

Target Africa 2015

Development Awareness, Networking & Lifelong Learning Among African Organisations in London

EVENT REPORT
Saturday 30 September 2000



Cover – 'Portrayal' painted by Abdul Hakim Onitolo



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- African Foundation for Development (AFFORD)
- Akina Mama wa Afrika (AmwA)
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TA2015 Conference in Pictures





Abbreviations

Glossary

AFFORD	African Foundation for Development
AMWA.....	Akina Mama wa Afrika
BICO	Black International Construction Organisation
BOND.....	British Overseas NGOs for Development
CPF	City Parochial Foundation
DFID	Department for International Development
ECA.....	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDT.....	International Development Target
MECA UK.....	Manyu Elements Cultural Association UK
MINGO	Mainstream International non-governmental organisation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PENHA.....	Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
SHESA	Sacred Hearts Ex-Students Association
TA2015	Target Africa 2015: Development Awareness, Networking & Lifelong Learning Among African Organisations in London

1. Introduction

1.0 Introduction

This report documents the proceedings and discussions of the “Target Africa 2015: Development Awareness, Networking & Lifelong Learning Among African Organisations in London” (TA2015) event held at the University of East London, Docklands Campus on Saturday 30 September 2000. While seeking to capture the essence of the discussions and the mood of the day, such a report can be neither comprehensive nor representative of all the views expressed. In addition to capturing the key strands of issues explored, this report aims to continue the process of exchange and dialogue started during TA2015 and to identify future action and next steps. In so doing, the report draws together ideas and insights from different strands of the day’s events – from keynote address, to workshops’ feedback, from plenary discussions to hallway comments – into a coherent whole.

1.1 Report structure

Section two of this report briefly describes *africa21*, the consortium of African organisations behind TA2015, the aims and objectives of the TA2015 project, and the process undertaken. The next section provides an overall framework for the day’s discussions that draws substantially on the keynote address by Ms Lalla Ben Barka, Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Section four provides some key aspects of the findings from the research into the practice of 13 London-based African diaspora organisations in their bid to contribute to development in their regions of origin. However, the report *Diaspora and development: Contributions by African organisations in the UK to Africa’s development* by DrCarolyn Ndofor-Tah commissioned by the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD) and published prior to TA2015 day stands as a more complete documentation of those findings (the report is available on AFFORD’s website, www.afford-uk.org).

Section four also summarises some of the key implications that the meeting identified which emerged from Dr Ndofor-Tah’s work. Further developing these implications, section five presents reflections on diaspora and development in practice and focuses on the requirements for the range of partnerships – between UK-based African diaspora groups, between these groups and Mainstream International Non-Governmental Organisations (MINGOs), and between African diaspora groups and donors. Section six concludes the report by highlighting key action points and next steps. Appendix A contains the full text of Mrs Ben Barka’s keynote address. Appendix B presents an analysis of the very positive evaluation of TA2015 by participants. Appendix C lists participants and pre-registered delegates and Appendix D lists the 2015 International Development Targets.*

* *These have since been reformulated and rebadged as the Millenium Development Goals*

1. Introduction

1.2 Defining diaspora and mainstream

Before proceeding further, it is worth providing working definitions for two terms that appear throughout the report and that generated some discussion during TA2015 Day. We use the term diaspora to refer to Africans and people of African origin who through a process of dispersal (voluntary or involuntary, recent or historical) are away from Africa but who maintain a memory of and links with “home” – Africa - the place of origin, and a sense of identity associated with that place of origin.

In crude terms, we could loosely identify two broad categories of the African diaspora:

the older Atlantic African diaspora formed in the New World through the Atlantic Slave Trade, in the UK such people are often described as African-Caribbean (or Black British).

Reflecting more recent patterns of migration, the new African diaspora (coined 'neo-diaspora' in the USA), otherwise called continental Africans, refers to people with more recent links to Africa, who usually associate themselves with a specific country or region in Africa and maintain an active engagement in the affairs, welfare and development of that region of origin. Although TA2015 focused on the practice of the new African diaspora, we neither exclude nor under-estimate the significant contributions that members of the older African diaspora have made, actually do make, and could make to Africa's development.

In the context of this report we use the term mainstream to refer to a group of development actors that includes donors, policy makers, MINGOs, and possibly even sections of the media that could generally be said to form the development community in the UK. Typically, the power to decide what gets funded, what policies are to be pursued, how projects are implemented and managed, and how such development activity, conditions and needs in the south are portrayed resides with sections of this mainstream development community. Typically, this community is largely white, middle class and concentrated in the southeast of England.

Typically, members of this community represent the officially legitimated voice of the British development effort. The African diaspora (as well as other diasporas, and minority ethnic people more generally) are excluded from this mainstream community for a variety of reasons and through a variety of processes and mechanisms.



TA2015 main plenary session

Little interaction exists between the diaspora and the mainstream. Indeed, few spaces for such interaction exist and one of the key achievements of TA2015 was the creation of one such rare space. The diaspora-mainstream dichotomy is not perfect, as Richard Bennett of BOND (British Overseas NGOs for Development) pointed out, many small (white-led) NGOs would also feel themselves to be excluded from the mainstream. However, we argue that a focus on the diaspora-mainstream dichotomy remains both valid and useful. Moreover, bridging the gap was a key theme of the day's discussion and reflection.

1. Introduction

1.3 Acknowledgements

africa21 is grateful to the Department for International Development (DFID) for funding under its Development Awareness Mini-Grants Programme for support for TA2015 through the Development Education Association. We are also grateful to the University of East London, especially Professor Nod Miller and Joan Tremble, for provision of facilities for the event to take place at the Docklands Campus.

