved in the process of engaging Diasporas. But the roles of local governments are unreserved and key player to improve their interaction and connectivity with diaspora, as well as harness the benefits from diaspora's contribution to local development (Home P, 2012). Apart from local government, Diaspora organizations, Embassies and consulates, Medias, Private sectors do have important role in the process of consolidation, establishment, and strengthening of Diaspora associations, supporting also diaspora mapping and raising awareness, promotion of knowledge transfer opportunities

However, despite policies and strategies are set out, sending countries have not equally leveraged diasporas engagement. Sending country's outreach policies are aimed at bonding with and facilitating long distance engagement of diaspora (Levitt and De la Dehesa, 2003). A strategy for diaspora engagement, beginning with an adaptable "road map" that lays out

four major strategic elements: identifying the goals of diaspora engagement, mapping the location and characteristics of the diaspora, building trust between diasporas and government institutions, and mobilizing the diaspora to act as partners in the development of the country of origin (IOM & MPI, 2012). For a country to harvest vast share from diaspora, it has to create a center of attention and guarantee the protection of its citizens abroad.

For this thesis, the researcher deeply reviewed and employed the work of Gamlen (2006) diaspora engagement policies typology and IOM & MPI (2012) Hand book for policy makers regarding developing a road map for diaspora engagement. Accordingly, Gamlen (2006) forwards three diaspora engagement policies typology. The first is the capacity building policies which have two aims: to enhance symbolic nation building and to develop a set of corresponding state institutions. According to him capacity building policies include programmes to teach national languages and history among diaspora populations, state held diaspora conferences and conventions, while institutional building policies have an objective to govern diaspora populations. Specific institutional building policies include establishing consular and consultative policies, building transnational networks, monitoring efforts, establishing dedicated bureaucracy and establishing ministerial level agency dedicated to diaspora issues.

The second type of diaspora engagement policy in Gamlen's typology is extending rights to the diaspora. This includes the political incorporations of the diaspora and extending specific civil and social rights for diaspora. Policies that extend political incorporations include dual nationality, special membership concessions, representation and the ability to run for office. Civil and social services to emigrants include labour policies of deployment and protection overseas workers, special service center and others. The final type of diaspora engagement policy recommended by Gamlen is extracting obligations from the diaspora. This includes both policies and lobby promotion, specific investment policies include mandatory payments to the government, the establishment of special economic zones, remittances and Direct Diasporas investment (DDI), knowledge and skill transfer programmes.

On the basis of these assumptions, countries adopt policies and strategies at international, national and local levels. For instance, Diaspora policy for Ethiopia means a document containing objectives, strategies and other activities aimed at informing the various services rendered to ensure participation of the Ethiopian Diaspora and their rights and benefits on one

hand, and ensuring the utilization of Diaspora transfer of knowledge, finance, interactions and other contributions on the other hand (Ethiopia's Diaspora policy, 2012).

By assuming the above fact, home country should develop realistic policies and institutional framework that are compatible with their respective development policies. Barry (2006) identifies realistic diaspora policies with legal, economic and political instruments that apply to emigrant citizens. Gamlen (2006) also classifies diaspora policies according to how they contribute to expanding citizenship beyond territorial borders, distinguishing two types: community building policies aimed at cultivating or recognizing diaspora communities and mechanisms aimed at extending membership privileges and obligations to these diaspora communities. Gamlen, A. (2008) expounds three main arguments about why good diaspora policies are important to policy makers at the national and supranational or global level. The first is migrant-sending countries interests are served by better diaspora policies. Second migrant sending states have an obligation to treat their diasporas fairly which means ensuring that their inevitable impacts on their support and engagements of not arbitrary, exploitative or preferential. Finally he mentioned that cooperation in the global governance of migration requires good governance in the area of state-diaspora relations. The main issue in developing diaspora policy is how far it is practicable and enhances the interest of the sending country. The argument that diaspora engagement policies are an opportunity to further national interests and its main push is how specific policy intervention can enhance flows of remittances, investments, and knowledge transfers, philanthropic and social influence.

2.6. Institutional Frameworks to Engage Diaspora

By recognizing the essential role of Diaspora, global, continental and national governments have been crafted institutional frameworks that engage diaspora communities. In 2003 the United Nations secretary Kofi Annan marked a turning point by establishing Global Commission on international Migration (GCIM). Then after Article 3 of the Protocol on Amendments of the constitutive Act of the African Union recognizes the important role the African Diaspora has to play in the development of the continent and states that the Union will invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our Continent in the building of the African Union. Citizens and Diaspora Directorate in the African Union the department is responsible for leading the African Unions engagement with the Diaspora through the AU Mission Offices and Civil Society through the work of the ECOSOC. Here, Mission Offices and Civil Society are identified as a means to reach African

Diaspora. Later, the African states institution, African Union passed a Declaration of the Global African Diaspora Summit in 2012 in South Africa.¹⁶

At national level, countries should be practical in crafting diaspora institutions on the basis of the nature of their diaspora communities. To be practical, reliable data and information are essential for government to engage diaspora in concrete programmes for development. According to WB (2017) the most effective way to collect data on diaspora is to combine domestic and external resources. The domestic resources are mentioned as consulates, ministries of foreign affairs, education, justice, the national statistics office and employment agencies. In this respect, there are institutional or forum platforms allowing the diaspora to participate in the institutional and economic life of the country. Likewise, IOM (2018) commends prior to developing institutions aimed at linking diaspora in to the development process and engaging in activities with expatriates or their associations, policy makers should have a clear idea of their own development needs and gaps to be bridged and the potential contributions diaspora could make to achieve these goals, as well as of the diaspora own development agenda and objectives.

Creating institutional platform is necessary to implement the goal and objectives of the policy. This institutional framework is characterized by political decision making levels such as ministry departments and more technical and management levels represented by the central directorates, national agencies according to their area of expertise or by the implementation of specific programs. Cummings and Gamlen (2019) states as in response to recent trends in migration and remittances, many home country governments have created new agencies that we call Diaspora Engagement Institutes (DEI) intended to address migrant issues. In developing countries, DEI policies often direct migrant money and attention to funding and founding new business back home. These institutions could be established at local, national and international level for the purpose of tapping diaspora for resources essential to origin state development (Gamlen et.al, 2019, IOM, 2012).

¹⁶ Declaration of the Global African Diaspora Summit was a high level conference held in Sandton, South Africa, on 25 May 2012 and ended with a declaration which adopted five Flagships or legacy projects which include the African Diaspora Volunteer Corps, the African Diaspora Skills Database, the African Institute for Remittance, the African Diaspora Investment Fund and the Development of Market Place for African Diaspora. The African Diaspora Skills Database was compiled to provide an overview of qualified African Diaspora Professionals with varied areas of expertise and experience. The Development of Marketplace for Diaspora, which became the African Diaspora Marketplace, is a business-development program that promotes Investment projects and innovative entrepreneurial activities in Africa. The African Institute for Remittances (AIR) which received strong technical assistance and funding from development partners was presented as a rewarding experience.

Consequently, successfully creating government institutions requires serious preparatory work aimed at understanding Diasporas' need, wants, potential and experiences of other countries diaspora engagement institutions. Diaspora engaging institutions should also invite diaspora involvement in setting agendas to generate trust and ownership (IOM, 2017). However, institution at national level is varying from country to country. Some countries institutions are established at sub-ministry level and others as autonomies ministry or other forms of federal institution. IOM and Migration policy Institute (2012) survey study, classifies diasporas institutions, based on their position within the government hierarchy, as often reflects their level of influence within and outside the government. These are diaspora engagement institution at Ministry level, sub ministry level, and other forms of institutions at national level¹⁷. Besides, Countries have also established institutions in abroad to make active engagement with their diaspora. A 2005 survey of IOM member governments revealed that 76 percent of them had consular services interacting with citizens abroad.

country	Institution	Estimate number	Immi in % 2010	Top destination
Algeria	Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and the National community Abroad	870,000	28.2	Russian Federation
Benin	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration, the Francophone Community, and Beninese Abroad	513,000	5.8	Nigeria
Comoros	Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation of Diaspora	38,600	5.6	France
Mali	Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration	1,012,700	7.6	Cote d'Ivoire
Morocco	Ministry of Charged with the Moroccan Community Residing Abroad	3,106,600	9.3	France
Niger	Ministry of African Integration and Nigerians Abroad	386,900	2.4	Nigeria
Senegal	Ministry of Senegalese Abroad	632,200	4.9	Gambia

Table 2.1. . African Countries with Ministry level Diaspora Institutions (source: IOM, 2012)

¹⁷ This review suggests that unlike other diaspora institutions occupying lower positions in the hierarchy, diaspora ministries generally enjoy more consistent budget allocation, more support from the top of government and interestingly, a more explicit development oriented mandate.

IOM (2012) suggests that unlike other diaspora institutions occupying lower positions in the hierarchy, diaspora ministries generally enjoy more consistent budgetary allocation, and support from the top government and interestingly a more explicit development oriented mandate. Their existence also signifies that the government accords diaspora engagement the highest political importance.

Country	Institutions	Stock of emigrants 2010	Stock of emigrants in % 2010	Top destination 2010
Burundi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate of Diaspora	356,000	4.2	Tanzania
Egypt	Ministry of Manpower and Emigration, Emigration Sector	3,739,100	4.4	Saudi Arabia
Ethiopia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Diaspora Affairs Directorate	620,000	0.7	USA
Eritrea	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Eritreans Abroad	941,200	18	Sudan
Ghana	Ministry of Interior, National Migration Unit	824,900	3.4	Nigeria

Table 2.2. - Countries with Sub ministry-level Diaspora institutions (source: IOM, 2012)

Besides, to the above ministry and sub-ministry level diaspora institutions, there are countries established other national level institutions that directly report to the highest executive organ. For instance, the recently established Ethiopian Diaspora Agency is responsible for Prime Minister Office.

2.7.Actions to Facilitate Diaspora Engagement

Since 2007, the World Bank's Africa Diaspora Program (ADP) has worked with national governments, the African Union, and other development donors to increase diaspora engagement with various development priorities (Gamlen 2014). Apart from promulgating policies, strategies and establishing institutions, there has to be some essential actions of implementation that accelerate Diasporas engagement. For instance, for the past three decades, the governments have created a plethora of initiatives targeting the diaspora, which in turns has contributed to growth in their economy. For example, the Philippine government

eliminated practices that drove off remittances like overvalued exchange rates and mandatory remittance quotas and replaced them with giving tax breaks and privileged investments options for overseas residents (Newland 2012). Both governments have successfully removed obstacles that were preventing remittances being used to facilitate development (Chami and Fullenkamp 2013).

Actions to facilitate diaspora engagement are ranging from granting political rights to offering incentives. IOM & Migration Policy Institute (2012) put forward actions such as flexible citizenship laws and residency and visa requirements, special property rights, Tax incentives, portable benefits, and general laws recognizing the diaspora to intensify diaspora engagement.

Furthermore, Østergaard-Nielsen E. (2016) reaffirmed the above IOM and International Migration Institute recommendations of extending political rights and incentives. Their recommendations are summarized as below.

Category	Dimensions
Economic Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitating transfer of remittances through discounts on bank transfer ➤ Bonds and Conducive Investment policies ➤ Property rights and Tax exemptions
Political Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dual citizenship policies and voting right
Social Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welfare provisions, extending social security (pensions, access to health care during holidays) to emigrants ➤ Bilateral agreements on social rights with countries of residence
Socio-cultural domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sponsoring religious institutions or personnel abroad ➤ Funding cultural centres abroad ➤ Government –sponsored schools abroad and Diaspora conferences ➤ ➤ Broadcasting of national media abroad

Nigeria and Ethiopia are also used policies and legal frameworks designed to attract Diasporas. Though these incentives are very encouraging for Diasporas that want to invest in their ‘home’ countries, they do not guarantee engagement from all diasporas. Contrarily, there are many countries those miss-used incentives to attract diaspora in home countries development. In the context of the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) program,

migrants are to a certain extent already privileged and should not be the beneficiaries, but rather the investors. Most practitioners believe that paying diaspora members three to four times as much as local is unfair (<https://www.google.it/url>).

One of the well-known international institutions based in Vienna Austria tasked with promoting the engagement of Diasporas known as International centre for Migration Policy Development; ICMPD, 2013) suggested the establishment of a national focal point and coordination committee for diaspora engagement: the national focal point: who is part of the government, should be nominated and given the appropriate level of decision-making powers, as well as the necessary administrative and financial support to facilitate the process. A coordination committee at institutional level should consist of relevant stakeholders from various departments, ministries, diaspora, civil society, donors, private sector and other.

2.8.Challenges of African Diaspora engagement to their Home Countries

A research conducted by Gamlen (2006) and Agunias (2009) pointed the similarities between diaspora engagement policies across developed and developing countries. Sending states have increasingly adopted policies to keep economic, political or social links with their emigrants. The studies of these two authors demonstrates the similarities in interests and strategies across state but also introducing a more nuanced approach while explaining empirical puzzles, moving beyond explanatory factors such as the economic or political power of the state, or its position in the international system, as well as distinguishing between actors within the origin country that participate – formally or informally – in the planning and implementation of diaspora policies.

