

POLICY BRIEFING



# ADEPT-Shabaka Policy Brief on African Diaspora Humanitarianism

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# ADEPT-Shabaka<sup>1</sup> Policy Brief on African Diaspora Humanitarianism

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### The Importance of African Diaspora Humanitarianism in Times of Crises

The African diasporas are key humanitarian actors and stakeholders in humanitarian response, often complementing and filling in gaps left by institutional humanitarian partners (DEMAC 2018, Shabaka EU DiF 2021). Diasporas deliver interventions across all stages of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, from pre-crisis resilience building, emergency response, to post-crisis recovery and reconstruction.

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced humanitarian and development organisations to change their approaches, especially in the light of travel restrictions. Diaspora organisations and development NGOs alike have had to adapt to providing humanitarian responses, and diaspora organisations and networks have shown how they can be quicker to adapt than larger organisations.

Climate change is already a factor in humanitarian crises around the world, with environmental degradation, extreme weather events, and drought and desertification disproportionately affecting the world's poorest. It is also a driver of irregular migration within, and from, Africa. These trends are set to increase over the coming decades given the increasing impact of climate change forecast in the recently published [IPCC report](#). This will require concerted action by governments, civil society, and the private sector not only to reduce emissions driving climate change, but also to address its humanitarian impacts.

This policy brief, published on the occasion of this year's [World Humanitarian Day](#), highlights examples of African diaspora humanitarian response, and identifies opportunities and challenges to working with other humanitarian actors to improve their impact.

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<sup>1</sup> [The Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform \(ADEPT\)](#) is a network of African diaspora organisations based in 30 European states that are active in African development and humanitarian response.

[Shabaka](#) is a diaspora-led research and consultancy organisation based in the UK specialising in diaspora humanitarianism. It is also Co-Chair of the ADEPT Diaspora Humanitarian Working Group.



## Introduction

Diaspora humanitarianism is characterised by rapid mobilisation and engagement built upon social networks, affective motivations, and informal delivery and accountability mechanisms. This has implications for how it fits into the broader international humanitarian system (DIIS, 2021).

African diaspora groups, networks, and individuals have responded to natural and man-made emergencies across the continent, mobilising resources and sending relief supplies, providing technical expertise and local knowledge, as well as volunteering their time and raising awareness of local needs at home and abroad. They are used to working closely with local communities and local civil society groups in affected areas to achieve more direct impact. Diaspora remittances are arguably precursors of cash-based programming that is now widespread in the humanitarian field.

However, their humanitarian activities are not always recognised by other humanitarian actors, which creates challenges in terms of coordination of activities, as well as risking duplication of efforts. Diaspora services, consultation, expertise, networks etc., are all too often undervalued or can be utilised or exploited without being recognised as full partners in humanitarian response.

In this policy brief, we present the key policy frameworks supporting diaspora humanitarian action, as well as the main forms of diaspora intervention. We also provide examples of African diaspora humanitarian action from DR Congo, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, and Senegal, and make recommendations for strengthening diaspora and other humanitarian interventions.

## Understanding the context

Policy frameworks supporting diaspora humanitarian action

There are several international policy frameworks supporting greater recognition of diaspora as stakeholders in humanitarian action:

<p>The European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (2008)</p>	<p>Recognises the importance of ‘partners in the field, in particular civil society and mandated international organisations, whose legitimacy, expertise and resources allow them to cope with a particular aspect of a crisis’ (art.48)</p> <p>Recognises ‘local responses to crisis and disaster risk reduction, including disaster preparedness and recovery, are essential to saving lives and enabling communities to increase their resilience to emergencies.’ (Art.9)</p>
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<a href="#">Agenda 2030 and SDGs (2015)</a>	<p>Recognises migrants and diaspora as actors in development and international cooperation (art.29)</p> <p>Includes target to reduce remittance costs to 3% or less by 2030 (10c)</p>
<a href="#">Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)</a>	<p>Recognises migrants and diaspora as actors in development and international cooperation and importance of remittances (art.40)</p>
<a href="#">World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Grand Bargain (2016)</a>	<p>Includes a target to 'achieve by 2020 a global, aggregated target of at least 25 per cent of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transactional costs' (2.4)</p> <p>Recognises need to 'enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors' (10)</p>
<a href="#">African Union Humanitarian Policy Framework (2016)</a>	<p>Framework is 'applicable to all AU humanitarian work and interventions in Africa, involving the Diaspora, Private Sector, and African Philanthropism, in conformity with norms and standards in international law' (Art.160)</p> <p>Recognises 'the development, peace and security nexus and calls for deliberate measures to link humanitarian action with peace building, post conflict and development efforts (art.70)</p>
<a href="#">Global Compact on Refugees, Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration</a>	<p>These agreements recognise the role of migrants and diasporas as actors in development and international cooperation</p> <p>Global Compact on Refugees includes a commitment to 'ensure close cooperation and encourage joint planning, as appropriate, between humanitarian and development actors and other relevant actors' (7e)</p> <p>Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration includes a commitment to 'Provide easily accessible information and guidance, including through digital platforms, as well as tailored mechanisms for the coordinated and effective financial, voluntary or philanthropic engagement of migrants and diasporas, especially in humanitarian emergencies in their countries of origin...' (35f)</p>
<a href="#">Communication From the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the EU's Humanitarian Action: New Challenges, Same Principles (2021)</a>	<p>'The Commission will strive to step up EU support for localisation, taking into account country and context specificities, as well as by leveraging different instruments in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus' (p.8)</p>



## Key Actors, Policymakers, Organisations in Diaspora Humanitarianism

- African Diaspora in Europe, African Diaspora Development Organisations (ADDOs)
- UN agencies such as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- Humanitarian (I)NGOs such as Save the Children, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), World Vision etc.
- Policymakers – African Union (AU), European Commission Directorate-Generals for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO) and International Partnerships (DG-INTPA), EU Member States, governments in origin countries

## FAQs - What are the forms of diaspora humanitarian response?

### Knowledge Exchange

Diaspora communities play a vital role in exchanging knowledge and skills with extended families and communities in origin and settlement countries. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the African diaspora have been active in dispelling and combatting the myths around COVID-19, including raising awareness among diaspora communities and countries of origin. Many African diaspora members, particularly those working in public health and medicine, have participated in different online workshops to dispel myths around COVID-19, and [help build resilience needed for social and economic recovery](#). Due to their connectivity, diaspora communities and communities in their respective countries of origin can share all kinds of information.

### Resource Mobilisation and Philanthropy

Diaspora resource mobilisation and philanthropy in times of crisis is another major form of diaspora emergency response. Diaspora raise funds from community members and via faith networks to send to people in affected regions. Diaspora resource mobilisation is often based on trust and long-term relationships amongst diaspora members’ own networks, which can make scaling up fundraising more difficult. However, the diaspora are also increasingly using online fundraising and crowdfunding platforms to connect with diasporas resident in other countries and regions, building transnational online communities and networks to do so. They also collect and help transport relief and medical supplies to affected regions, in some cases travelling themselves with supplies.



## Remittances

Diaspora remittances to Africa are an important form of resource mobilisation and outpace Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). They are also a lifeline for people in crisis-affected regions across the continent. Despite predictions that remittance flows to Africa would reduce significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic due to economic crises in settlement countries, remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa actually increased [by 2.3 percent](#) in 2020 excluding Nigeria. According to the [World Bank Report](#), remittance growth was reported in Zambia (37 percent), Mozambique (16 percent), Kenya (9 percent) and Ghana (5 percent). In 2020, the total remittances sent to Sub-Saharan Africa was \$42 billion, showing a slight decline from the figures in 2019 (\$48 billion).

For example, remittances were maintained, even at reduced levels, by the Congolese and Zimbabwean diaspora. The diaspora communities continued to send money to their families in their countries as they felt compelled to help those at home. However, remittances to some countries such as Somalia and Sudan were affected by travel restrictions, and also financial restrictions on sending money; in the case of Sudan, remittances dropped by third in 2020 to [\\$1.2 billion](#) USD. As mentioned previously, there were challenges with the flow of remittances amongst the Somalian diasporas.

This level of remittance-sending is all the more impressive given the diaspora members' straitened economic circumstances in many settlement countries. For example, some diaspora members were furloughed or [could not access public funds due to visa restrictions](#). In addition, some diaspora humanitarians have noted how colleagues lost their jobs, affecting their ability to send financial support to their extended families and kin in origin countries.