We thank Ms Lalla Ben Barka, Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for travelling to London to provide the keynote address and to support the day. We are grateful for the efforts of Dr Ndofor-Tah, who researched and wrote the report into the developmental contributions of 13 London-based African diaspora organisations. We thank Patricia Obichukwu of the Ogidi Women's Association, Johnnes Arreymbi of Manyu Elements Cultural Association UK (MECA UK), and Dr Everistus Mainsah of the Sacred Hearts Ex-Students Association UK (SHESA UK) for their contributions on the day.

Our thanks also go to Ben Green from the Civil Society Department of the Department for International Development (DFID); Mike Day from the Community Fund; Olivia Dix from the Princess Diana Memorial Fund; Madalina Florea from NOVIB, the Dutch Organisation for International Development Co-operation; Rodney Hedley of the Hilden Charitable Fund; Richard Bennett from BOND; Abiy Hailu from Christian Aid; Mark Henstock from War on Want; and David Waller from ACORD for participating in the panel discussions. We thank Maknun Ashami (AFFORD board) for his opening remarks, Wanjiru Kihoro (ABANTU for Development) for chairing the first session, Albert Tucker (of Twin Trading) for chairing two panel discussions and Jacqueline Williams (Akina Mama wa Afrika (AMWA) board) for chairing the final plenary session.

We thank workshop facilitators Jeanette Eno (AMwA/Conciliation Resources); Anna Malos and Tony Banach (BOND); Albert Tucker (Twin Trading); Kwasi Boateng (BICO); Sarah Mukasa (AMwA); Sarah Heid (Tawakal). By all accounts, the food prepared by Sheila Agyeman and her team went down very well and we thank them for their efforts. We are grateful to Kidane, the musician for rounding off the day's deliberations with an excellent musical rendition. We thank the numerous stall-holders, exhibitors, crèche workers who all helped to make the day a success.

Special thanks go to Maureen Williams, administrator at AFFORD for her tireless efforts behind the scenes in the run up to the event. We thank volunteers Anne Ogbigbo, Lesley Johnson, Jacqueline Maduka, Helena Chikezie, Nafisah Braimah, Catherine Mbifingwen, Veronica Igwe, and Mira Levinson without whose assistance organising the event would have been impossible.

Most of all we thank the participating individuals and their organisations who took the time out to share, to learn, to network, and to celebrate the efforts of the African diaspora working for Africa's development.

2. Background to TA2015

2.0 About *africa21*

TA2015 was a project initiated and implemented by *africa21*. *africa21* is a consortium of five UK-based African-led development organisations: ABANTU for Development, African Foundation for Development (AFFORD), Akina Mama wa Afrika (AMWA), the Black International Construction Organisation (BICO), and the Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA). *africa21* – named to emphasise members’ conviction that Africa and Africans will achieve great things in the 21st century – is an active-learning network, a forum where participants can share experiences, exchange useful information, lobby and advocate on issues of common interest, and extend support to smaller less established African organisations in the UK. The formation of *africa21* followed on from action-research conducted by AFFORD that highlighted the fragmentation and isolation that UK-based African development organisations felt and the need for more effective networking among such organisations.

africa21 is a project-oriented, task-focused consortium in which members’ participation is underpinned by a Memorandum of Understanding. Since its formation in January 1999 *africa21* members have collectively undertaken a number of tasks, the largest to date being the TA2015 project. Typically, while one member may take a lead in co-ordinating a particular initiative – AFFORD in the case of TA2015 – members work collaboratively. Decisions are taken collectively at the regular meetings held (generally monthly, but more frequently in the run-up to a major event such as TA2015), tasks are distributed in accordance with individual members’ capacity, strengths, and interests.

Each *africa21* member is of course a multi-faceted organisation with a range of strengths, however, within the context of the consortium we have drawn on key strengths. For instance, ABANTU and AMWA bring strengths in gender analysis and perspectives in development, policy work, and capacity building for UK-based African community and refugee organisations (specifically women’s organisations in AMWA’s case).

Both organisations contribute expertise from working across sub-Saharan Africa. PENHA brings indepth knowledge of pastoralism and development in the Horn of Africa and interaction with Africans in the UK

who hail from that region and combines this with experience of raising development awareness in the UK through the use of visual art that it has commissioned. BICO contributes its indepth knowledge of UK policy making and parliamentary processes.

AFFORD brings its action-research and links with small African community associations dealing with development issues



PENHA and AMWA – two of africa21 partners

2. Background to TA2015

2.1 TA2015 goals

TA2015 was not a conference, neither was it an end in itself. Rather, TA2015 day was part of a wider year-long project during which *africa21* sought to strengthen the sector to which members belong – the group of African diaspora organisations in the UK active in promoting development in Africa.



Bockarie Lewis-Kamara of Sierra Leone Barrae – one of the diaspora organisations at TA2015

TA2015 Day had three broad goals. First, it was an attempt to raise development awareness - first among African communities promoting development in their regions of origin - that the work they do is part of the overall UK development effort and contributes to the 2015

International Development Targets (IDT) about which few people (African or otherwise) know much about. Also we sought to draw the attention of non-African development organisations and individuals to the presence, commitment, scale and potential of development activity among African diaspora groups in the UK.

Second, TA2015 Day was an attempt to promote networking among different African organisations and to build bridges between the African diaspora and the mainstream.

Third, TA2015 Day aimed to promote lifelong learning by building links with the University of East London, host to a year-long festival of lifelong learning, to extend access to higher education to groups and individuals new to the university.