Historical, geographic, political or economic factors explain the variations and patterns in implementing diaspora engagement policies. Politically, State-Diaspora relations are also significant in determining the engagement of diaspora communities. Mylonas and Žilović (2019) examine how states choose to engage certain segments of a country's diaspora and not others depending on geostrategic and political interests. They focus specifically on variation in ethnic return migration policy. Aspects of political deterioration significantly lessen diaspora engagement. For instance WB (2017) report indicates as Ethiopia lost remittance inflows amounting to US\$765 million in 2012, US\$1.404 million in 2016 and US\$1.681 in 2017. The losses over the three years period amounted to US\$3.84 that is today Ethiopia lost nearly US\$4 billion of remittance inflows during that period. It was clear that 2014 to 2017 in Ethiopia was extensively years of uprisings and riots.

Therefore, the problem is not whether diasporas are contributing to development in their countries of origin, which they clearly are (de Haas 2006, Terrazas 2010). Rather, there are a number of barriers, which affect the impact of diaspora engagement on the development in their home countries. Such barriers also include high levels of demands and expectations from their families, lack of cooperation and willingness to work with the diaspora by those inside the country, high levels of bureaucracy, weak human resource capacity, and marginalization by homeland governments. For example, the high demands and expectations placed on the diaspora can become a barrier when diasporas are required to make self-sacrifices in order to meet those demands. Hammond (2011) in his study of the Somali diasporas in Lewiston, Maine, USA, revealed that some members of the diaspora are not able to fulfill their own ambitions for personal and professional growth because of they have to provide for their families back 'home'.

Other barriers such as lack of cooperation and willingness to work with the diaspora by those inside the homeland, the high levels of bureaucracy, and weak human resources were illustrated in the literature using the Ghanaian, Ethiopian, and Cape Verdean diaspora case study examples mentioned earlier. For example, the Ghanaian academics in the diaspora, who established a Network to support the development of a Ghanaian university, complained that: It quickly became apparent that a number of faculty members in Ghana were unwilling to participate in the initiative because they could not see any direct pecuniary gains for themselves. They assumed that the diaspora members of the network were engaged in the project because of some financial reward, incentive or motivation, and thought that they deserved the same (Tettey, 2016).

The actual value of remittance flows to Africa is probably significantly higher than World Bank report because a large but unknown amount finds its way through unrecorded informal channels. These include savings brought home on return and transfers through unregistered intermediaries.¹⁸ Similarly, poor financial policies on the exchange market and a wide gap in the exchange rate between the black market and the regular exchange market in Africa are another significant cause for informal channel of money transfer (WB, 2017).

¹⁸ Studies on the share of informal remittances show large country differences, ranging from 5% in Guatemala to 80% in Uganda (See Freund and Spatafora (2008) for an overview).

Besides, the World Bank (2018) study indicates that given the current remittance scenario in Africa, there are challenges as well as opportunities – and one of the most pressing is the need to lower the cost of remittances. Reports suggests that Africa has the highest costs in the world, averaging around 9% for a \$200 transaction, compared to the global average of around 7%. Clearly, there is a long way to go, if Africa is to achieve the UN’s Sustainable Development Goal of 3% by 2030. Success will depend on building the right infrastructure and introducing policies to support an increasingly mobile population. In addition, the G20 DWG has recommended a target reduction in remittance fees by 5 percentage points by 2014. On the other hand, black market is profoundly lessening formal currency transfer in Africa.

2.9.Overview of Ethiopian Diaspora

Ethiopia is regarded as one of the oldest country in the world and similarly from African countries, it is the second largest populous country, having more than 100 million populations next to Nigeria. It is also rated as one of the poorest and most heavily indebted countries of the world, ranked in the last top twenty, out of 2018 Countries (WB, 2017). Hence, Ethiopia is one of the top receivers of more food aid, but it remains the poorest country. Ethiopia was governed by a monarchy until a military rule called Derg overthrew the last emperor in 1974. The Monarchal system was replaced by military rule and Marxist dictatorship, which was also, ousted in 1991 by the coalition of four Parties called Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) after a devastating civil war. For the long period of time, including now Ethiopia has experienced political instability, war, famine, cyclical drought and economic hardship so far. These issues could be taken as a reason for a high influx of people from the sub-Saharan region. As a result, Ethiopia has known many types of migration over the years. The aggregation of social, economic, environmental, political challenges and other extra pull and push factors have been vital causes of emigrations in Ethiopia (Mohammed, 2018).

Even though Ethiopia has experienced migratory flows throughout its history, the movement of Ethiopian civilians became substantially increased in the late 1960s and 1970s (Zenaselase M. 2006). Moreover, Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009) illustrate as Ethiopia was one of the largest producers of migrants in Africa until the early 1990s. The Diaspora policy of the Federal democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2012) also reaffirms that Emanating from the dictatorial behavior of the Derg regime, large number of Ethiopians fled the country in 1970s and 1980. This policy that adds after the demise of the Derg regime and the coming in to

power of the EPRDF, citizens were continuing to travel to other countries to get higher education opportunities, to get access to resident permits of various countries and are becoming beneficiaries of that country's opportunities. In this regard, now Ethiopia has an estimated number of two to three million emigrants in various parts of the world. By recognizing this fact, there has been an upward trend in international migration patterns as general and Ethiopia in particular. In addition, Ethiopian Diaspora policy adds that the large numbers of Ethiopian emigrants are in North America, Canada and Europe. Similarly it is indicated that a significant number of unskilled and semi-skilled emigrants are travelling to Middle East and South Africa. But, migration in Ethiopia is relatively a new phenomenon. Moreover, the migration rate of Ethiopia is also low as compared to the sub-Saharan African countries (UNICEF, 2017).

These flow of Ethiopian emigrants led to the emergence of the Ethiopian Diaspora around the world. Abye (2004 in Lyons, 2007) identifies four stages of the growth of the Ethiopian diaspora. The first occurred before 1974 and was comprised primarily of elites and small number of Ethiopians went to foreign countries for scholarship and for taking modernization lessons from westerner. The second wave occurred 1974-1982, when the people, being persecuted by the Derg Red Terror. The third wave occurred from 1982 to 1991 and was largely comprised of family reunification. The fourth wave occurred post 1991 as people fled due to various reasons such as for better economic gain. But, except an estimated number of Diasporas in the USA, there is no available data that shows where and in which situations that Ethiopian diaporas are living (the Ethiopian Diaspora Agency, 2019). In 2014, IOM in collaboration of Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made diaspora mapping in the USA. Accordingly, around 251,000 Ethiopian immigrants and their children (the first and second generations) live in the United States, and Ethiopia-born immigrants account for 0.5 percent of the total U.S. foreign-born population. The size of the Ethiopia-born population in the United States grew rapidly from a small base in recent decades; in 1980, about 10,000 Ethiopian immigrants resided in the United States. Today, Ethiopia-born immigrants constitute the United States' second-largest African immigrant group after Nigeria. Having organized data like in the USA enables the country to effectively engage their diaspora members. Appropriate outreach strategies towards diaspora can only be devised if data is available on who the diaspora are, where they reside, in what numbers, and their socio-economic profile.

In the last four decades, the Government of Ethiopia set out various successive development plans such as ADLI, SDPRP, PASDEP, GTP I and GTP II with the ambition to reduce poverty and accelerate development. In the process of realizing these plans, diaspora remittances, knowledge, skill, philanthropic and investment would be crucial. Between the years 1992 to mid-2009 the Ethiopian Investment authority issued 1,805 investment licenses to members of diaspora, most who came from North America (Ethiopian Investment Commission, 2017). The diaspora policy of Ethiopia also recognizes important role of diaspora in sending remittances, diaspora direct investment, knowledge and skill transfer, carrying out research, investing at home, and winning friends for Ethiopia and try to influence their country of residence to cooperate with our country. Ethiopians who are living abroad permanently and semi permanently send substantial amounts of remittances and offer knowledge skill transfer and philanthropic services. Moreover, one of the International Migration Institute resides in Netherland indicated as Ethiopian Diaspora has gross income estimated to be around 10-20 billion USD per annum and in the last decade investments of the diaspora have been around 10% of total domestic investment in Ethiopia. According to Diaspora Agency (2019) more than 4000 Diaspora foreign currency Bank accounts have been opened by diaspora community at various local banks in the country with deposits of more than 7.9 million dollars in the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Similarly the Agency reported more than 1,032 Diaspora investors with the registered cumulative capital investment over 35 billion Br. received investment licenses in the same period.

2.10. Overview of Nigerian Diaspora

Nigeria is a West African country consisting of thirty-six regional states, plus Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory. The country has over 400 ethnic groups, of which Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo are the major ones (Nigeria galleria, 2020). It is also the most populous country in Africa and the largest in area of the West African states. Nigeria was an early twentieth century colony that became an independent nation in 1960 (Metz, 1992). Nigeria's population is projected to grow from more than 186 million peoples in 2016 to 392 million in 2050, becoming the world's fourth most populous country (World Factbook, 2020). Prior to colonialism Nigeria was also a victim of Trans-Atlantic slave trade. The European slave trade that occurred in Africa as early as the late fifteenth century and that continued between the 1650s and the 1850s had a significant impact on Nigeria (Ibid).

Consequently, the contemporary Nigerian Diasporas are the by-product of highly linked to the impacts of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, colonialism and multiple causes of post colonial period. Nigerians constitute the largest population of migrants from developing countries in Africa to industrialized countries in Europe and elsewhere (IOM, 2019). But, reliable statistics on the number of Nigerians living abroad is lacking. Host countries statistics are also not complete because many countries do not take into account all strata of foreign citizens who are naturalized and second generations. Hernandez Coss et al, (2006) as cited in de Haas (2006) claimed that there are about five million Nigerians living abroad. Though the OECD statistics suggests that about 1.2 million Nigerians are resident abroad, the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs gives an estimate of more than five million. In fact it has been estimated that more than 3.4 million Nigerians are living in western countries (Adebayo, 2010). In spite of data variability, the fact is that the substantial numbers of Nigerians are living in abroad. While the majority of Nigerians living in North American and Europe are from southern Nigeria, the large numbers of North Nigerians are residing in Gulf States (de Haas, 2006).

Jalloh, A. (1996) argue that documented history of migration in the territory known as Nigeria can be traced as early as other slave trades in Africa between 1400 and 1900. The colonial era witnessed another major migration stream, with the invasion of the British as a colonial power in the nineteenth century and large-scale migration of labour from Nigeria to countries such as Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Equatorial Guinea, Benin Republic, and Ghana. There was a need for manual labour on plantations, in mines, and in public administration (Adepoju & Aderanti (2005). The last phase is contemporary movement of Nigerians out of the country after it gained independence in 1960 due to severe economic crisis accompanied by the collapse of crude oil prices in the 1980's; the sporadic emergence of autocratic and oppressive regimes and the accompanying political repression between 1966 and 1998; the economic hardships occasioned by the introduction of the inglorious Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in the 1980's and others (Alusine et al, 1996). Moreover, global institutions like IOM and WB claimed that Nigeria plays a key role in African migrations. Either emanating from its demography or geography Nigeria has become increasingly involved in international migration to Europe, the Gulf countries and South Africa.¹⁹

¹⁹ see the detail at <https://www.usdexplorer.com/migration-from-Nigeria>

Like other African Countries Nigerian Diaspora got consideration as diaspora resources are becoming significant. Modupe (2018) from Nigerian Ekiti State University affirmed as Nigerian Diaspora gained more relevance in 1999, when President Olusegun Obasanjo identified the need to tap into the growing resource base of the Nigerian Diaspora, based on the assessment of their growing remittance contributions and the international trend of Diaspora contributions to the development of third world and developing Countries. Under President Obasanjo, Government encouraged the establishment of the Nigerians community in the Diaspora Organization (NIDO). NIDO was set up to serve as an umbrella organization of all Nigerians abroad and a vehicle through which Nigerians in the Diaspora could be mobilized to participate in the development process (Nigerian Diaspora Policy, 2016). Additionally, let me see multiple variables indicating Nigeria since 1990.

Chapter Four

Data Presentation, Interpretation and Analysis

This chapter is primarily intended to cover acquired primary and secondary data indicating trends of diaspora engagement to their home countries. It examined diaspora engagement policies; mechanism and institutions, and diaspora resources in both Ethiopia and Nigeria countries. Then after, the correlation clearing up gaps, weaknesses and strengths in diaspora engagement is carefully investigated. Finally, success stories of Africa and other countries that could manage effective diaspora engagement in their countries are also discussed in an attempt to provide beneficial lessons on the matter.

4.1. Assessment of Ethiopian and Nigerian Diasporas

As it is discussed in the preceded chapter, the African Union describes Diaspora as “consisting of people of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union (African Union, 2005). This definition is broad and also put the willingness of overseas population to engage in their countries development. In consistent with the AU definition, the Nigerian diaspora policy defines their diaspora as overseas Nigerians who have interest in contributing to the socio-economic, political, technological and industrial development of Nigeria.²⁰ Unlike Nigerians’ and African Union, the diaspora definitions by Ethiopia are not fixed to the willingness of

²⁰ See Nigerian Diaspora Policy (Abuja, 2019).

overseas population. Ethiopian diaspora policy defined the Ethiopian Diaspora as those Ethiopian and foreign nationals of Ethiopian origin residing outside Ethiopia.²¹ IOM defines diaspora as migrants or descendants of migrants, whose identity and sense of belonging have been shaped by their migration experience and background (IOM, 2019). Besides, there are some contentions in defining who migrants are? According to the United Nations Population Division, an international migrant is someone who has been living for one year or longer in a country other than the one in which he or she was born. As a result, this study uses the IOM definition of diaspora and the United Nations explanation of migrants.

