Policy Requirements for Diaspora Engagement: The case of Zambia

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Background Scenario – Zambia

- Location: Central/Southern Africa
- Population: 12-13 million
- Poverty levels: ≈60 %
- GDP Growth: 6-8 %
- Aid flows: 2009 ODA \$300m
- Remittance estimates: \$70-80m
- Diaspora location: UK, USA, Canada, Australia, Southern African subcontinent, Global.

Diaspora Engagement Policies

- Dual citizenship (Parliament, NCC, President)
- Investment promotion (Development Agency)
- Census (Dept. of Registration, CSO)
- Land allocation facilitation (Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Local Government)
- Skilled labour recruitment (Ministry of Labour)
- Remittance transmission (Bank of Zambia, Stock Exchange, private banks)
- Consular assistance/ facilitation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

- Policies are not a unitary coordinated state strategy but are spread over numerous institutional and legislative arrangements and programmes that come into effect at various times, for varying reasons in home countries.
- Policies require administering in countries additional to the country owning the policies, affecting persons not resident in the policy implementing country.
 - Gamlen (2006)

	Types of Diaspora Engagement Policy					
	Capacity Bui	lding	Extending Pichts	Extending obligations		
	Symbolic Nation Building	Institution Political Building Incorporation		Investment Policies and lobby promotion		
	Conference and conventions Shaping media & PR Cultural Promotion and induction Inclusive rhetoric and symbols	Consular and consultative bodies Building International networks Monitoring efforts Dedicated bureaucracy Ministerial level agency	Embassy voting Must return to vote Dual Nationality* Special concessions	Promoting Expat lobby Knowledge transfer programmes Remittance for FDI capture** Special Economic Zones Mandatory payments Tourism services		
Uganda						
Kenya						
Nigeria						
Ghana Zambia						
Zamora	Adapted from Gamlen, 2006, p.5, *In both Uganda and Zambia in 2009 Dual Nationality was still in the stages of constitutional amendment although the provision for those amendments had been agreed. **Nigeria and Ghana have developed advanced remittance tracking mechanisms, which are able to disaggregate consumption remittances from investment.					

Policy Opportunity – Dual Citizenship/Remittances

Nigeria averaged at \$800m per annum, from 1990 to 2001 but increased considerably on attaining dual citizenship in 1999.

Table 4. Nigeria Remittances from 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
US\$millions	1,392	1,167	1,209	1,063	2,273	3,329	5,397*

Source: Ratha, 2007, p. Nigeria, *IFAD, 2007, p. 8 The IFAD figure may have been compiled using different methods from the Bank, however for the purposes of this paper it well illustrates the trend.

For Ghana following on from the adoption, average annual remittances rose from \$30-40m range to more than doubling the estimate after the dual citizenship declaration.

Ghana Remittances from 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
US\$millions	32	46	44	<mark>65</mark>	82	99

Source: Ratha, 2007, p. Ghana

Policy Opportunities - Continued

- National Population Census.
- Sixth National Development Plan Formulation.
- Investment Regulatory frame and Surge.
- Government / IOM collaboration.
- Presidential, Cabinet level support.

Diaspora Policy Potential Threats

Inadequate data on Diaspora demographics.

 Low policy formulation coordination – which may result in policy conflict.

 Populist verses technical needs of Diaspora, pending institutional arrangement. •

Thank you