2. Background to TA2015

2.2 Structure of TA2015 day

Wanjiru Kihoro of ABANTU for Development chaired the morning session and the day started with opening remarks by Dr Maknun Ashami, chair of AFFORD. Ms Ben Barka then gave the keynote address. This was followed by the presentation of the findings into the practice of 13 London-based African organisations in contributing to development in their regions of origin. Dr Ndofor-Tah, who researched and wrote the report, led the presentation with brief illustrative interventions from Patricia Obichukwu of the Ogidi Women's Association, Johnnes Arreymbi of Manyu Elements Cultural Association UK (MECA UK), and Dr Everistus Mainsah of the Sacred Hearts Ex-Students Association UK (SHESA UK).



Dr Ndofor-Tah

Following a question and answer session from the plenary floor, two panels of speakers responded to Dr Ndofor-Tah's report and presentation. The first panel brought together a range of donors: Ben Green from the Civil Society Department of the Department for International Development (DFID); Mike Day from the Community Fund; Olivia Dix from the Princess Diana Memorial Fund; Madalina Florea from NOVIB, the Dutch Organisation for International Development Co-operation; and Rodney Hedley of the Hilden Charitable Fund.

The chairman for both panel discussions, Albert Tucker (of Twin Trading) also represented two other funders, Comic Relief and City Parochial Foundation (CPF) on whose committees he sits. Representatives from a range of MINGOs and BOND made up the second panel: Richard Bennett from

BOND, Abiy Hailu from Christian Aid, Mark Henstock from War on Want, and David Waller from ACORD.

After lunch, participants attended one of six workshops: Careers in the Development Sector (facilitator: Jeanette Eno, AMwA/Conciliation Resources); Diaspora-Mainstream Linkages (facilitator: Anna Malos and Tony Banach, BOND); Donor Policies and Fundraising (facilitator: Albert Tucker, Twin Trading); Development Policy, Africa and the African Diaspora (facilitator: Kwasi Boateng, BICO); Gender Perspectives on Development (facilitator: Sarah Mukasa, AMwA); Artists, Communities and Development (facilitator: Sarah Heid, Tawakal). Feedback from the workshops took place at a final plenary session, chaired by Jacqueline Williams (AMwA). A performance by Somali artist, Kidane rounded off the day with a musical note.



Dr Maknun Gameledin Ashami, chair of AFFORD

2. Background to TA2015

2.3 TA2015's achievements

What has TA2015 achieved? Of course, we should be careful not to attribute too much to one day (albeit part of a larger process) and accept that it is too early to assess the long-term impact of what was started in September 2000.

But by all accounts, by bringing together over 300 people - Africans involved in or interested in supporting development in Africa, mainstream donors, MINGOs, policy makers, academics, and individuals, TA2015 was a unique event and a success.

Important conversations involving a range of stakeholders began during TA2015 and the day's reflections provided structure, direction and purpose for those conversations. The work conducted in the run-up to TA2015 Day enabled many African organisations to make the link between their work and the seven international development targets, the main one of which is to halve world poverty by 2015 (see Appendix D for a full list of IDTs). People involved in different African organisations were able to make connections with each other and the work they do. Many participating African organisations felt that their work had been valued and validated by their peers and by the wider mainstream development community.

TA2015 helped to shed greater light on the practice of African diaspora engagement in Africa's development, participants went away with a deeper understanding of how such groups operate, what constraints they face and how they seek to overcome some of them.

The process also pointed to gaps in our knowledge, for instance the impact of diaspora groups' work actually on the ground in Africa. Significantly, TA2015 Day highlighted areas around which consensus emerged for future action. And TA2015 was one successful example of collaboration between a group of African organisations on the basis of a common interest and agenda.

3. A conceptual framework?

3.0 African-driven vision and agenda

Ms Lalla Ben Barka, Deputy Executive Secretary of the ECA, in her keynote address drew attention to the need for an African-driven development agenda and the ECA's role in forging the necessary partnerships to ensure that African visions for the future could be made real. Such partnerships were essential because no one institution could possibly hope to tackle all Africa's problems and expect to succeed. Rather what was needed was a sustained, co-ordinated effort among a range of actors, each playing to their particular strengths.

Ms Ben Barka highlighted the ECA's role in helping African governments develop the policies to foster the necessary economic growth (minimum of 8% a year with investments to be about 40% of gross domestic product) and mobilise the additional finances required to tackle poverty in Africa. The ECA has also worked to ensure that women become equal

participants in the development process and recognised and promoted the role of civil society as important development partners in Africa. Significantly, Ms Ben Barka noted that regional co-operation and integration are key to Africa's success in the 21st century and she highlighted the ECA's role in promoting this through the framework of the Abuja Treaty.

3.1 Priorities for Africa-diaspora partnerships

Given the importance that the ECA attached to partnerships, Ms Ben Barka pointed to the challenge of identifying and exploring areas of future collaboration between African organisations in the diaspora and the ECA in line with Africa's most pressing priorities. Ms Ben Barka identified three areas where she felt that the ECA could act as a bridge between the diaspora and Africa:

- promoting gender equity,
- designing and implementing economic and social policies in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and
- promoting policies that expedite the use of information and communications technology (ICT) in Africa's development.

Notably, the ECA is already working with ABANTU for Development, one *africa21* member, on promoting gender equity in Africa. In the area of ICT in Africa, Ms Ben Barka highlighted efforts to harness the "African Digital Diaspora" for African ICT development.

3. A conceptual framework?

3.2 Brain drain and capacity building in Africa

Ms Ben Barka located her comments within the wider context of the brain drain from Africa and the impact on Africa's capacity to develop itself.

Estimates suggest that in 1999 alone some 20,000 skilled Africans left the continent for brighter futures in developed countries. However, in spite of this exodus and the fact that few Africans in the diaspora are in a position to physically return in the short term, many Africans do retain links with their countries of origin.