The Nigerian Government recognizes Diaspora on two levels (Nigerian Diaspora Policy, 2019). The first category designates people of Nigerian descent either born in Nigeria or otherwise living abroad who are interested in contributing to the development of the nation. The second category refers to people of African descent who are members of Historic African Diaspora (HAD) who may choose to identify with Nigeria for collaboration towards the achievement of the nation's goals. The Nigerian Diaspora Policy stands out in the way it also recognizes that the development caveat for collaboration with its Diaspora is mutual, as the Government is also committed to programmes and frameworks for the development and betterment of Nigerian Diaspora.

Regardless of no official record about the size of the Ethiopian and Nigerian diaspora, an estimation in 1990 were 460, 000 and 1, 160, 000 People born in Nigeria and Ethiopia respectively were living in other countries.²² Thus, the number illustrates as the emigration of the two countries in the last three decades were increasing more than six and three folds correspondingly. Now a day, the two countries have an estimate of more than two to three million Diasporas in abroad. Additionally, the two largest populous countries have also the largest African Diasporas in abroad.

However, Primary and secondary sources noted that both Nigeria and Ethiopia have not developed a full-fledged Diaspora mapping. Because of this, the estimation varies from institutions to institutions. Perhaps, the most important step in the process of Diaspora engagement is developing diaspora mapping. Diaspora mapping is the identification of diaspora communities, their ideas, capacities and relationship with their countries of heritage (IOM, 2016). Unfortunately, Except Diasporas in the United States of America, no full-

²¹ See Ethiopian Diaspora Policy (Addis Ababa, 2012)

²² <https://www.pewresearch.org/>

fledged diaspora mapping done for Ethiopia Diasporas in other countries²³. According to the mapping made with Collaboration of IOM, more than 305,508 Ethiopians with annual median income of 41,357 USD live in the United States of America (IOM, 2018).

The problem of diaspora mapping is not only for Ethiopia; Nigeria also faces the same problems. According to data acquired from interview and questionnaire with Nigerian Embassy diaspora officer in Rome, except in United Kingdom and the United States of America no diaspora mapping done for overseas Nigerian. But interestingly, the Nigerian government in collaboration with the International organization on Migration made mapping activities of the Nigerian overseas working in the health and higher education sectors in the United States of America. Even though, complete data are scarce, substantial numbers of sources identify Nigerian Diasporas in the United States of America and West Europe as one of the most educated and fine paid. As the Study of five sub-Saharan Africa and Caribbean groups, Nigerians had the highest educational attainment at 61.4%, followed by Ethiopians (27%) from sub-Saharan migrants. “One of the most significant findings from the study was that twice as many of the people 25 years or older reporting Nigerian ancestry had a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to the US total population (29%) and the other selected ancestry groups.”²⁴

Apart from the mapping done in collaboration with IOM in 2018, the Migration Policy institute noted the number of Ethiopian and Nigerian diaspora in the United States as follows.

Country	Number of immigrants	Share %
Nigeria	375,000	18.6
Ethiopia	278,000	13.8

Table 2.3. Nigerian and Ethiopia overseas population in the USA (2018) Data taken from Migration Policy Institute (<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/>).

The reason that the researcher recognises the USA destination as a model is due to the two countries have the largest share and active diasporas in USA and who have close attachment and engagement to their home countries.

²³ Interview with Mr. Melaw Getechaw, Senior officer of Diaspora Affairs in the Ethiopian Embassy of Rome (20 February, 2020)

²⁴ <https://africacheck.org/reports/nigerian-immigrants-top-class-us/>

Moreover, the researcher tries to organize major destinations of Nigerian and Ethiopian Diasporas. Accordingly, the estimation regarding top ten destinations of the two countries Diaspora is summarized as follows. The next bar-graph, Figure 4.1 and 4.2 shows that the geographic distribution of Nigerian and Ethiopian diaspora by countries and Sudan and the United States of America are the top concentration of Nigeria and Ethiopia Diasporas.

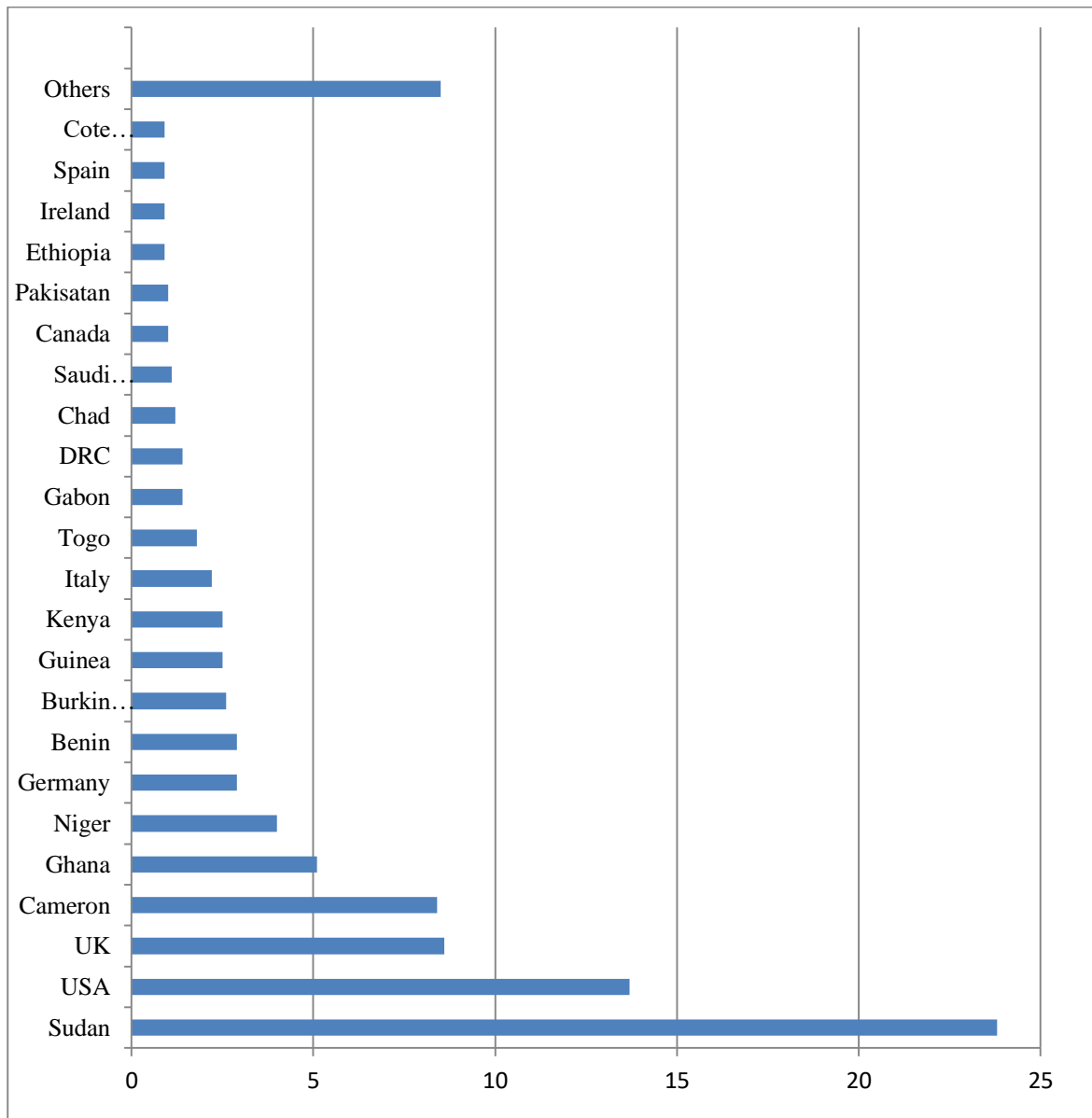


Fig 4.1. Major destinations of the Nigerian overseas population in percentage

Source: Development Research Centre (DRC), Global Migrant Origin Database, 2007.

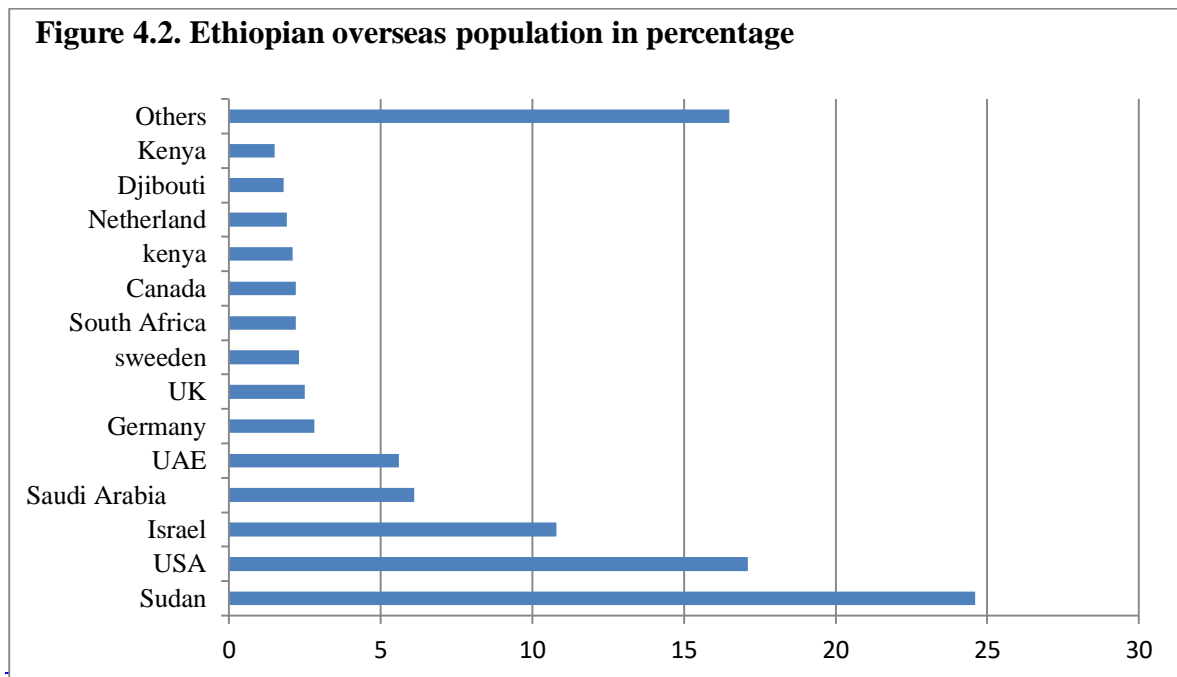


Fig 4.2. Major destinations of the Ethiopian overseas population in percentage

Source: Development Research Centre (DRC), Global Migrant Origin Database, 2007.

4.2. Diaspora Engagement policies and Actions in Nigeria and Ethiopia

By recognizing the importance of Diasporas engagement, Ethiopia and Nigeria set out Diasporas policies. As they stated in their policies, the purpose of having diaspora policy is to heighten diaspora engagement in their home countries development. Thus, countries diaspora policies should be based on evidence and hence data and information collection and the analysis should come at an early stage of designing a policy (ICMPD, 2012). When reviewing the objectives of a diaspora engagement policy the immediate question that arises is who the target group is. But, most of African countries including Ethiopia's and Nigeria's diaspora engagement policies are determined by their Diasporas destination countries data. This is due to as it is noted earlier; neither Nigeria nor Ethiopia commissioned a full-fledged diaspora mapping.

Additionally, the vital objective of the National Policy on Diaspora matters is to expedite the integration and coordination of the skills and resources of overseas population for the general development of the country. Nigerian Diaspora policy claimed that the main aim of

this policy framework is to mobilize and harness the potential of Nigerian Diaspora for national development²⁵. With this regard, Ethiopia can take lessons from the 68 pages' broad National policy of Nigeria, which has an explanation ranging from identifying opportunities, challenges and the means to reach the objectives. Moreover, unlike, a quasi-diaspora policy of Ethiopia, Nigerian National policy on diaspora matters sorted out challenges, opportunities, resources and the way to leverage the optimum diaspora engagement.

However, irrespective of their difference, both countries diaspora policies are shaped by Allen Gamlen (2006) typology of extending rights and extracting obligations. To begin, incentives such as Ethiopian yellow card, investment incentives, diaspora housing, remittance sending protocols and others are issued by the government of Ethiopia through different proclamations and decisions. Unlike Ethiopia, the Nigerian Government is more active in balancing the extended rights and extracting obligations in their diaspora policy document. In this regard, the Nigerian Diaspora policy noted establishment of Diaspora Village, tax waiver incentives, diaspora desk across consular offices, commemorating diaspora day on July 25 each year (Nigerian Diaspora Policy, 2016). In fact, apart from their diaspora policies, Nigeria and Ethiopia have applied several pieces of legislation initiatives aimed at encouraging diaspora engagement.