## Volunteering

Diaspora members also volunteer their time, energy, and skills in response to crises. These volunteer efforts – whether by diaspora with specialised skills such as medicine or engineering, or merely a commitment to help – in affected regions can be important sources of technical and other assistance. For example, Sudanese health professionals and humanitarian specialists volunteered their skills to support the Sudanese government's response to the COVID-19 crisis and record Blue Nile floods in 2020.

Due to travel restrictions imposed by COVID-19, much of the diaspora's volunteering has adapted by moving online, with diaspora volunteers providing remote technical advice and support to communities and governments in affected regions. Diaspora volunteer efforts also underpin a range of activities in settlement countries in response to crises in origin countries, such as resource mobilisation, media advocacy about local needs in affected regions, skills exchange.

## Communication and Technology

New technologies can also facilitate greater engagement by diasporas in two multi-faceted domains: communications and financial support. The proliferation of mobile



telephones, the internet, and social media platforms, particularly over the last decade, allows virtual communities to form, grow, and organise transnational networks quickly. Additionally, such technology allows for the mobilisation of human and financial resources across international borders. Members of diaspora communities are active in using these new technologies and can play a vital role as intermediaries between affected populations and institutional humanitarian partners. For example, diaspora serves as volunteer translators, analysers, and mappers of text messages so that those within the humanitarian system hear the voices of crisis-affected people (CDA, 2016).

### **What are the Driving Motivations for Diaspora Groups to Engage in Humanitarian Activities?**

It is common for the African diaspora to be brought up with the “African Spirit”, and a commitment to making sure that families and communities in their countries of origin are supported in times of need. This is a powerful motivation for diaspora action in development and in humanitarian settings.

At the same time, the African diaspora show great generosity to support people in need in countries of origin, settlement, and other countries affected by crisis. Research by AFFORD and CASS Business School on diaspora philanthropy in the UK demonstrated that diaspora communities give more to charitable causes in countries of settlement and origin than the UK population on average. Similarly, recent [research by Shabaka and the EU Global Diaspora Facility \(EU DiF\)](#) showed that diaspora ‘give’ to causes in a wide range of locations, rather than just in origin or settlement countries, such as Muslim communities’ responses to humanitarian crises in Syria, Yemen, or Myanmar.

The diaspora respond to natural disasters as well as man-made crises, even when their own countries of origin are not badly affected; for example [in the aftermath of cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019](#), the Zambian diaspora helped mobilise resources and assisted with recovery in Southern African states such as Mozambique or Zimbabwe that were more badly affected.

### **How Do Diaspora Organisations and ‘Traditional’ Humanitarian Actors Perceive Each Other? How Can They Learn and Work Together?**

Although there is slow but increasing recognition of diaspora humanitarian efforts by institutional humanitarian partners, it is also clear that they do not always speak the same ‘humanitarian language’. Diaspora humanitarians may not feel able to comply with the [International Humanitarian Principles](#) that institutional humanitarian partners are mandated to follow, even if some in the sector also question whether these [principles are no longer fit for purpose](#) in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



Conceptualisations of what are humanitarian and development responses may also differ; and while the international aid architecture makes clear distinctions between 'development' and 'humanitarian' interventions, diaspora humanitarians may not recognise these distinctions as useful.

Certainly, diaspora groups and networks operate across all phases of the ['humanitarian-development \(-peace\) nexus'](#), and there is much that humanitarian and development agencies and NGOs that can learn from this approach, especially the ways in which diaspora forge connections directly with local actors in crisis-affected regions.

A common challenge faced by humanitarian actors in all types of crises is one of coordination. Humanitarian systems have developed mechanisms to enable increased coordination of humanitarian activities, such as the UN Cluster system. However, diaspora humanitarians are often not included in local or national humanitarian coordination mechanisms. In addition, government departments responsible for diaspora engagement are not typically structured for emergency response. Lack of coordination can lead to gaps as well as duplication in humanitarian activities.