Ms Lalla Aicha Ben Barka, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa

In this context, the ECA is working in partnership with the International Organisation for Migration, the International Development Research Centre, and other partners including AFFORD to build capacity in Africa through tackling the brain drain. Specifically, the ECA and partners have identified three action areas to work on: building and maintaining a database on the brain drain and capacity building; creating knowledge blocks or centres of excellence in Africa; and forging effective partnerships with the diaspora.

Ms Ben Barka proposed that the ECA should work with UK-based African development groups to add value to African development processes, enhance skills and transfer knowledge, identify and fill research gaps all in the interest of Africa's sustained growth and development.

4. Diaspora and development in practice

4.0 Diaspora and development in practice

Dr Carolyne Ndofor-Tah's presentation of the findings of her research shed valuable light onto the practice of 13 London-based African organisations from Cameroon and Nigeria and focused on some of the wider implications. All the organisations were identity-based movements in that their basis of coming together was a shared sense of origin or common reference point – be this the village, region, country, or school attended. The organisations investigated focused broadly on resource mobilisation in support of projects back home or transfer of skills (as in the case of SHESA UK) and awareness raising. In some cases, the skills transfer process was integral to the resource mobilisation and project implementation.

4.1 Resource mobilisation

Thematically, in addition to tackling the problems associated with poverty in their regions of origin, many of the groups focused on the areas of education and health, very much in implicit support of the 2015 IDTs. Many of the organisations investigated by Dr Ndofor-Tah combine a dual focus of addressing their own welfare needs here in the UK with support for their communities back home. While this gives groups an holistic approach to their work and forms a strong basis for active support among the community here in the UK, it can also mean that groups' priorities and focus shift frequently and members often pursue complex agendas.

All the groups investigated mobilised resources from within their own communities (although two had received funding from institutional donors). Significantly, however, in a challenge to the common myth that such diaspora groups tend to be parochial and inward looking,

Dr Ndofor-Tah found evidence of considerable collaboration between African groups from different regions.

Indeed, a typical practice was to invite members of other African organisations to participate in fundraising events. This insight has implications for further developing and strengthening that sector of the African diaspora engaged in promoting Africa's development.

Discussions following Dr Ndofor-Tah's presentation highlighted the importance of not limiting an assessment of diaspora groups' contributions to the cash they raised and handed over for projects in Africa. This considerably underestimated the time and personal money that members invest. For instance, in the case of Ogidi Women's Association, four members travelled from the UK to Nigeria at their own expense to oversee project implementation. Thus not only are diaspora contributions to development largely invisible and unsung, much less of whatever contributions are made go to unproductive overhead costs compared with official development assistance.

4. Diaspora and development in practice

4.2 Skills transfer and ICT

As if to confirm Ms Ben Barka's contention about the high-tech skills of many Africans in the diaspora, Dr Everistus Mainsah gave a presentation on SHESA's work, which combined direct support for their former college in Cameroon with skills transfer, particularly around the areas of ICT through consultations and seminars. Dr Everistus, a senior employee of IBM, noted that several SHESA members worked in high skill areas in the UK (another one is a professor of engineering at a London university) and saw helping Africa to increase its capacity to utilise ICTs as a top priority and one area where they had a comparative advantage.

Moreover, Dr Ndofor-Tah's research highlighted the use that many diaspora groups made of ICTs in a bid to increase their reach and effectiveness. Indeed, the internet in particular had enabled many groups to co-ordinate activity on a global basis. For instance, Johnnes Arreympi, Vice President of MECA UK (from a region of Cameroon) explained how branches of MECA in North America (USA and Canada) and Europe (Netherlands, UK, Germany) engaged in online debates about the pros and cons of proposed projects in an effort to reach consensus on the way forward. In fact, for MECA this use of ICTs was integral to its overall process of consulting with counterparts on the ground in Cameroon. The group goes to considerable lengths to ensure that there is a wide sense of ownership by members of projects it undertakes. Five years ago MECA held a world conference in Cameroon that brought together the dispersed MECA organisations from around the world to identify and agree on some key priorities. Similarly, Ogidi Women's Association commissioned the

production of a video to consult with hospital staff and locals back in Nigeria before agreeing on priority areas that they would support.

Groups often combined the new and traditional methods of communication, for instance some groups consulted with elders in their area of origin.

Another example of diaspora groups' use of ICT came not from Dr Ndofor-Tah's research but from a workshop presentation by the London-based Somali arts and development group, Tawakal that has collaborated with London Guildhall University to produce a CD-ROM as part of its development awareness work.

Commenting on this process of participation and consultation later on, Rodney Hedley of the Hilden Charitable Fund contrasted the genuineness of the processes practised by these particular African organisations with some of the patronising and distant attitudes he often saw displayed by MINGOs applying to his organisation for funds.

4. Diaspora and development in practice

4.3 False dichotomy of development awareness

Awareness raising was a key element of this exercise and Dr Ndofor-Tah's findings in this area were interesting. None of the 13 organisations she surveyed had any prior knowledge of the 2015 IDTs or felt they had any relevance to their work. Did this mean that they had low development awareness? No, because after becoming more familiar with the targets, all the groups were able to make links between their work and these targets and described themselves as supporters of their achievement.

Clearly, the research demonstrated that members of these 13 organisations were development activists with a heightened sensitivity to some of the key problems facing poor people in their regions of origin.

In this sense, the dichotomy seen by some people between development awareness and development activity is a false one, as these African diaspora groups combine the two into an integrated whole.

What this TA2015 process revealed was that while the underlying ethos behind the 2015 IDTs have widespread support and appeal, the language, formal processes and bureaucracy surrounding them render them remote, inaccessible and meaningless to the lives of ordinary activists committed to tackling development challenges.