The diaspora policies of Nigeria and Ethiopia are vary in scope and nature with regard to dual citizenship policies, the right to vote in the home countries from abroad and the creation of government agencies to administer emigrant issues and so forth²⁶. Moreover, contrasting Ethiopian counterparts, the Nigerian Diaspora policy is broader and detail in which each and every extended rights and expected obligations are discussed.

Likewise, it is worthwhile to demonstrate Ethiopian and Nigerian Diaspora policies in the perspective of Gamlen's (2006) typology of diaspora engagement policies. Accordingly, there are three priorities that sending countries should do in their diaspora policies to maximize their diaspora engagement. These are capacity building policies, extending right and extracting obligations. From the argument of Gamlen's, the role of institutions and diverse measures by sending countries are regarded as vital and detrimental. So it is

²⁵ Federal Republic of Nigeria National Policy on Diaspora Matters November, 2016

²⁶ Federal Republic of Nigeria National Policy on Diaspora Matters November, 2016

important to look at those points of implanted to diaspora policies to find out gaps in the engagement of Ethiopian and Nigerian diasporas to their home countries.

I. Capacity Building

According to Gamlen (2006) Capacity building policies attempt to produce two important conditions; firstly, by strengthening the symbolic bases of an imagined 'diaspora' community through symbolic nation-building policies, and secondly, by building institutions dedicated to bolstering the role of the state within this community, and subjecting the population to surveillance. Moreover, capacity building policies include programmes to teach national languages and history among diaspora populations, state held diaspora conferences and conventions, while institutional building policies have an objective to govern diaspora populations. In alignment of these facts, the acquired data indicates that neither Nigeria nor Ethiopia have offered official national language training for overseas population except the Minnesota Institute of National Culture of Nigeria.

The capacity building in Gamlen (2006) typology is mainly championed by the home countries institutions in the support of diaspora in establishing either national language schools or religious centres. Ethiopia has been striving to create strong emotional attachment through its large number of Diasporas affection with the Ethiopian Orthodox churches than that of Nigerian counterparts. Ethiopian Diasporas particularly the orthodox Christians are able to get religious place in various countries, to mention a few such as the United States of America, Germany, Italy, Netherland, United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, in United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatari, Bahrain, South Africa, Australia, Kenya, Kuwait, Israel and some other countries. There is an indication that reiterates religious institutions have a strong impact on building the emotional attachment of Diasporas with their home countries²⁷. A strong emotional attachment of Diaspora positively intensifies the engagement of diaspora in their home countries. In fact, the Nigerian diaspora are also well known in their emotional attachment with their countries. The survey study conducted in Nigeria by Ayanruoh, et al. (2018) concludes that members of the Nigeria diaspora community do not invest in their homeland for financial reward instead, they invest for perceived emotional returns and this is positively moderated by the degree of their social embeddedness in their country of origin as well as in their country of residence.

²⁷ McLoughlin, Sean. (2013). Religion, Religions, and Diaspora. 10.1002/9781118320792.ch7.

Pursuant to holding conferences and events, Nigeria has better performance in conducting diaspora conference at home and abroad on regular basis. However, regardless of their success, all Ethiopian embassies have a plan to make three to six conferences and events with diaspora annually.²⁸

In the process of enhancing diaspora engagement, institutions are one of the most crucial responsible dynamics. According to Gamlen (2006) Institution includes establishing specific institutional building like establishing consular and consultative policies, building transnational networks, monitoring efforts, establishing dedicated bureaucracy and establishing ministerial level agency dedicated to diaspora issues. The government of Ethiopia has focused on establishing institutional networks at sub-ministry level. Earlier Diaspora Affairs Directorate General under Ministry of Foreign Affairs, now Ethiopian Diaspora agency is focal institution at home and extending outreach activities through consular affairs and embassies. With regard to Nigeria, it has more robust and multiple diaspora institutions which are elaborated in the succeeding sub-topics. Nigerian in Diaspora Organization (NIDO) is one of the most important representative bodies of Diaspora recognized by the Federal Government as umbrella body for Nigerian citizens in Diaspora where the federal policy mandates all Nigerians global missions overseas to support the development of the organization²⁹. Besides, NIDO provides a unique platform for intellectuals, technocrats, policy makers, workers and all Nigerians in Diaspora to present development propositions to government at all levels. Moreover, NIDO plays the role of rallying and coordinating Nigerian Diasporas in Europe, North America or other areas.

Embassies, Consular Affairs, Diaspora Organizations are vigorous stakeholders in ever-increasing the capacity building of their diaspora. In an interview with respondents from Ethiopian Embassy senior diplomats in charge of diaspora affairs, they cited that with the collaboration of the diaspora agency they are meticulously working to build the capacity of Ethiopian Diaspora through their respective diaspora community organization and various types of publications. Similarly, they admit as there is no Ethiopian centre of culture and learning in abroad except having a plan to establish Israel, Washington and London³⁰. The researcher noted the endeavour of Ethiopian government to establish community schools in Arab countries as an incredible role to create strong emotional attachment. Besides diaspora

²⁸ See the Diaspora Affairs plan in the Ethiopian Embassy of Rome at appendix

²⁹ <https://www.icermediation.org/organizations/nigerians-in-diaspora-organization/>

³⁰ የኢ.ፌ.ዴ.ሪ. ውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር የቀጣይ አምስት አመት (2013-2017 ዓ.ም.) ስትራቴጂክ ዕቅድ (ረቂቅ) መጋቢት 2012 ዓ.ም.

respondents from Italy echoes that even in case of Embassies are not accessible by all diasporas, some diasporas are getting day to day information about their countries through social media, Embassy brochures, quarterly magazines and short video messages from Diaspora Agency.

Capacity development programmes in Nigeria is enhanced and followed by various institutions such as NIDO, Nigerian in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM), and Senior Special Assistant on Foreign and Diaspora Affairs to the President and Presidential Advisory Committee on Diaspora Matters³¹. Ambassador Yaya Olaniran mentioned that Nigerian Embassies in collaboration with NIDO prepares quarterly magazines that updating the Nigerians communities about their countries. As well, unlike Ethiopia, that discontinued diaspora day celebration, the Government of Nigeria continuously commemorate 25 July as diaspora day, where it used to create linkages and to inform the diaspora about the government's current initiatives for diaspora investment opportunities and other policies. A Nigerian Diaspora Day also to be celebrated in various host countries to complement the Diaspora Day celebrated in Nigeria.

II. Extending Rights

Extending rights is the second essential typologies of Gamlen (2006) in diaspora engagement policies. Extending rights is simply denoting privilege or incentives that offered to enhance diaspora engagement to their home countries the socio-economic development. Despite the differences in their strengths and weaknesses, Nigeria and Ethiopia have extended a bunch of rights to leverage the resources of diaspora. In doing so policies have promulgated and multiple proclamations are issued to execute the extended rights to their diaspora. Indeed, it is important to look into main extended rights to the Nigeria and Ethiopia diasporas in order to investigate incentives (privileges) that intensify diaspora engagement.

³¹ Interview with Ambassador Yaya, Senior Diplomat of Nigeria in Rome, Italy (23 February, 2020).

Types of Extended rights as to Gamlen and IMPI	Status of the rights in Ethiopia	Status of the rights in Nigeria
General laws recognizing Diaspora	Officially recognized by policy and proclamation	Officially recognized by policy and Proclamation
Dual citizenship	Not yet,	Nigeria diaspora Policy allowed diasporas to have dual citizenship since 2002
Political participation and Voting rights	There is not idea to engage diaspora in the voting system.	Now electoral reform has begun and a strong case was made on October 2019 for diaspora voting rights at the National Assembly ³²
Tax Incentives	Custom Regulation of Ministry of Revenue for returnees No. 88/2003 allows tax free except vehicles (after 2006)	Tax incentives are only offered for diaspora investors.
Diaspora Residential Housing	lands has been offered for Diasporas in Addis Ababa and in some Regional seats since 2015 and Bank Loan Mortgage is started	Nigerian Abuja Diaspora Village with 750 hectares of land in Kabuzu-Maitama II district ³³ .
The right to engage in every aspect of home countries business	Except financial sectors, they were allowed but recently the right to participate in financial sector commenced in August 2019	The Nigerian Diasporas have been free to have stake in every business sectors including the financial sectors
Diaspora Bond	Initially started with the idea to get financial support for the construction of GERD.	Nigeria started diaspora Bond in London in 2017 with an amount of 300 million USD

Source: organized by the researcher from different Primary and secondary sources

The above table discloses that in order to advance diaspora engagement the governments of Ethiopia and Nigeria have extended some substantial political, economic and social rights for

³² <https://www.africanliberty.org/2015/07/15/2019-elections-the-nigerian-diaspora-and-the-right-to-vote-bright-akpom/>

³³ <https://www.concretetrends.co.za/projects/nigeria-to-begin-construction-of-diaspora-city-in-abuja/>

their Diasporas. However, as it is observable from the table, political rights are restricted to the Ethiopian Diaspora than the Nigerian counter parts. Of course, considerable numbers of African countries including Ethiopia are still resisting the political rights of diaspora and the idea of double citizenship. In this regard, restricting diasporas in the political aspect of their home countries could be a constraints of diaspora engagement in one-way or another way.

For Example, an Ethiopian law stipulates that Ethiopians acquiring another nationality will cease to be Ethiopians. Comparatively, Nigeria permitted its diaspora to have double citizenship to strengthen diaspora engagement (Whitaker, 2011). The IOM & Migration Policy Institute (2012) and Østergaard-Nielsen E. (2016) reaffirmed that granting double citizenship and allowing diaspora communities in political activities have positive effects on diaspora engagement.

Additionally, an inquiry of economic incentives (extended rights) indicates that Ethiopian diasporas enjoyed more privileges than their Nigerian counter parts especially in terms of tax incentives. But, Nigerian diasporas are the first African diasporas to enjoy the benefit of investment bond. Nigeria's Vice President, Prof Yemi Osinbajo, in his address to the Nigerian Investment conference took place in Abuja on 27-29 Novemeber 2018 claimed that the Nigeria were the first country in Africa to launch a Green Bond, all of which are investment opportunities we think can be of advantage to those in the Diaspora.³⁴

Multiple studies claimed as there is no doubt on the genuineness of economic incentives in increasing diaspora engagement. Nevertheless, there have been widespread cases of abuse of the incentives and privileges by the beneficiaries over the years.³⁵ On this front, even the one that was offering the incentives (the government) went public with some of these abuses and misuses of privileges which were not granted to even to non diaspora Ethiopians. For instance, the duty free import certificates were reported to be sold to locals for lofty sum of money. This abuse of privilege was well mentioned by the former Ethiopian custom and revenue commissioner, Umer Husein in his discussion with Diaspora held in 2018.³⁶ Conflicting to the duty free incentives, there are African countries like Eritrea leveeing 2

³⁴ <https://www.theafricancourier.de/business/nigeria-abuja-summit-outlines-opportunities-incentives-for-diaspora-investors/>

³⁵ Interview with Mr. Melaw Getachew, senior Diaspora officer in the Ethiopian Embassy of Rome (20 February, 2020).

³⁶ See the detail at <https://youtu.be/MyYsOxLE4KU>

percent Tax policy on diaspora remittances as a national development imperative and the various transnational governance mechanisms employed to coerce compliance.³⁷

In general, the willingness and ability of the Diasporas to engage represents a significant untapped potential for Nigeria and Ethiopia. While the money is out there, creating avenues and incentives for these funds to flow back home and ensuring that the regulatory environment for businesses is conducive to receiving such investments remains a challenge. The incentives and opportunities should be institutionalized for the sake of sustainability and uniformity. As it is observed in the preceded table summary, the incentives begin with recognizing diaspora of Nigeria and Ethiopia are appreciated but feasible regulatory and institutions are needed to well actualize the engagement of diaspora.³⁸

Finally, the extended rights in Ethiopia are overshadowed by the politics of government (state)- diaspora relationship which is generally characterized by antagonistic and the one against another. In an interview with Chairman of Andinet Diaspora Association in Italy, the respondent noted that in the past two decades, diasporas were preferred over the others in their ethnic and political affiliation³⁹. Furthermore, the respondent indicated that the Embassy in abroad which represent the country by default was seen as a political constituency of TPLF led government. In fact, scholars like Mylonas and Žilović (2019) examine how states choose to engage certain segments of a country's diaspora and not others depending on geostrategic and political interests. They focus specifically on variation in ethnic return migration policy. The World Bank Report (2017) is a clear indicator as Ethiopia lost remittance inflows amounting to US\$765 million in 2012, US\$1.404 million in 2016 and US\$1.681 in 2017. The losses over the three years' period amounted to US\$3.84 that is today Ethiopia lost nearly US\$4 billion of remittance inflows during that period. It was clear that 2014 to 2017 in Ethiopia was extensively years of uprisings and riots. Therefore, political nature of the country is also one of the determining factors of successful diaspora engagement.