## **Case Studies from the African Diaspora in Europe and their Roles in Humanitarian Action**

In this section we present short case studies of African diaspora responses to different types of humanitarian crises:

### **Nigeria**

The Nigerian diaspora have responded to crises in Nigeria through resource mobilisation, knowledge exchange, volunteering, and international lobbying and advocacy. An early example of this was in the 1967 Biafra civil war, which was also one of the first conflicts [to be covered 'live' by international media](#), where the Biafran diaspora [supported affected populations](#) through mobilising cash and relief supplies and through media advocacy about the conflict.

The Nigerian diaspora has also been active in responding to the humanitarian crisis in the north of the country, where large numbers of people have been displaced by the ongoing insurgency, providing relief and medical supplies as well as supporting children's education (Shabaka 2020). As many Nigerian diaspora in Europe do not have family links in the north of Nigeria, some have had to forge new connections and relationships to do so.





Nigeria has been increasingly affected by the impact of the COVID-19 Crisis. The Nigerian diaspora has been assisting local communities in the country not only by sending remittances but also by providing personal protective equipment (PPE) and making food donations. The Nigeria Centre for Diseases Control (Nigeria CDC) has formed partnerships with Nigerian diaspora health professionals [to donate medical supplies and volunteer their expertise](#). The Nigerian diaspora have also played a significant role in combating myths and misinformation about COVID-19 and COVID vaccines through online workshops and social media campaigns.

## DR Congo

Congolese diaspora remittances [have long been a lifeline for local communities](#) affected by multiple humanitarian crises in the country over recent years. Government concerns that [remittances to Congo would be dramatically affected by the COVID-19 pandemic](#) proved unfounded, and despite a fall on 2019 figures the diaspora maintained their support to people in the country.

In 2019, Congolese diaspora members held the inaugural [Congolese Diaspora Impact Summit](#) in New York City. The Summit's mission was to identify practical steps the Congolese diaspora can take to maximise its capital, human, and financial contributions and increase their influence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In defining impact, the group states it is also working collaboratively to facilitate brain gain and increased development in DR Congo and [contributing to the improvement of education and healthcare delivery](#).

Diaspora humanitarians have also responded to natural disasters in DR Congo. The 2021 Mount Nyiragongo volcanic eruption called for international collaboration to relieve the impacts of the crisis, and the diaspora in Belgium [mobilised resources](#) and [relief supplies](#) to send to people in Goma whose homes and livelihoods had been destroyed by the eruption

## Rwanda

The Rwandan diaspora has played a vital but neglected role in post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation. Since the 1994 Genocide, Rwandans have been engaged in [commemorating the genocide and raising awareness](#) of this internationally, as well as supporting the government's drive for reconciliation. The Rwandan diaspora play an important in awareness-raising about the genocide and promoting peace and reconciliation internationally, in particular through helping to organise '[Kwibuka](#)' ('remembrance') events around the world.



The [Rwandan Diaspora Global Network \(RDGN\)](#) was formed to focus on such questions on diaspora engagement in the country's socio-economic development. Throughout the year, diaspora organisations and the national government are actively involved in organising workshops and conferences to bring together communities to encourage remembrance and reconciliation.

The Rwandan diaspora has also been involved in responding to the COVID - 19 crisis. Diaspora groups, including those based in other African states, have provided financial assistance to communities affected by economic restrictions imposed to control the spread of the virus. For example, after the imposition of a partial lockdown from the Rwandan government, The members of the Rwandan diaspora in South Sudan raised [\\$16,500](#) USD to support the people who are affected by the situation. [Jules Uwimana, the Chairman of the Rwandese Diaspora in South Sudan](#) said: "It is a moral obligation for every able citizen to give back to our communities affected by the pandemic."

## Sudan

Despite recurrent, cyclical patterns of political unrest and humanitarian crises, Sudanese diaspora groups have increasingly become financially, socially, and politically influential in Sudan. There have been gaps between diaspora communities, policymakers and traditional humanitarian organisations in settlement countries ([Shabaka, 2021](#)).

The Sudanese diaspora's engagement in their home country has been visible since the 1980s. It has contributed by [sending remittances, sharing skills and knowledge, and mobilising support for the country internationally](#).

Sudanese communities mobilised around the civil war in [South Sudan before it became an independent nation state](#). The diaspora also helped [raise public awareness about the Darfur conflict](#) in 2005, pressuring the government to halt its military offensives and reach a series of peace agreements through mobilising civil society organisations.