Ms Nqozi Ekeowa responds to Dr Ndofor-Tah's findings

In terms of building support for development, mainstream agencies have much work to do to reach potentially supportive communities and individuals.

4. Diaspora and development in practice

4.4 Constraints African diaspora groups face

Although Dr Ndofor-Tah's research highlighted numerous diaspora success stories, her work also drew attention to the constraints that UK-based African diaspora organisations face in promoting development in their regions of origin. Prime among these constraints is a lack of time – all the organisations investigated are entirely volunteer-led, with the people most active usually busy with full-time work and family commitments.

This particular constraint is not easily overcome, although options for addressing it were discussed in the question and answer session after the presentation. However, it does have implications for agencies wishing to engage with and interact with African diaspora organisations.



Patricia Obichukwu of the Oqidi Women's Association

Such engagement cannot easily be compressed into short periods of time, rather, mainstream agencies need to appreciate the constraints on people's time, that much organisational work happens in evenings and during weekends. Moreover, as Johnnes Arreympi of MECA UK pointed out, democracy is alive and well within African organisations and communities, and proposals are often subjected to intense

scrutiny and debate at monthly meetings. Although this can considerably slow down the decision making process in the short term, it does mean that once a decision has been made there is consensus and group support behind a line of action.

Another major constraint organisations complained of were communication and logistical difficulties in interacting with partners back home. It was these sorts of problems that necessitated frequent travel back home by members of African organisations in the UK.

However, a number of organisations had sought innovations to address the problem. For instance, MECA UK appointed what it termed "responsible officers" to act as continuous points of contact and liaison with counterparts on the ground in Cameroon. Nonetheless, it was clear that one area where support to UK-Based African Diaspora Organisations dealing with Africa's development would pay vast rewards was in provision of logistical and communications support to smooth the process of collaborating with local communities back home.

4. Diaspora and development in practice

4.5 Outstanding issues

In her presentation Dr Ndofor-Tah pointed out that for now we know very little about the impact of UK-based African Diaspora Organisations' work actually on the ground in Africa. Access to impact assessments and analyses of their work would enable diaspora groups to adapt and change their practice as required.

Dr Ndofor-Tah further noted that although her research had not explicitly addressed gender issues, her observations suggested that in numerical terms women dominated the organisations that she investigated. However, she felt that it had been unclear to her whether the conditions and environment within some of the organisations she researched were conducive to women's contributions being fully appreciated or even being maximised. Certainly, in her presentation Patricia Obichukwu of Ogidi Women's Association referred to difficult relations with the men of a counterpart group here in the UK. Specifically, she noted that they tended to need much more time to make decisions while the women in her group could consult via the telephone and make a decision within the hour. The workshop on gender and development provided further reflection on this important aspect of the work of UK-based African organisations. During feedback at plenary, gender and development workshop participants expressed a desire to see more women role models in leadership positions in African organisations, not as mere figureheads or tokens but as people exercising real power and authority. In addition to requiring their

own spaces where they could work and reflect together, the group felt that far more effort was needed to integrate women's perspectives into the mainstream of thinking within African organisations and for this process to become institutionalised and therefore sustained over time.

Dr Mainsah of SHESA drew participants' attention to one aspect of their work that they saw as a limitation and that had generated considerable internal debate. As he put it,

"we would be the first to admit that Cameroon probably needs us more than Sacred Hearts does".

However, a focus on the college was the key point of identification for many members who felt that the organisation would be better off maintaining that focus rather than broadening out to embrace wider societal needs. Participation in TA2015 prompted Dr Mainsah to reflect further upon the issue with SHESA members.

More generally, a challenge exists to help diaspora groups "join up" their efforts and to link their particular concerns with the society's, region's and even continent's wider developmental problems.

5. Reflections on diaspora and development in practice

5.0 To formalise or not?

The panel discussions provided opportunities for other stakeholders in Africa's development to respond to Dr Ndofor-Tah's findings. In response to the revelation that only two of the 13 organisations surveyed were registered charities, Rodney Hedley drew attention to the potential advantages of charity registration.

Two main advantages he pointed to were the tax benefits of charitable status and increased access to funds from institutional donors. However, a number of other speakers including Olivia Dix and Richard Bennett saw downsides to formalisation. In light of general concerns expressed about the mainstream sector and the over-professionalisation and bureaucracy some associate with mainstream development practice, Richard Bennett noted that many organisations now regarded as mainstream, a few years ago, when they were essentially volunteer-led faced pressures similar to

those diaspora groups now complain of, for instance lack of time. He warned that groups may lose as much as they gain by becoming more formal. Albert Tucker expressed anxiety that formalisation and extension of the hand of officialdom into the affairs of diaspora groups may stifle initiative, creativity and informality of what works well now. The key question to emerge appeared to be how diaspora groups could retain the essence of their identity and unique contribution while gaining access to some of the benefits associated with formalisation?

5.1 Alliances for advocacy and influence

Rather than focus on bureaucratisation, Olivia Dix felt that diaspora groups would have far more leverage working together to form alliances to collectively influence change in donor and Northern MINGO practice and development policy. Abiy Hailu strongly supported this view.

He raised questions about the impact of existing diaspora practice and suggested that they could usefully divert some of their attention towards advocacy in the north for changes that would have significant impact on the lives of people back home in their regions of origin. He noted that diaspora groups could monitor what international agencies do.

David Waller supported this view, he felt that real opportunities existed to increase the accountability of mainstream development practitioners if they engaged with the African diaspora in the UK about mainstream development work in their regions of origin.