III. Extracting obligations

Sending states are upcoming to realize that they cannot extract obligations from their Diasporas in comparison to extended rights. Accordingly, governments are not only expected for generous (rights without obligation), instead anticipated for maintaining both rights and obligation. Gamlen (2006) categorizes extracting obligation in to three groups based on the

³⁷ International Journal, DOI:10.1080/17528631.2013.793137

³⁸ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/thediasporahandbook-Chart1.pdf>

³⁹ Interview with Mr. Kebede Mengistu Andinet Diaspora association chairman (06 March, 2020).

nature and execution of diaspora policy. These are exploitative which extract obligations without extending rights, engaged which balance both extractions and extending and generous states which extend rights without extracting obligations. Hence, the researcher examined the Nigerian and Ethiopian diaspora policies, whereas the Nigerian Diaspora policy has a clear and to the point objectives, goals, means and the engaged end result. Contrarily, the Ethiopian Diaspora policy is some very short and general that could be difficult to determine in the categories of Gamlen's extracting obligations.

Actually extraction policies include lobby promotion, specific investment policies, mandatory payments to the government, the establishment of special economic zones, remittances and Direct Diasporas investment (DDI), diaspora bonds, philanthropy, voluntary services knowledge and skill transfer programmes. Gamlen's (2006) typology asserts to legitimately extract benefits from their Diasporas arguably flows from their reciprocal provisions. The above extraction may be categorized into economic, political or socio-cultural through initiating investment policies (Levitt cited in Gamlen, 2006) and promotion of external expatriate lobbies. Even though, it is implemented by a few countries Gamlen also affirmed mandatory payments as a means of extraction. Countries like the USA, Switzerland and Libya and Eritrea are levying taxes on expatriates, whilst other governments extract mandatory payments through less formal channels – such as fees for emigrant workers recruited and deployed through mandatory government programmes (e.g. the Philippines (Alcid 2003). But neither Ethiopia nor Nigeria extract mandatory payments or levying taxes. Of course it is proper that extracting obligations are the most fundamental stage of diaspora engagement. To be realistic, extracting obligations in diaspora engagement ranges from philanthropy, development, humanitarian assistance, political debates, civil society, know how transfer, trade, tourism, remittance, investments and business creation. For the purpose of this paper, the researcher chooses three common areas of extracting obligations such as economic, political and socio-cultural aspects which are important for any activity on diaspora engagement in their home countries. Given the main aim of government to designing diaspora engagement policies is set to engage emigrants in such a way they could help the homeland⁴⁰, governments in Nigeria and Ethiopia have also designed policies and issued proclamations intended to extract diaspora obligations.

One of the vital parts of extracting obligations to Gamlen is the knowledge transfer programmes. In this respect Ethiopian diaspora scholars are willingly involved in numerous

⁴⁰ See Levitt, P. And dehesa de la, R. 2013

segments going from Health service to Higher institutions. But, Nigeria is better than Ethiopia in extracting knowledge transfer on the institutional base. The Diaspora and Transnational Studies Programme, University of Ibadan (DTSPUI) and National Universities Commission (NUC) are providing research, intellectual expertise and networking of Diaspora matters for all round development in Nigeria in addition, lobby promotion is indicated as the third means of extracting diaspora engagement. King and Melvin cited in Gamlen (2006) pointed out that Diasporas often assert a direct, active influence on policy through pressure on the host state, the home state or both. There are a lot of jobs expected from Nigeria and Ethiopia to create viable diasporas for lobbies.

Issuing Diaspora Bonds which is in effect in both Nigeria and Ethiopia are also another means of extracting diaspora obligations. According to World Bank (2013) diaspora bond is sovereign debt instruments sold by governments to their diaspora populations — offer a particularly large untapped opportunity for African countries to attract additional development finance. Though Nigeria is earlier and has diverse diaspora bonds, Ethiopian has also issue bonds related to Grand Ethiopian renaissance dam. Ethiopia has sold around 56 million USD bond of Ethiopian Grand Renaissance Dam.

4.3. Institutional Frameworks to Engage Diasporas in Ethiopia and Nigeria

Though informal engagement of diaspora was existed before, Nigeria and Ethiopia have less than two decades' history of institutions that established with the purpose of diaspora engagement. For the purpose of convenience and to illustrate the decisive role of institutions, the researcher looked at diaspora engagement institution at national, regional, local and foreign mission level.

4.3.1. Ethiopian and Nigerian Diaspora engagement Institutions at National Level

Global diaspora studies noted that establishing diaspora institutions at Ministry level is crucial to enjoy firm authority to engage diasporas. IOM (2012) has expounded that unlike other diaspora institutions occupying lower positions in the hierarchy, diaspora ministries generally enjoy more consistent budgetary allocation, more support from the top government and interestingly a more explicit development oriented mandate. Their existence also signifies that the government accords diaspora engagement the highest political importance. Therefore, diaspora institutions established at lower positions in hierarchy has less value to engage diaspora than those established at the ministry level.

As it is discussed earlier, the Ethiopian diaspora institutions that had been in charge of upholding diaspora engagement at national level was at sub-ministry level found under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, named Diaspora Affairs Directorate General which is succeeded by Ethiopian diaspora Agency in 2018. In addition, though not directly responsible for diaspora engagement, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has some key roles such as deployment and signing bilateral agreement consisting protection and employment opportunities to benefit Ethiopian Diasporas. The data from the Employment Service Promotion Directorate in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs pointed out that after Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed came to power numerous bilateral agreements are signed with Arab some countries such as Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar.⁴¹ It has important helps to protect the rights of diasporas in abroad and also enables diaspora to develop sense of proud in their national identity which is another building block of diaspora engagement. In addition, Ethiopian Investment Commission and National bank of Ethiopia are also taking part in diaspora engagement at national level. The researcher summarized the main responsibilities of national level institutions that take part in Ethiopian diaspora engagement as follows.

Institutions	Responsibilities Description
Diaspora Affairs Directorate General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (2002-2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Served as a liaison office between different ministries and Ethiopian missions in abroad • Safeguard the rights and privileged of Ethiopians in abroad • Coordinate knowledge and skill transfer, resource mobilization and active engagement of Ethiopian Diaspora
Ethiopian Diaspora Agency (EDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established in 2019 to replace (the Diaspora Directorate from) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (of Ethiopia), (Diaspora directorate) • Coordinating the comprehensive involvement of diaspora in the national development and good governance • Tasked with understanding the rights and interests of the Diaspora, engaging in community development activities in order to ensure our country's development partnership • Collect, analyze and distribute information regarding the

⁴¹ <http://www.molsa.gov.et/>

	<p>diaspora community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting rights and benefits of Ethiopian diaspora
<p>Employment Service Promotion Directorate, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertakes studies on foreign employment opportunities for Ethiopians, collect and compiles labour market information • Undertakes follow up activities on the rights and dignities of Ethiopians employed abroad
<p>The Ethiopian Investment Commission (EIC), Ministry of Trade and Industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-encompassing support system that ensures all practical aspects are taken care of for investments, from making sure permits and licenses are obtained to helping get access to electricity and water
<p>The National Bank of Ethiopia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with commercial Banks, encourage diaspora to open diaspora Bank accounts and send remittance through official channels. • Provide financial loans to diaspora to enhance engagement
<p>Ethiopian Diaspora Trust Fund (EDTF) Advisory Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the apex governance body, comprises of 11 person appointed by Prime Minister, drawn from the Ethiopian Government, Diaspora and Civil Society. • Provide overall leadership and set the strategic direction, policy, oversight and accountability of the EDTF. • Mobilize the Ethiopian Diaspora Community in the USA and globally to make financial contributions to the EDTF
<p>Embassies and Consulates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize diaspora resources • Protecting the rights and benefits of diaspora community • Serves as a liaison between diaspora and home country
<p>Ethiopian Custom and Revenue Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement diaspora tax exemptions • In collaboration with other sectors, solve obstacles that diaspora face in import and export.

Table 4.1. Ethiopian Diaspora Institutions and their duties

Source: organized by the researcher

Whereas the former Diaspora Affairs and now the Ethiopian Diaspora Agency is the principal in mobilizing Diasporas, the other listed institutions at national level or federal level are responsible in preparing policies, setting priorities, identifying their diasporas and influence within and outside the government. These federal level Diaspora institutions are established at sub-ministry or other special office level.

Unlike Ethiopia, the Nigerian Diaspora institution is a quasi-ministerial level and more autonomous than Ethiopian counterparts. The Nigerian Diaspora institutions are advised and responsible the House committee on Diaspora Affairs.⁴² Take a look at the summary of the Nigerian diaspora engagement institutions.

Name of Nigerian Diaspora Institutions	Responsibilities description
Presidential Advisory Committee on Diaspora Matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Meet at least quarterly to deliberate on issues and receive feedback from the key stakeholders. ➤ responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation in collaboration with support from Diaspora and Transnational Studies Programme University of Ibadan (DTSPUI)
Nigerians in Diaspora Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide expertise and resource mobilization for the engagement of Nigerians in Diaspora ➤ Support in setting policies and projects maintain participation of diaspora
Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs and Diaspora (OSSAPFAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ engage in the design of workable Diaspora programmes that would be supported by all the institutions involved in the policy implementation process
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ provide policy guidelines for Missions/Consulates to address Diaspora-related issues and ensure that the Nigerian Foreign Policy gives priority to the protection of every Nigerian

⁴² Interview with Ambassador Yaya, Senior Diplomat of Nigeria in Rome, Italy (23 February, 2020).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It shall work closely with the Nigerian Communities abroad to provide the necessary advice on issuance of travel documents, Visa and Work Permit requirements.
Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ responsible for implementing the policy with respect to Diaspora participation in politics and their right to vote
Diaspora and Transnational Studies Programme, University of Ibadan (DTSPUI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ provide research and intellectual expertise and shall advise both on the production and application of knowledge relating to Diaspora matters for all round development in Nigeria
National Population Commission (NPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ collaborate with the OSSAPFAD and MFA as well as other stakeholders in establishing and periodically updating the database on Nigerian Diaspora
National Universities Commission (NUC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ shall have the responsibilities of designing and implementing programmes aimed at linking experts and academics in the Diaspora to the development of university education in Nigeria
Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ involved liaising with the main agency to facilitate exchanges that specifically address Diaspora needs
National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Commission shall ensure the effective implementation of the common strategy for sharing and managing migration and Diaspora related information.
National Assembly Committees on Diaspora Affairs (NACDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribute to the implementation of this policy by supporting the legal framework(s) on Diaspora.

Table 4.2. Nigerian Diaspora institutions and their duties

Source: Nigerian in Diaspora Commission <https://nidcom.gov.ng/>).

As it is indicated in the above, the Nigerian Diaspora institutions at national level is manifold with broad objectives and responsibilities than Ethiopian counterparts. Furthermore, the dynamic institution of Nigeria, NIDO has set up a network of branches in Nigerian embassies abroad and offices at Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nigerians living abroad are officially encouraged to organize themselves and to link up with NIDO branches in their respective host countries. Arrangements were also made to have NIDO branches not only in almost all European countries, but also three in Asian countries specifically in Singapore, Malaysia and Australia and in some specific African countries such as South Africa, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire. NIDO usually organizes meetings and aims to embark on development projects in collaboration with Nigerians resident abroad. Also, as a direct response to the NIDO initiative by government, a new group known as the Industry Growth, Investment and Competitiveness in Africa (IGICA) which is more or less like an amalgam of foreign-based Nigerian business groups has emerged. (Onuorah and Okwe 2009).

4.3.2. Ethiopian and Nigerian Diaspora engagement Institutions at local level

Because of some diasporas are preferring to engage at their local particularly at their birth place, diaspora institutions should go down as far as wereda or small district. According to International Migration Policy institute (2012) countries such as China, India and Mexico are networked their diaspora institutions to local level. However, Ethiopia's diaspora institutions are established at regional state and municipality level (Addis Ababa and Diredawa). Establishing diaspora institutions at regional level is worth if their network and cooperation is going down. Countries like Mexico and India, who are one of the most beneficiaries of diaspora engagement, also give priorities to the local areas where large diasporas are originating. This is an important issue that Ethiopia should also consider, since local diaspora institutions are better in addressing the interest and needs of diaspora communities.

4.3.3. Ethiopian and Nigerian Diaspora Institutions in abroad

Both Nigeria and Ethiopia have Embassies and Consular Offices in abroad with the office of Diaspora Affairs which is responsible for diasporas engagement. Embassies and Consulates adopts effective communication strategies to disseminate government policies and other matters to the Diaspora. In the study process, the Ethiopian and Nigerian respondents explained about ways and extent of interaction with their respective Embassies. The Ethiopian respondents stated that before Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed assumed power, only supporters of the regime have close engagement with Embassies. They also indicated that their interaction with Ethiopian Embassies were largely limited to getting services like

passport renewals and visas. While conducting the thesis, the researcher realized that the political situation of home country has significant effects on diaspora engagement.