The street protests in Khartoum that led to the 2019 Sudanese revolution provided an important rallying point for diaspora activism, with the diaspora organising many protests in cities around the world in solidarity with activists. Since the appointment of a civilian-led transitional government in 2019, the Sudanese diaspora have mobilised money and investments in the country, and [provided advice and expertise to the new government](#) on a voluntary basis.



The onset of the Coronavirus pandemic in March 2020 has lent an added urgency to these efforts. Sudanese health professionals based in Canada, the UK, the US, and the Gulf states have all been active in [mobilising medical and other supplies](#). Medical professionals in the diaspora have been at the forefront of providing support, notably exchange of knowledge, to help control the outbreak in Sudan.

Sudan has declared a state of emergency due to unprecedented rainfall that resulted in historic flooding in parts of the country in August/September 2020. While flooding is an annual event in Sudan, these floods were the worst in 100 years and have affected more than [875,000 people](#). [Sudanese diaspora members have been active in mobilising financial resources and relief materials to assist people affected by the floods.](#)

## Senegal

Senegalese diaspora organisations in Europe have implemented numerous development projects in Senegal over the last two decades, with a particular focus on the agriculture, enterprise, and education sectors.

In response to the COVID pandemic in Senegal in 2020, diaspora organisations such as ADEPT member Coordination des Associations Sénégalaises de la Catalogne (CASC) provided advice and information on preventing infection and transmission via online webinars and messaging apps, which were also used to identify needs on the ground. They also provided psychological support via phone, and mobilised resources and medical supplies to send to Senegal. Diaspora social incubators such as Koop SF-34 also supported migrant communities affected by the crisis in Spain, [coordinated donations, and organised sewing workshops to enable migrants to make masks](#). The diaspora also set up [crowdfunding campaigns](#) to finance coordination and distribution of relief and medical supplies to COVID-19 patients and healthcare staff. Diaspora expertise was also used to develop a low-cost test for COVID in 2020. Working in partnership with the Pasteur Institute in Dakar and a British biotech company, Dr Cheikh Tidiane Diagne of the Senegalese platform Diatropix, who studied and conducted research in France, [provided facilities to scale up production of the test](#).

The Senegalese government recognised the importance of diaspora contributions by including them in its [Force Covid-19 response plan](#) to the pandemic, and also provided [financial assistance to vulnerable diaspora](#) affected by travel restrictions and economic shutdowns.



## Moving Forward – strengthening humanitarian impact

The African diaspora contributes to humanitarian response through remittances and philanthropy, skills and knowledge exchange, and media advocacy about needs in crisis-affected areas. Moreover, diaspora humanitarians can easily shift from a development to a humanitarian focus (or vice versa). This shift is usually harder for (I)NGOs and traditional humanitarian agencies, due to their structures, mandates, and types of programmatic interventions. However, diaspora groups are less able to quickly leverage large amounts of additional funding, unlike humanitarian agencies and (I)NGOs that can more readily scale up their response.

More ‘traditional’ humanitarian agencies and NGOs, as well as governments in origin and settlement countries, can learn much from diaspora humanitarians’ adaptive strategies across the humanitarian-development nexus, and their focus on more direct, localised impact.

Diasporas often are used to responding to recurrent, cyclical crises in origin countries, and their engagement extends before, during and after crises. This means that they can draw on networks and expertise to identify needs, mobilise resources, and respond to crises. In addition, for some diaspora groups the memories of earlier historical crises are a resource to draw on as well as a call to action.

African diaspora humanitarians are driving forward the “localisation agenda”, which aims to increase the role of – and resources allocated to – local civil society organisations involved in humanitarian response. They are doing this through working closely with local civil society organisations to improve impact and accountability.

Diaspora humanitarians are also savvy users of online technology; in particular, applications, such as WhatsApp and Telegram, which facilitate instant communication, updates on needs on the ground, and the formation of new groups. Nevertheless, offline engagement is equally important. Community activities, such as fundraisers and volunteering via faith groups, are critical engagement methods among diasporas.

Nevertheless, diasporas and institutional humanitarian actors are not always speaking the same language. Diaspora might not share the same conceptualisations of humanitarian and development partners and may not use the same technical vocabulary. Diaspora humanitarian activities are still often not visible or understood as humanitarian responses by institutional humanitarian partners.