Indeed, he suggested that such a move represented the next evolution of civil society. Ben Green threw down another challenge to diaspora groups: he felt that groups could best add value to development processes by moving towards a rights-based approach to development. By this he meant that diaspora groups in the UK should consider how best they can empower their counterpart communities in Africa to articulate for their rights themselves. By implication, he was less convinced that the best use of diaspora groups' time and resources (or donors') was in taking on small disparate projects in specific locations.

5. Reflections on diaspora and development in practice

5.2 Access to funding

While some diaspora groups may choose to remain informal and flexible in their operations, others may choose the more formal route and seek access to institutional funding. In this respect, two issues emerged. First, how accessible are donors to African diaspora groups? Participants complained that many application procedures were complex and far from user-friendly. Mike Day expressed an interest in engaging in some specific consultations to increase diaspora groups' opportunities to access Community Fund grants. More generally, the need to help diaspora groups target the right donors with their projects was identified.



Mike Day – Community Fund

The second issue to emerge, although related to the first, is far more fundamental and apparently more intractable – donors' attitudes towards African diaspora groups. Do donors trust African groups as much as they trust mainstream groups?

The suggestion was that they do not. In some ways this is related to wider problems of the negative way that Africa and Africans are portrayed in the media as well of course as institutional racism. Other problems abound – African diaspora groups are caught in the proverbial vicious circle, because they have been excluded from accessing funding so far, they have no track record of success with donors.

Donors, accountable to the public from whom they derive their funds, are risk-averse and many often go for the safety of the familiar. However, Albert Tucker noted that City Parochial Foundation (CPF) had made a success of supporting small refugee organisations in London and supplementary schools, and was seen as a donor at the cutting edge of innovative funding approaches.

Moreover, he noted that Comic Relief's response to this dilemma had been to provide support to "infrastructure" organisations such as AFFORD and AMwA. In other words, the problems are not necessarily as intractable as they may at first appear and there is good practice among their peers for donors to assess and learn from. Moreover, the experiences that donors can tap into go beyond the UK's borders.

For instance, Madalina Florea spoke of Novib's experience of working on a pilot scheme with a Somali organisation, HIRDA, in the Netherlands to support a school project initiated by HIRDA and its sister organisation in Bardere in Somalia's Gedo region.

The workshop provided additional suggestions for bridging the gap between donors and diaspora. First, participants suggested that donors need to give more thought to how and where African diaspora groups add value to development processes in Africa.

Second, while donors must of course honour their own commitments to the public in terms of accountability, they should understand and respect diaspora groups' approach to the work they do rather than simply expect such groups to conform to the norm.

However, as Dr Ndofor-Tah's research had documented, African diaspora groups are very conscious of the need to be accountable to their donors (members of the public within their communities and beyond) for monies raised to implement projects, so the concepts are hardly alien to them.

Third, donors should reflect more carefully on their procedures and understand how they may or do act as barriers to diaspora groups wishing to access funds.

Fourth, increased exposure to and interaction between donors and African diaspora groups will help to increase understanding and build mutual trust.

Fifth, diaspora groups wishing to access donor funds have a special responsibility to communicate effectively with donors.

Sixth, participants felt that donors should be particularly sensitive to the power dynamics set up in the "partnership" between funders and funded.



Workshop in progress

Seventh, they also strongly endorsed donors' strategy of supporting the infrastructure organisations that can extend outreach services and support for smaller diaspora groups.

Eighth, the importance of infrastructure/ support groups was noted. For instance, Council for Voluntary Sector service centres throughout the country are funded and mandated to support the voluntary sector but diaspora groups tend not to access these services.

Finally, the group felt that donors should look beyond the funding relationship and make more use of members of the African diaspora as advisors. For instance, the diaspora can communicate to donors what are high development priorities in Africa.

5. Reflections on diaspora and development in practice

5.3 Diaspora-mainstream linkages

The issue of partnership also featured in discussions about diaspora-MINGO linkages. Dr Ndofor-Tah's research had pointed to the gap that exists between diaspora and mainstream groups but had warned MINGOs against simply seeking to co-opt diaspora groups to their agenda. The diaspora-mainstream workshop endorsed this point and reinforced it by calling for the formation of diaspora-mainstream alliances based on recognition of comparative advantages and mutual respect.

Here again, the need for increased visibility and exposure to each other emerged as a priority need. In spite of the obvious potential synergy between diaspora and mainstream development organisations, the group noted that there was little evidence of meaningful linkages so far. Indeed, in his comments

Abiy Hailu had pointed out that agencies such as his (Christian Aid) work on similar issues to those that diaspora groups work on but the two sides know very little about each other.

However, the group felt that whatever little evidence that did exist of successful linkages would help to inform the debate and influence good practice, therefore, the group called for further research to uncover any such diaspora-mainstream linkages. The group called for more collaborative work between diaspora and mainstream organisations, particularly around the issue of rights to development. But for this to happen, the group identified a need for capacity building on both sides. And here they had in mind not short training courses running for just a few hours, but more sustained courses during which a range of issues could be explored in depth. Once again, the issue of increased diaspora-mainstream communication emerged as a need.

In order to facilitate this flow of communication and networking between different groups, the workshop participants called for the creation and maintenance of a database of diaspora groups.

In terms of specific ways in which diaspora and mainstream groups could work together, David Waller suggested that MINGOs such as his (ACORD) could help facilitate diaspora groups' work by helping to link different diaspora initiatives. Thus alliances for change among Africans in the diaspora and alliances between the African diaspora and mainstream agencies emerged as two options for consideration that are of course not mutually exclusive.