Actually, the role of Embassies and consulates are unreserved, since diasporas are living outside their countries of origin. Embassies are more accessible to diasporas to update about their countries on regular basis, discuss pertinent issues, and protect diaspora rights and to organize diaspora associations. While Nigeria has 110 Embassies and Consular Offices, Ethiopia has 63 Missions, in which all of them have a plan of diaspora mapping, protecting the rights of diaspora, strengthen diaspora associations, updating Diasporas, encouraging diaspora bank accounts and bonds, recruiting diaspora investor, volunteer and others. The sample annual plans of diaspora office in the Ethiopian Embassies of Rome and the USA are attached at appendixes which clearly stipulate the vigorous work of Embassies and consulates to engage Diasporas. Surprisingly, even though the diaspora annual plan that depicts diaspora mapping as one of its aim counted a decade, there is no organized diaspora mapping yet. This was mainly due to the recklessness of the TPLF led regime by favouring certain ethnic groups which disinterested Diasporas to give their full information.⁴³

Senior Nigerian diplomat in charge of Diaspora in Italy pointed out that Nigerians are connected to their Embassies unlike Ethiopia mainly through their organization called Nigerian in Diaspora Organization (NIDO). According to the Nigerian respondents NIDO serves as a platform linking Diasporas with their country of origin. NIDO as a quasi-governmental organizations established branches in Europe (headquartered in London), Asia (headquartered Japan, Tokyo), Europe (headquartered in UK, London) and Africa (headquartered in Nigeria, Abuja). The Nigerian diplomat in Italy also noted that NIDO and Embassies and consulates of Nigeria across countries are working closely together in order to enhance Nigerian Diasporas engagement to their countries National development. Consequently, a Nigerian Government and Embassies are better in consolidating Diasporas institutions in abroad in the process of engaging Diasporas.

4.4. Ethiopian and Nigerian Diaspora Resources

Now a day, diaspora is becoming the most important resources for sending countries. For the purpose of this research, tracing the actual resources of diaspora benefitting the sending countries is crucial since the objective of the thesis is home countries perspective. By recognizing the importance of diaspora, the African union constituted Diaspora as the sixth

⁴³ Melaw Getachew, Senior Diaspora Officer of the Ethiopian Embassy in Rome, (20, February 2020)

region of African continent in 2003 to encourage the participation of people of African origin living outside the continent.⁴⁴ Likewise the member states of African Union have also acknowledged the importance of their diasporas for achieving socio-economic development. Hence, Nigeria and Ethiopia also embarked on their own way to utilize the engagement of diaspora in their home countries.

The combination of Ethiopian and Nigerian diasporas are as large as the populations of some sovereign countries in Africa. This large number of diasporas have the value of financial, intellectual and skill resources for their home countries. For instance, in 2019, Nigeria has received more than 25 billion USD remittances, whereas Ethiopia received less than 2 billion USD.⁴⁵ As it is discussed prior, due to numerous factors, Ethiopia did not exploit the expected financial remittances of diaspora communities. In developing countries like Nigeria and Ethiopia, recorded remittances are more than twice as large as official aid and nearly two-thirds of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows.⁴⁶ For instance, the nine months performance of Ethiopia in engaging Foreign direct investment was 1.8 billion USD which is less than diaspora remittance.⁴⁷

Moreover, according to World Bank International Conference on Diaspora and Development held on July 13-14, 2009 the Gross income of Ethiopian diasporas are estimated to 10-12 billion USD per annum, roughly equal to the then home country's GDP of 13 billion USD in 2006. The conference also noted that Diaspora investment in Ethiopia in the last decade has been about 10% of total domestic investment in Ethiopia with the main priorities of Real-estate, manufacturing, Hotels and Restaurants, Construction, Healthcare, Education respectively.⁴⁸

Finally, as it is recognized by African union, Diasporas have fundamental resources that accelerate the development of home countries. Apart from financial resource, intellectual skill resources are one of the most decisive resources that developing countries are aspiring. The World Bank (2017) also noted that diaspora has the potential to contribute more than funding. There is also human capital, which can begin with knowledge transfer from the diaspora back to the home country through collaboration, mentoring and training. To be

⁴⁴ <https://stateofafricandiaspora.international/>

⁴⁵ <http://www.worldbank.org/>

⁴⁶ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econ.2016.06.001>

⁴⁷ <https://newbusinessethiopia.com/investment/ethiopia-attracts-1-83-billion-foreign-direct-investments/>

⁴⁸ http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/Chacko_Gebre.pdf

honest despite guess, neither Nigeria nor Ethiopia did not know the actual resources of their Diasporas.

4.5. Diaspora Engagement in Ethiopia and Nigeria

4.5.1. Political Engagement of Ethiopian and Nigerian Diasporas

Political partnerships between the government and diaspora have important spill over effects over other types of diaspora engagement. Nigeria under president Obasanjo administration in 1999 made a breakthrough in partnering the Nigerian diaspora and government.⁴⁹ In doing this, president Obasanjo has made a first presidential visit meeting with Nigerian diaspora in the United States of America and the United Kingdom, which profoundly changed the Nigerian Diaspora-state relationship. Therefore, unless the division and hatred among diasporas and with governments are solved political engagement of diaspora is not gone as expected. Gizaw Legesse, the founding member of vision Ethiopia discusses on the Straight Talk Africa programme of the Voice of America (VOA) regarding citizens living in abroad to provide support to their country of origin and he noted that Ethiopian Diasporas are quite the most fractured along different lines, but there are still movements to help with human rights and economic freedoms.⁵⁰

Similar to what Obasanjo did before two decades, the Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed also made the first ever Diaspora visit meeting in the United State of America, Germany, South Africa and United Arab Emirates in order to pacify the diaspora state relationship. During the visit of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed prominent diaspora activists such as Tamagn Beyene and Jawar Mohammed have celebrated the type of reconciliation ceremony in convention centre Washington D.C and Minnesota respectively. The motto of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's visit was "let's demolish the wall of hatred and build the bridge of love." Frankly speaking, the visit was the most important and successful events that really broke the age old hatred between Ethiopian diaspora and home government. Moreover, Even though, it is not a long lasting solution, the recent political reform within the ruling party has also brought significant consensus among diasporas and between the government and diasporas.⁵¹

⁴⁹ Interview with Ambassador Yaya, Senior Diplomat of Nigeria in Rome, Italy (23 February, 2020).

⁵⁰ See the full interview at <https://youtu.be/ZSxmpf25tLk>

⁵¹ Interview with Melaw Getachew, Senior Diaspora Officer of the Ethiopian Embassy in Rome, (20, February 2020).

But the visit and political reform at home is not enough to enhance Ethiopian diaspora and government partnership. As President Obasanjo orchestrated the establishment of the Nigerian diaspora associations, NIDO in 2001, the government of Ethiopia should form firm institutions that serve as a platform for diaspora engagement. In fact, Ethiopian Diaspora Trust Fund is established soon after visit by the Prime Minister Office with the objective of raising funds for vital socio-economic projects in Ethiopia⁵². But the organization should be structured beyond raising funds as Nigerians did.

Moreover, during Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed visit to the United State of America a diaspora named Meleket Girma expressed her feeling as “she has been thinking a lot about the diaspora and her relation to Ethiopia and people. She also adds that so to have a gathering with this purpose of bringing a people scattered back together is so beautiful.”⁵³ Actually, the prime minister’s rhetoric speech also encouraged the diaspora to fortify frayed ties in the hopes that future generations will benefit—and help build the countries in return. Additionally, the appeal delivered for Diasporas by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed was applauded and recognized by Ethiopian Diasporas in the 12th Ethiopian Diaspora Business Forum held in 2018.⁵⁴ New style of Diaspora mobilization & persuasion versus hiding the diasporas even during the diplomatic visit –dialogue with top officials like Prime Minister Abiy’s visit and dialogue with diasporas in Europe, Africa (Sudan, Djibouti South Africa, Middle East-large mass are another perspectives of diaspora engagement.

Practitioners and academicians noted that the smooth co-understanding between governments and diaspora could profoundly bring active engagement of diaspora in their home countries. The successive leaders of Nigerian leaders have been active in persuading diaspora community’s engagement. Even recently, the president of Nigeria extended his initiative programme at the Nigerian Diaspora Leadership conference held in New York in 2019, to energize the Nigerian diasporas relationship with their home government.⁵⁵ The leaders in the conference also noted that the sole aim of utilizing the collective strength of all Nigerians at home and abroad is facilitate nation building, enhance the Nigerians relationship and image with other countries.

⁵² <https://www.ethiopiastrustfund.org/>

⁵³ <https://www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2018/08/abiy-ahmed-meets-the-ethiopian-diaspora/566591/>

⁵⁴ See at <https://youtu.be/XV9MHqdT0pk>

⁵⁵ See the detail <https://youtu.be/0I94sRzLKy4>

Unlike Nigeria, in the last two or three decades, Ethiopian Diasporas were antagonistic and one against the other. As a result, they made numerous demonstrations against their government and their country in different parts of the world. But, the recent reforms are drastically changing the age old unfriendly state-diasporas relations in Ethiopia. There is no doubt that this positive change will accelerate Ethiopians diaspora engagement in the overall aspects including political engagement. Tegwad Alebachew (2017) elaborates that citizens in the diaspora may engage in the politics of their country of origin at different capacity such as participating in voting as sponsors, financing political parties, shaping political ideologies, policy making, democratization and accounting the government.

Besides, as it is discussed in review of related literature, since the overthrow of Emperor Haileselassie, Ethiopian diasporas were hostile even among themselves. In fact, ethnic division is also a headache for the Nigerian Diasporas⁵⁶ which has negative impact on political engagement of their diaspora. However, Unlike Ethiopia, Nigerian respondents stated that irrespective of division along ethnic line Nigerians have a firm political tie to with their home since president obasanjo's regime.

On the other hand, in the last four decades, Ethiopian diaspora has been highly involved in democratizing the government at home. In toppling the Derg regime and forcing EPRDF to reform diaspora communities has fundamental role. The diasporas highly believed that the EPRDF, which was a coalition of four parties, was dominated by TPLF, which is one of the party, and have been antagonistic to the party for many years and left no stone unturned to pressurize the ruling party to leave power or to reform itself. During the three years of anti-government protests in Ethiopia from 2015, Ethiopian diaspora had been deeply involved. Mohammed Ademo, an Ethiopian born former journalist in Washington DC in his discussion with BBC (2017) cited that because of most activists in the diaspora are people pushed out of the political process and into exile by the current regime of Ethiopia. They see themselves as stakeholders in the efforts to shape the political future of the country.

Lastly, active political engagement of diaspora can be used as a strong lobby group in hosting countries. Example of such politically active diaspora communities are the Jewish, Greek, Cuba and Armenia-American association and others that represent some of the strongest lobbies in Washington.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Interview with Ambassador Yaya, Senior Diplomat of Nigeria in Rome, Italy (23 February, 2020).

⁵⁷ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/political-importance-diasporas>

4.5.2. Economic Engagement of Ethiopian and Nigerian Diasporas

One of the major aspirations of developing countries is to fill the investment gap of their countries. Africa is the poorest and backward continent that ridden by basic infrastructure gaps. According to African Development Bank (2019) the continent of Africa needs amount to \$130-\$170 billion a year, with a financing gap in the range of \$67.6-\$107.5 billion.⁵⁸ This is one of the most sombre issues that hailed the economic engagement of diasporas. Consequently, economic engagement is the backbone of diaspora engagement in their home countries. It ranges from the involvement of diasporas in remittance, technology transfer, and Diaspora Direct investment. Diaspora agency at home and Embassies and consulate in abroad do have an annual plan aiming at economic engagement of diaspora such as in bonds, Diaspora Bank account opening, sending remittances, investing in their home and others. (See annual plan of Diaspora Affairs of Rome Embassy, 2019/2020 in an appendix).

As mentioned earlier remittance is the greatest aspect of economic engagement of diaspora including Ethiopia and Nigeria. Nigeria is the largest recipient of remittances in sub-Saharan Africa. The country receives nearly 65 percent of officially recorded remittance flows to the region and 2 percent of global flows. In fact, as far back as 1999, Nigerians living abroad remitted the sum of US\$1.3 billion (Babawale 2008). Interestingly, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) began collecting data on remittances in 2002 and reported approximately US\$2.26billion in remittances for 2004 (Hernandex-Coss 2006). In 2005 the figure stood at \$6.5billion. Remittances from Nigerians abroad almost doubled in 2007, rising to \$17.9billion from \$10.5billion in 2006, and \$18.2 billion was remitted into the country in 2009 (Oboh, 2011). Recently World Bank Report (2018) illustrate migrant remittances of Nigeria equalled US\$25 billion, representing 6.1% of GDP.

The flow of remittances through the formal channel had also showed progress until devastated by the political turmoil of Ethiopia before five years. The WB (2014) report noticed that the trend of remittance in Ethiopia to 481.3 million in 1998/1999 risen to more than \$3 billion in 2013/2014. Essentially as it noted earlier, various studies indicated as the informal remittances beats the formal ones.

Diaspora institutions, regulatory frameworks and financial systems are crucial for the effective engagement of Diasporas. In an interview with diplomat Mr. Melaw getachew, it is

⁵⁸https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2018AEO/African_Economic_Outlook_2018_-_EN_Chapter3.pdf

disclosed that the Ethiopian Government have been revitalizing some regulatory frameworks that encourage all diasporas participation in the economic development of Ethiopia. He noted that in the last three years Diaspora Banks Accounts, Diaspora Housing Credit system, Diaspora Bonds, opening up of financial sectors are used to utilize the Diasporas financial resource. In fact, the researcher captured these points raised by the interviewee in the annual plans of Ethiopian Embassies and consulates. Additionally, the annual plans also portray the responsibilities of diaspora officers at Ethiopian mission to secure diaspora investors, volunteers and philanthropists.⁵⁹

Financial systems are important factors to utilize economic engagement of diaspora in Ethiopia and Nigeria especially in connection with remittances. Effective Diaspora engagement in remittance requires strategies and institutions to promote the use of formal channels of transfer and similarly delivering financial holding trainings. It also needs engagement of the private financial sectors that would facilitate the transfer of remittances. For instance: by reducing the transfer costs and providing incentives for remittance senders. World Bank (2017) studies indicate that the cost of transfer in sub-Saharan Africa is 20% higher than the rest of the world. There is no doubt that the huge difference in exchange rate between bank and black market foreign currency affects official remittance transfer. For instance, the Ethiopian official exchange rate in the month of February 20120 is 30 percent less than the black market exchange rate. Therefore, governments are needed to develop holistic financial and investment strategies that assure overseas populations. Besides, digital technology and diverse banking sectors are also crucial to enhance better transfer of remittance.