Lack of coordination with other humanitarian actors is also a recurrent challenge, leading to silo working and duplication of efforts. Diaspora humanitarians are typically not included in national and local coordination mechanisms, such as the UN Cluster System. Government agencies charged with diaspora engagement are not usually structured for emergency response.

Finally, diaspora humanitarianism is not an immediate solution to address increased humanitarian needs. Diaspora can form an important and impactful part of humanitarian interventions, but should not be instrumentalised. Governments and humanitarian partners need to have realistic expectations of what can be achieved, and critically, this will require significant investments in time and resources

## Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSIBILITY OF	PRIORITY (SHORT-, MEDIUM-, OR LONG-TERM)
Recognise the importance of the <b>humanitarian-development nexus</b> , as diaspora interventions cut across all phases of the emergency-development response spectrum.	EC, AUC, Governments, Humanitarian agencies, INGOs	Short-term
<b>Establish coordination and dialogue mechanisms</b> that address significant gaps in coordination between diaspora and institutional humanitarian actors.	EC, AUC, Governments, Humanitarian agencies, INGOs, Diaspora humanitarians	Short-term



<p><b>Enable diaspora coordinators at the UN Cluster level:</b> diaspora humanitarians need to be involved in emergency coordination mechanisms with diasporas, governments, and humanitarian agencies working with the UN Cluster System. Diaspora do not always engage in a structured way, so humanitarian agencies should also recognise the need for agility. Information should be more regular and simplified to be shared via WhatsApp and similar platforms.</p>	EC, AUC, Governments, Humanitarian agencies INGOs Diaspora humanitarians	Short-term
<p><b>Establish diaspora focal points:</b> Partnering with diaspora for humanitarian response includes country of origin, country of settlement, and humanitarian actors as part of a multi-dimensional process. For (I)NGOs, a diaspora focal point at the HQ level can open opportunities for innovation, facilitate interaction with diasporas, and allow for much closer engagement with affected communities.</p>	EC, AUC, Governments Humanitarian agencies INGOs Diaspora humanitarians	Short- / Medium-term
<p>Develop <b>diaspora volunteering schemes</b> to enable diaspora to bring their skills, knowledge, and expertise to improve humanitarian response and diversify workforces.</p>	EC, AUC, Governments Humanitarian agencies INGOs	Medium-term
<p><b>Address structural inequalities between diaspora and institutional humanitarian partners</b></p> <p>Advancing the localisation agenda can be one way of achieving this, which seeks for equitable reconfiguration of relations between Northern humanitarian agencies and civil society in the Global South. Diaspora are already collaborating directly with local civil society and communities in origin countries, through skills sharing, advocacy and direct funding.</p>	EC, AUC, Governments Humanitarian agencies INGOs, Diaspora humanitarians	Medium-term



<p><b>Consider directing funds to local and diaspora organisations:</b></p> <p>Funding remains a pain point for diaspora organisations. Despite limited resources, diaspora organisations deliver activities that often have significant impact, even if on a shoestring budget.</p> <p>Directing funding to local and diaspora organisations can help strengthen local impact in humanitarian settings.</p>	<p>Governments</p> <p>Humanitarian agencies</p> <p>INGOs</p>	<p>Medium-term</p>
<p><b>Learn from and coordinate with diaspora:</b> It is vital to foster intra-diaspora learning and coordination, as many groups are keen to learn from each other.</p>	<p>Governments</p> <p>Humanitarian agencies</p> <p>INGOs</p> <p>Diaspora humanitarians</p>	<p>Short- / Medium-term</p>
<p>Develop <b>diaspora volunteering schemes</b> to enable diaspora to bring their skills, knowledge, and expertise to improve humanitarian response and diversify workforces.</p>	<p>Governments</p> <p>Humanitarian agencies</p> <p>INGOs</p>	<p>Medium-term</p>
<p><b>Transparency and trust in partnerships:</b> There is a need to establish MoUs between diaspora networks and international organisations (or cluster leads) to encourage regular dialogue and formalise relationships.</p>	<p>Governments</p> <p>Humanitarian agencies</p> <p>INGOs, Diaspora humanitarians</p>	<p>Short- / Medium-term</p>

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