Mark Henstock explained that for those wishing to influence War on Want's work, the best route was to join the organisation and table a motion at the general meetings. This raised the wider issue of the accountability of international agencies being linked to their constitutional structure. Similarly, David Waller reported that ACORD will in the next two or three years decentralise its headquarters (including his job as Executive Director) to Africa because the organisation sees how it manages itself as integral to the development process and the need to build capacity in Africa.

5. Reflections on diaspora and development in practice

5.4 Images of Africa

A number of factors affect the wider context within which diaspora groups and others approach their African development work. A prime factor that received attention at various points throughout the day's proceedings was the negative perceptions of Africa and Africans promoted and perpetuated via the media.

Indeed, as has already been noted, participants felt that the African diaspora has an important role to play in ensuring that the general public receives a more balanced picture of Africa and Africans.

Participants at the arts, communities and development workshop also focused on this issue. Sarah Heid of Tawakal demonstrated how art was a great way for talented refugee women and men from Somalia to share their creativity with new audiences in the UK. This helped to shift people's perception of a conflict zone to develop a more rounded picture. Sarah Heid also explained in some depth how her group was using ICTs (including CD-ROMs) to share information about positive developments taking place back home.

The arts also have an important role in the peace, reconciliation and healing that must take place at the end of conflict.

Moreover, Tawakal's work demonstrated how arts created opportunities and a context for social interaction between previously warring groups.

Significantly, in the context of the difficulties many Africans in the UK experience in finding employment, workshop participants noted that the arts, culture and leisure industries account for a large percentage of employment in the UK and combining arts and development presented opportunities for members of the African diaspora to establish themselves economically and socially in this country.

The group identified the need to secure funding to allow Africans to come together to share experiences with themselves and wider audiences



*Images from Tawakal's CD-Rom's
Courtesy of Tawakal*

5. Reflections on diaspora and development in practice

5.5 Diaspora and development policy

Participants at the Development policy, Africa, and the African diaspora workshop started from the premise that African policy is effectively imposed on Africa, because power and decision-making with regards to development policy remains concentrated in the North, with insufficient consultation with Africans – in Africa or the diaspora. However, as participants at the final plenary session observed, African policy makers often try to distance themselves from unpopular decisions by presenting them as imposed by outsiders and this is something that the diaspora must bear in mind. Nonetheless, in the UK such policies are likely to be enacted more in the British interest than in Africa's interests. Therefore, the central question that the group considered was how can the African diaspora influence policy in Africa's interest?

The group started by asserting that Africa is neither poor in natural or human resources, the underlying problem was more a misallocation or misuse of Africa's resources. Second, the group felt that it was crucial that Africans bring different perspectives to the table. There would be no point in arguing for African input if they simply repeated existing orthodoxy. The critical question is where and how do they make a difference?

Third, the group felt that Africans in the diaspora have the capacity to bring a much-needed holistic view of development, in contrast to the compartmentalised way that policy makers now approach their task.

Fourth, the diaspora can inject a sense of African values and their importance into the design and implementation of policies. At present these values are ignored, denied, or undermined. For instance, land in many parts of Africa is not seen as an individual property and orthodox economic policy prescriptions are therefore often misguided and unhelpful.

Fifth, the group was very clear that grassroots perspectives must shape development priorities and policies and the diaspora should help to ensure this.

Sixth, taking a longer term perspective, the group felt that reform of education systems would help to eliminate the elitism and tendency to ignore grassroots perspectives in development policy.

Seventh, workshop participants identified a need for an inclusive definition of diaspora and understanding of the African diaspora – continental Africans and those peoples of African descent with more historical links with the continent. The group felt it was essential to harness the unity of the entire African family worldwide. However, the leadership in Africa is often dismissive or ignorant about the African diaspora, thus undermining the potential role of the diaspora in Africa's development.

Finally, in moving forwards, the group called for increased networking among Africans, perhaps organised in thematic strands. Ultimately, the group agreed, African development is the responsibility of Africans and can only be done by them, at home and abroad.

5. Reflections on diaspora and development in practice

5.6 Tapping diaspora skills and knowledge

Given the context of the drain of skilled and able human resources from Africa to the wealthier northern countries, the challenge exists to tap into this resource in strategic and flexible ways to the benefit of Africa. That Africans in the diaspora can bring something of added value and use to the development world was clear from this event. MINGOs, multilateral development agencies, and bilateral bodies are all important and active players in Africa's development. Such organisations represent one vehicle through which Africa could tap into the human resources of the African diaspora.

However, the gulf that exists between African diaspora organisations and the mainstream is equally reflected in patterns of employment within mainstream agencies, where Africans (and other people from minority ethnic groups) are woefully under-represented, particularly in international agencies' programme departments (as opposed to clerical, administrative, financial, technical and IT systems departments). The careers in the development sector workshop brought together some of the few Africans with positions in the sector, together with potential employers and Africans interested in pursuing a career in the sector to consider this parlous state of affairs.

Participants noted that perceptions that each side had of the other could be helping to reinforce the distance. For instance, while some African participants with experience of living and working in Africa described the efforts they had made to secure jobs, potential employers present complained that they receive insufficient applications from black and minority ethnic candidates. Implementation of equal opportunities in practice came in for some criticism, participants noted that such policies often actually discriminate against people unfamiliar with the jargon and what they needed to say to get through the equal opportunities hoops.

While larger mainstream employers such as DFID were able to participate on schemes such as the Windsor Fellowship to provide opportunities for black graduates, smaller MINGOs had over-stretched human resource departments and felt unable to afford the management costs associated with such schemes. The implications of this situation would be that the diaspora would have to be more proactive in securing jobs with smaller agencies. However, there was some doubt as to whether these sort of schemes really did impose overwhelming burdens on potential employers.