According to International Migration Policy Institute implementing a more structured dialogue between home country and diaspora is essential asset to bring effective engagement of diasporas in home countries economy. Due to the political division, absence of efficient diaspora institutions, lack of capacity and others, it is difficult to realize structured dialogue with Ethiopian diasporas. With this regard, owing to multiple institutions enables Nigeria to have a better progress. In an interview with Ambassador Yaya, he insists that Nigeria apart from setting out plans, Nigerian in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM) annually holds Nigerian Diaspora investment summit to showcase the investment opportunities and development framework put in place to make investing in Nigeria more attractive to Diaspora

⁵⁹ Annual Plan Sample of Diaspora Affairs office of Ethiopian Embassy in Rome

investors with the focus of agribusiness, aviation, education, health, manufacturing and others.

In the end, the respondents from both Nigeria and Ethiopia Embassies cited that diaspora members have strong economic ties to their respective countries. These ties are explained as diasporas support of their families' back, by sending foreign currencies through financial institutions and friends, that many of their friends do the same. Equally, respondents noted that extensive diasporas are building homes in their countries which is vital in the construction sectors rise.

4.5.3. Socio-cultural Engagement of Ethiopian and Nigerian Diasporas

Socio-cultural engagement of Diaspora is another important issue. The socio-cultural engagement perspective denotes beyond the actions to cultivate national cultural links and to give opportunities to emigrants and their descendants to maintain or enhance their national identity which is extensively discussed in the sub topic of Gamlen capacity building typologies. Here we are going discuss the effort of sending countries to leverage the social responsibilities of diasporas in their home countries, which may range from philanthropy to professional services

With regard to Ethiopian diaspora, socio-cultural engagement is noted that irrespective of political, ethnic and religious differences, they do have solid ties with their families and friends at home through telephone, social media and others means. Diasporas are frequently send moneys to their families and friends which of course essential for improving the household's incomes and life. The researcher gets similar data from Nigerian diasporas, who are well known in their social interaction with home.

In an interview with Mohammed Ahmed, officer of Ethiopian Diaspora Affairs in Frankfurt, said that Ethiopia diaspora office has been trying to enhance social engagement of diaspora chiefly in the course of the new year celebration by making service sectors discount in consultation with hotel industry owners. He also mentioned as the Diaspora Agency has planned to resume diaspora day celebration which functions as the means of social engagement. Unlike Ethiopia, Nigerian diaspora has colourfully celebrating diaspora day every year on July 25 since 2002, which is of course enshrined in their diaspora policy⁶⁰.

⁶⁰ Nigerian Diaspora Policy, Abuja:2019.

Diaspora day celebration has significant contribution in diaspora engagement ranging from social interactions to the way forward for better diaspora engagement.

Moreover, there are plenty of attempts by Ethiopia to inculcate diasporas through establishing community schools in the hosting countries like Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Kuwait, Bahrain and other Arab countries. In addition to this significant move, as it is mentioned prior, the establishments of Ethiopian orthodox churches across various countries have unreserved role in maintaining the national identity of diasporas. But, this doesn't mean that socio-cultural engagement of Ethiopian diasporas is at optimum level.

Voluntary service in education, medical and others are alternative crucial philanthropic activities of diaspora that have profound offerings in the social development of home countries. To mention a few, the Nigerian American Medical Foundation International (NAMFI) aims to provide world-class tertiary medical care on Nigerian soil through a gradual three-phase program of a sustainable 20-year development plan.⁶¹ The Ethiopian North American Health Professionals Association also achieves this by using distance learning, providing medical training, and sponsoring international medical fellowships for Ethiopian health providers. Though not institutionalized, there are a lot of philanthropic activities and professional services offered by Ethiopian diaspora to improve social life of their home countries. The Ethiopian diaspora in Sweden and North America are lead in delivering health services in Tikur Anbessa, Phawulos, Gonder, Mekelle and other health centres⁶². Senior officer in the Ethiopian diaspora Agency noted that there are abundant numbers of scholars delivering voluntary professional services in some higher institutions.

In terms of social engagement of diaspora, the recently inaugurated Ethiopian Diaspora Trust Fund (EDTF) is seen as a turning point. In its short time of establishment, the Fund able to collect more than six million USD until 26 February through its “One dollar a day call.”⁶³ According to the EDTF it is founded as a non-profit organization established with a goal of achieving a resilient solution for Ethiopia's disadvantaged groups and contribute towards the legitimate aspirations of all Ethiopians irrespective of Ethnicity, religion, language, region, gender, political views or nay other factors⁶⁴. Most of their recent five inaugurated projects are related to education, sanitation and water, humanitarian, special needs. The

⁶¹ <https://nationalnma.org/>

⁶² Melaw Getachew, Senior Diaspora Officer of the Ethiopian Embassy in Rome, (20, February 2020).

⁶³ <https://www.ethiopiastrustfund.org/>

⁶⁴ Ibid

announcement was made at EDTF inaugural Grant Award Ceremony held on 6th February at UNECA.

The selected projects are:

- A. Early Childhood care and Education services for orphans and vulnerable children by Hiwot Integrated Development Organization (HIDO) with project cost of 10, 491, 742 birr.
- B. Hygiene and Sanitation promotion by Korah Great Hope Charity Organization (KGHCO) with total cost of 10, 314, 255 birr.
- C. Promotion of Safe water supply, hygiene and sanitation for hard to reach communities using renewable energy by pro-development Network, costs 8, 924, 780.
- D. Enhancing educational provisions through improving learning environment by Gurm Development with project cost of 10, 628,885.
- E. Build the capacity of special needs education to integrate children with disabilities in the school system by help for persons with disabilities Organization (HPD-O) with project cost of 15,651,374.

The above engagement of Ethiopian diaspora is come to true due to the value of institutional platforms. It well reveals the extroverted role of home countries institutions to engage diasporas to their home countries. As, its mentioned earlier the role of home countries politics in diaspora engagement is vital in every engagement of diasporas. EDTF communication specialist Ms. Hana Atnafu in her interview with BBC on 14th February, she noted that a donation to the diaspora Trust fund is firmly interlinked with the political situations of the country where as the 90 % of the donors are from North America⁶⁵. The Ethiopian Diaspora Trust Fund is the most important platform of engaging diaspora in socio-cultural facet of their country. But, the government and the EDTF should be re-structured in a way that successfully reach diaspora not only in collecting donations but also to enhance consistent engagement of diaspora ranging from protecting their rights in hosting countries to extending rights in their home countries.

Nigeria has a decade's experience in using institutions to exploit socio-cultural engagement of diaspora. Nigerian in Diaspora Organization (NIDO) and The Nigerian National Volunteer Services (NNVS) are more broad and earlier than EDTF. NIDO has been creating networking

⁶⁵ www.facebook.com/EthiopiaTrustFund/videos/180947703192983/?t=4

environment for Africa's knowledge transfer partnerships and commercialisation of innovation for industrial growth and investment in Africa. For optimum leverage, the Nigerian Government established the Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS) in 2003 to complement government's effort on national development through effective deployment of volunteer activities and services of Nigerians both at home and in Diaspora⁶⁶. The official website of the Nigerian National Volunteer service (NNVS) signposts its objective as evolving strategies to promote volunteerism for social development and national building through Advocacy and coordinating the involvement of the Nigerian Diaspora towards national development. currently the two organizations are working on professional networking, social advocacy, education, healthcare as well as skills and cultural exchange projects in Europe and in Nigeria.⁶⁷ Even though diaspora may have a better understanding of local needs, effective diaspora engagement in socio-cultural aspect needs organizational structure and sorting out priorities. Generally speaking, Nigeria over perform Ethiopia by establishing various institutions such as NIDO, NNVS, Science, Technology Trust fund (STTF) and other various institutions.

As for culture, Ethiopian diaspora has no cultural centre yet, except planned to establish in United Kingdom, Israel and the USA. Whereas Minnesota Institute for Nigerian development (MIND) one of a non-profit organization celebrates the cultural diversity of Nigerian diaspora in Minnesota with the aim of developing the social, economic and cultural development of collective fellow Nigerians⁶⁸.

4.6. Challenges of Diaspora Engagement in Nigeria and Ethiopia

There are plentiful constrains the process of engaging diasporas to their home countries especially in developing countries. Constraints such as lack of finance capacity, institutions and so forth have substantially hampering diaspora engagement. However, the challenges might have differed from countries to countries. By assuming this fact, one of the significant positive sides of Nigerian Diaspora engagement strategies is expected constraints or challenges are pre-determined. According to Nigerian Diaspora Policy, lack of reliable data, lack of enabling environment arising from inadequate infrastructure, insecurity, high cost pf

⁶⁶ <https://www.osgf.gov.ng/>

⁶⁷ <https://www.icermediation.org/organizations/nigerians-in-diaspora-organization/>

⁶⁸ See the detail from <https://www.mindmn.org/>, <https://www.mindmn.org/proposed-mind-community-and-cultural-center/>

remittance, lack of bilateral agreements and lack of capable institutions are identified as major challenges of diaspora engagement to their home countries.⁶⁹

But, for this thesis, around five key obstacles that hampered diaspora engagement in their home countries are identified as they have significance in Nigerian and Ethiopian context. The primary noted obstacles of diaspora engagement to their home countries are strained diaspora state relationship. This type of relations is mostly derived from political situations of sending countries. It is vivid in Nigeria before 1999 and Ethiopia before two years that there were strained state-diaspora relationships. In the World Bank report of 2017, Ethiopia lost more than three billion USD remittances from its diaspora. Therefore Diaspora-state consensus has profound effect on the overall engagement of diasporas to their home countries.⁷⁰

Essentially, a rift between the state and the Diasporas as a result of political differences and divergence in ideological perspectives caused challenges for Ethiopian diaspora engagement. Lyons (2007) for example identifies three groups within the Ethiopian Diaspora. The first is comprised of groups that collectively oppose the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Front (EPRDF) which is spread headed for Pan-Ethiopian triggered by Amhara communities. The second wing supports the concept of ethnic federalism but in opposition to the current regime mainly comprised Southern Coalition, some Oromo communities and United Ethiopian Democratic Forces (UEDF). Finally, the third group is the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and its supporter which has denounced the name Ethiopia for the long period of time. Because of these facts, Ethiopian diaspora has been portrayed as the most influential in home countries political engagement. For instance, Mohammed Ademo, an Ethiopian born former journalist in Washington DC (2017) said because of most activists in the diaspora are people pushed out of the political process and into exile by the current regime of Ethiopia, they see themselves as stakeholders in the efforts to shape the political future of the country.

As a result, there is no doubt regarding the negative impacts of strained diaspora-state relations on the engagement of Diasporas. Hence, regardless of its large number of emigrants and engagement policies set out by the government, as the researcher hailed at the onset Ethiopia has not fully tapped its potential. According to Nega and others (2004) cited in

⁶⁹ <http://diaspora.gov.ng/final-draft-national-policy-on-diaspora-matters.pdf>

⁷⁰ Interview with Ambassador Yaya, Senior Diplomat of Nigeria in Rome, Italy (23 February, 2020).

Aredo (2005) the remittance flow to Ethiopia is only one-sixth of its potential, covering just eight percent of the nation's budget deficit. Besides, IOM reports that a formal financial flow from Ethiopians living in the USA, the UK and Italy is below expectations. Ragazzi (2014) recently undertook a comparative analysis study of diaspora policies of thirty-five states. His analysis found that as a 'global-nation state', Ethiopia is part of a cluster of states that provides the widest range of diaspora policy features and rights for its diaspora population. However, Ragazzi (2014) also discovered the complex conceptions towards diaspora and citizenship amongst diaspora policies. While the global-nation states are those who seem to have the most diaspora oriented policies, countries like Ethiopia that are found within that cluster also possess exclusionary and restrictive attitudes towards non-residents and non-citizens. Due to all these combined factors state-diaspora relations, in Ethiopia have been considered as more complex relations, ignoring and discouraging diasporas actions in some arenas, while courting them in others (Jennifer, 2009).

Secondly, the noteworthy malware in the process of diaspora engagement in Ethiopia and Nigeria are corruption and bureaucracy. There is no doubt that corruption inhibits potentially lucrative and sustainable contributions of diaspora much as it does any type of foreign investment (Jennifer, 2002). In various meeting, diasporas are noted the issue of bureaucracy especially in their pursuit to get services like passport renewal, yellow card (identity card), investment license, Franco-Valuta, duty free and others. These facts were explained by Chacko and Gebre (2012) as Diasporas complained about the Bureaucratic red-tape when trying to establish business, which included rules and regulations an inordinate amount of paperwork, and associated delays.

Thirdly, lack of strong institution and resources (human and financial resources) both at home and in abroad are another weighty challenges to bring effective diaspora engagement facing Ethiopia and to some extent Nigeria as well. The former diaspora institutional and the current Ethiopian Diaspora Agency has been extensively working with Embassies and consulates. But there are other various diaspora institutions that should be recognized and supported by the Ethiopian Diaspora Agency. To mention a few Ethiopian Diaspora Associations, Abogida Language and Cultural centre in the USA and the Ethiopian Business forums are examples of institutions that established by diasporas. Literally Ethiopian Diaspora Associations are the version of the dynamic Nigerian in Diaspora Association (NIDO) which is well supported by the Nigerian government in establishing offices in Nigeria and numerous countries. Capable and firm institutions should organize each and

every diaspora institution that leverage diaspora engagement in Ethiopia, which is not yet seen. In the process of establishing viable diaspora institutions, financial factor is another crunch for developing countries like Ethiopia.

Lastly but not least, lack of efficient services are another significant obstacles of diaspora engagement in developing countries like Ethiopia and Nigeria. Services are ranging from getting information to executing one's issues such as investment license, import and export procedures, loans and other related matters. In the discussion made between Ethiopian diasporas and government authorities from ERCA and EIC in 2018 obstacles and challenges are mainly related with inefficient services, wasteful and back warded logistic provision, lack of coordination among institutions both vertically and horizontally, corruption, incompetence of civil servants at government offices and others.⁷¹

Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

This research primarily seeks to address the prevailing gaps in the engagement of African diaspora to their home countries with special emphasis of Comparing Nigeria and Ethiopia. It also explores the means of unlocking benefits getting from Diasporas by creating conducive diaspora engagement practices. African Diaspora has sizeable role in the development of their home countries especially in developing countries, where an investment gap exceeds \$70 to \$110 billion per year. To specify more, the Gross income of Ethiopian diasporas are estimated to 10-12 billion USD per annum, roughly equal to the then home country's GDP of 13 billion USD in 2006 where as in 2019, Nigeria has received more than 25 billion USD remittances. Assuming this fact, the African Union recognized Diaspora as a sixth region of the continent. Nevertheless, African countries differ in tapping the resources of their Diasporas. Despite Nigeria and Ethiopia have largest Diasporas; the level of diaspora engagement is different where the prior has better progress. For instance, the remittance flow to Ethiopia is only one-sixth of its potential, covering just eight percent of the nation's budget deficit. It is all these facts that prompted the researcher to examine African Diaspora

⁷¹ See at <https://youtu.be/MyYsOxLE4KU>

engagement in their home countries (the comparative analysis of Nigeria and Ethiopia in particular).

Based on the objective of this thesis, a qualitative research method (Exploratory) is adopted to elaborate institutions, regulatory frameworks and incentives that influence diaspora engagement. Most importantly, the researcher employed Alan Gamlen's theory of diaspora engagement typologies to explore diaspora engagement in Africa (Nigeria and Ethiopia in focus). Capacity building, extending rights and extracting obligations are the three chief typologies of Alan Gamlen that facilitate successful diaspora engagement. In these typologies, it can be concluded that diaspora institutions both at home and in abroad and regulatory frameworks are important factors to consider in engaging Diasporas.

The study unveils fundamental differences between the two countries in terms of establishing firm Diaspora institutional settings. Establishing strong and autonomous diaspora institutions at ministry level has strong advantage in engaging diasporas. Additionally, the nature of state-diaspora relations, which has strong spillover effects, is another important identified divergence. With regard to diaspora-state relations, the Ethiopian diaspora state relation is largely hostile due to failure of domestic politics to create consensus hindered diaspora engagement. Aside from these general differences, the two regional systems also differ in terms of various specific issues.

The findings highlight lack of adopting holistic Diaspora policies and institutions has considerable impact on mobilizing Diaspora engagement to their home countries. The weak financial system is another critical gap that significantly affected Diaspora engagement in Africa especially due to the rise of transfer costs and lack of incentives.

In general, the thesis pointed out that better institutional arrangements, regulatory frameworks and smooth state-diaspora relations (consensus between diaspora and state) and the financial system are the most important variables that affected diaspora engagement in Africa. The institutional collaboration between the government and diasporas and holistic policies are important developments that positively shaped diaspora engagement.

5.2. Recommendation

This thesis identified a range of areas for attention in relation to intervention and more research. The following recommendations are hammered out based on the study findings.

- Lacks of robust institutions are identified as a primary barrier to bring effective Diaspora engagement in Ethiopia specially with regard to establishing firm diaspora joined organizations. Hence, more research is needed set up feasible diaspora institutions in less expensive and inclusive manner.
- The study revealed diaspora mapping as the most essential entry point to plan and implement diaspora engagement nonetheless, neither Nigeria nor Ethiopia conducted diaspora mapping. Therefore, the cooperation of higher institutions, government and Information Communication technologies expertise are very crucial to establish database of Diaspora mapping.
- Practitioners should consider the kind of their Diaspora institutions, regulatory frameworks and incentives that successfully enhance diaspora attachment in their home countries
- Finally, future studies are also important with the prioritization of creating convenient financial systems that enables Africa to leverage their Diaspora remittance.

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Annexes

Annex -1

Annex 2. Guiding Questions

1. What are the major institutional arrangements that engage Ethiopian/Nigerian Diaspora? How is the interaction among those institutions?
2. What types of incentives are offered to engage Diaspora in their home countries? To what extent do the incentives succeed?
3. What are the major areas of Diaspora engagement in Ethiopia/Nigeria?
4. What are the major challenges of Diaspora in Ethiopia/Nigeria?

Annex-2 በሮም እና ዋሽንግተን የኢ.ፌ.ዲ.ሪ ኤምባሲ የ2012 በጀት ዓመት የዳያስፖራ ክፍል ውጤት ተኮር ዕቅድ

ስትራቴጂያዊ ግቦች	ከሰ.ግ የሚጠበቁ ውጤቶች	ስትራቴጂያዊ ዲላማዎች	የአፈፃፀም መለኪያዎች
<p>ሰ.ግብ 1</p> <p>በሀገራዊ እሴቶችና መርሆዎች ላይ በመመስረት የዳያስፖራውን ማህበረሰብ ልማት ሥራን ዕውን ማድረግ</p>	<p>በሀገራዊ እሴት የበለፀገና በዲሞክራሲ መርህ የበቃ እና የለማ ማህበረሰብ ፣</p>	<p>ዲላማ 1.1</p> <p>የዳያስፖራ ተሳትፎ ሥራ ሁሉን አሳታፊና ማህበረሰብ ልማት ስልትን የሚከተል ሀገራዊ የአቅጣጫ ለውጥ መኖሩን የሚያስረዱና መስተጋብርን የሚያጠናክሩ የግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ መድረኮችን ማመቻቸት፤</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> የተካሄዱ መድረኮች ብዛት ግንዛቤ ያገኙና መግባባት ላይ የደረሱ የዳያስፖራ ብዛት
	<p>፣</p>	<p>ዲላማ 1.2</p> <p>ሚሲዮኖችን ዜጋ ተኮር ዲፕሎማሲን በተግባር ለማዋል ለዳያስፖራ አባላቱ ምቹ የሆነ ማህበራዊ ግንኙነትን የሚፈጥሩበትን ማህበራዊ ኩነት ማመቻቸት</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> የዳያስፖራ አባላት በራስ ተነሳሽነት ያዘጋጁት ኩነት ብዛት የሚሲዮን መሪና የዳያስፖራ ዘርፍ የተሳተፉበት ኩነት፣ በሚሲዮኑ የተከበሩ
		<p>ዲላማ 1.3</p> <p>ሀገራዊና የዲሞክራሲ እሴቶችን በማጎልበት ሀገራዊ መግባባትን ለማሳደግ በሚሲዮን ደረጃ የኢትዮጵያውያንን ቀን ፣ በሀገር ቤት አገር አቀፍ የዳያስፖራ ቀን ማክበር</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> የተከበረ የኢትዮጵያን ቀን፣ የኢትዮጵያውያንን ቀን ለማክበር ድጋፍ መስጠት፣
		<p>ዲላማ 1.4</p> <p>የተፈጠረውን አጠቃላይ የዳያስፖራው ሰፊ መነሳሳት በማስቀጠል የዳያስፖራውን ሁለንተናዊ ተሳትፎ ለማሳደግ የዳያስፖራ ማህበራት ፣ በተለያዩ ሙያ ህብረት የፈጠሩ የዳያስፖራ አደረጃጀቶች እና ተፅዕኖ ፈጣሪ ዳያስፖራዎችን ፣ የንቅናቄ መድረክ መፍጠር፤</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> የተፈጠረ የንቅናቄ መድረክ በመድረኩ የተሳተፉ አደረጃጀቶችና ተፅዕኖ ፈጣሪ ዳያስፖራዎች ብዛት
<p>ሰ.ግብ 2</p> <p>ከዳያስፖራ ሊገኝ የሚችለውን የልማት ተሳትፎና</p>	<p>ያደገ የልማት ተሳትፎና</p>	<p>ዲላማ 2.1 የዳያስፖራ አባላት በንግድ፣ በኢንቨስትመንት እና በቱሪዝም እንዲሳተፉ መመልመል ድጋፍ መስጠት</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ተመልምለው የመጡ የዳያስፖራ ተሳታፊዎች ብዛት ፣

ስትራቴጂያዊ ግቦች	ከሰ.ግ የሚጠበቁ ውጤቶች	ስትራቴጂያዊ ዓላማዎች	የአፈፃፀም መለኪያዎች
ተሳትፎና የሀብት ፍላጎት ማሳደግ	የጨመረ የሀብት ፍላጎት	<u>ዓላማ 2.3</u> በእውቀት እና ክህሎት ሽግግር ላይ የሚሰሩ የዳያስፖራ አባላትና የሙያ አደረጃጀቶች ወደ ሀገር ቤት በመላክ የከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማት እና የሲቪል ሰርቪስ ሰራተኞችን ማሰልጠንና የሙያ አደረጃጀቶች 2 ኮንፍረንሶች በአገር ቤት እንዲያደርጉ ማስቻል፤፤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • የተመለመሉ የዳያስፖራ አባላት • አገልግሎት ያገኙ የተቋም ዓይነትና የሰጧቸው አገልግሎቶች በአይነት፤
		<u>ዓላማ 2.4</u> የዳያስፖራ አባላት በአገር ውስጥ ባሉ ባንኮች የውጭ ምንዛሬ አካውንት እንዲከፍቱ ማድረግና ድጋፍ መስጠት፤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • የተከፈቱ የውጭ ምንዛሬ አካውንቶች ብዛት፤ • የተሰራጩ ብሮሽሮች ብዛት
		<u>ዓላማ 2.7</u> የታላቁ የኢትዮጵያ ህዳሴ ግድብ የቦንድ ሽያጭ በዳያስፖራ እንዲገዛ ማድረግ፤ ጊዜያቸው የደረሱ የቦንድ ባለሙብቶች ክፍያ እንዲፈፀም ከትትልና ድጋፍ ማድረግ፤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • የተሸጠ ቦንድና ቶምቦላ በዩሮና የተሳተፉ ዳያስፖራዎች ብዛት፤ • ጊዜያቸው የደረሱ ቦንዶች ክፍያ እንዲፈፀም የተደረገ ከትትልና ድጋፍ፤
		<u>ዓላማ 2.8</u> በትረስት ፈንድ የዳያስፖራው ተሳትፎ እንዲጨምር ከትትል ድጋፍ ማድረግ፤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ትረስት ፈንዱን ለመደገፍ የተሰሩ ስራዎች፤
		<u>ዓላማ 2.9</u> ዳያስፖራው በአገር ቤት የቤት ልማት ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆን የብድር ፕሮግራም ከተለያዩ ባንኮች ለመጠቀም የቀረቡ ጥያቄዎች	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ለቤት ፈላጊና ብድር ጠያቂ ዳያስፖራዎች የተሰጠ ድጋፍ
<u>ሰ.ግብ 3</u> የዳያስፖራ መረጃ፣ ጥናትና ኮሙኒኬሽን ስራዎችን ማጠናከር	የተሻሻሉ የአሰራር ሥርዓቶች	<u>ዓላማ 3.2</u> መረጃዎችን በማሰባሰብ፣ ወቅታዊ በማድረግና በማደራጀት ለተገልጋዮች እና ለባለድርሻ አካላት በተለያዩ የኮሚኒኬሽን ዘዴዎች በወቅቱ እንዲደርስ ማድረግ፤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • የተሰበሰቡ፣ የተደራጁና የተሰራጩ መረጃዎች ዓይነትና ብዛት፤ • ከተለያዩ ምንጮች በማህበራዊ ሚዲያ የተሰራጩ ወቅታዊ መረጃዎች
<u>ሰ.ግብ 4</u> በውጭ ሀገር የዜጎች መብትና ጥቅምን ማስጠበቅና የህግ ከለላ መስጠት፤		<u>ዓላማ 4.6</u> የዜጎችን ጥቅም ለማስጠበቅ የሚረዱ የኮሚኒቲ ማህበራትን መደገፍ፤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • የተሰጠ ድጋፍና ከትትል፤