As there had been insufficient time to explore the issues in depth, the group called for future seminars bringing together a similar group of people and dedicated to finding workable solutions to the problem of increasing diaspora representation within the workforce of mainstream development agencies. The group also identified a need to provide training, guidance, support, and advice to African job-seekers on ways into the mainstream development sector. Furthermore, the group called for better flows of information about job opportunities to potential candidates among the diaspora.

5. Reflections on diaspora and development in practice

5.7 The big picture, the bottom line

Throughout the day, participants reminded themselves of the importance of never losing sight of the bigger picture: the need to remain focused on solving Africa's problems. Africans have the ability and will to solve their own problems; it is their responsibility to do so.

Key to this is for more Africans to come together to reflect and work collectively towards common goals and to set the agenda for securing the outside resources and support required for the tasks ahead.

As one speaker put it, at the dawn of the 21st century, the issue at stake is Africa's place in the world, for as long as Africa remains weak and marginalised, global affairs will remain unbalanced.

In the final analysis, it is this historical imperative that must drive what Africans in the diaspora do in the name of Africa's development.



TA2015 main plenary session

6. Actions and next steps

6.0 Networking: more of the same

Participants expressed a strong view that we should keep open the unique space created by TA2015 and allow the process of dialogue to continue. Specifically, we need:

- More space for dialogue, sharing of experiences and learning, mutual support, harnessing of common interests and agendas, exploration and resolution of differences between African diaspora groups addressing Africa's development.
- Exploration of how African diaspora groups can exploit their presence in the UK more strategically to build alliances to advocate for changes in the way development is done to work more in the interests of Africa and Africans, for changes to development policies that harm Africa, and for new policies in Africa's best interests.
- Space for constructive diaspora-donor dialogue, both between groups of donors to build mutual trust and understanding and to consider wider issues with respect to diaspora and development, and between specific donors on access to their funds (Community Fund through Mike Day expressed an interest in engaging in consultations with African diaspora groups).
- Dialogue between diaspora groups and MINGOs to identify possible areas for collaboration and to create opportunities for diaspora groups to better understand development work underway in regions of interest.
- Networking between Africans currently working in mainstream development and Africans interested to work in the sector to provide information, guidance, advice, and support to the latter; such a network will also be a resource for African diaspora groups addressing development issues.
- Consultations between mainstream development employers and potential employees among the African diaspora to bridge the gap between them, to generate understanding of what employers are looking for, what mechanisms may be acting as barriers to entry, what schemes and methods successful employers have tried.
- Collaboration between the ECA and *africa21* for the former to act as a bridge between Africa and the diaspora.
- Networking among Africans in the diaspora with expertise and interest in specific areas such as science, technology, engineering, medicine, management, etc to inform and influence mainstream development thinking and policy makers in Africa.

6. Actions and next steps

6.1 Supporting UK-based African diaspora groups' development work

- Continue to document African diaspora groups' experiences of promoting development in Africa and reflect upon successes and failures through ongoing action-research to learn lessons and build a stronger, more effective force for Africa's future.
- Study the impact of diaspora groups' work and how it adds value in Africa and the UK to help guide and improve their practice and to inform donors, mainstream organisations, etc.
- Provide information on donor priorities and guidelines to help African groups target donors appropriately.
- Study gender dynamics within African diaspora groups and help groups mainstream the interests and perspectives of women and youth within their organisations.
- Help diaspora groups to develop comprehensive processes of reflection and monitoring of their activities by researching areas of good practice, areas where successes and failures have occurred and sharing this material among diaspora groups to enable continuous learning.
- Create and maintain a database of diaspora organisations, containing their profile, activities, interests and members' areas of expertise to promote networking and collaboration among diaspora groups and to promote better collaboration with the wider mainstream development community (ECA, BOND, *africa21*, other diaspora groups working on this).

6.2 Improving the funding climate

- Compile data on innovative approaches to funding to help inform donor practice
- Persuade donors to examine their funding mechanisms for areas of bias
- Persuade donors to publish data on African organisations funded versus those that applied, and to provide analysis of reasons why applications failed
- Create a newsletter to foster two-way communications between donors and diaspora groups
- Donors to provide more infrastructure support to small diaspora groups dealing with African development issues
- Voluntary sector support services to extend support to African diaspora groups dealing with development.

6. Actions and next steps

6.3 Promoting diaspora-mainstream linkages

- Conduct research into existing diaspora-mainstream linkages to provide insights into what has worked and why and to identify areas of good practice
- Assess diaspora and MINGO capacity-building needs if linkages and partnerships between them are to happen; fill these needs through training and other means
- MINGOs to use their own infrastructure, links and expertise in Africa to help facilitate diaspora organisations' work through linking them up with other groups in different parts of Africa (ACORD expressed interest in this work).

6.4 Promoting positive images of Africa

Challenge the negative media images of development and Africa by telling more stories about the constructive roles Africans in the diaspora can and do play in Africa's development on the basis of solidarity and self-reliance.



PENHA's images of East Africa's Pastoral Community



Tawakal's CD-Rom Project – promoting positive images

6.5 Building support for development

Build on the appeal and support for international development by making the language more accessible; the development mechanisms and processes less bureaucratic and unfriendly; and by making the entire process more accountable to ordinary people.

Appendix A

Full text of Ms Ben Barka's keynote address

Keynote Address By Lalla Aicha Ben Barka (Ms.),
Deputy Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,
London, United Kingdom, 30 September 2000

The Honourable Chairperson of the Conference, Representatives of Governments and UK-based African Development Organisations, Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

Let me first of all say how honoured I am to deliver the keynote address to this very important gathering, and to such a distinguished audience. At the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), we have been strong advocates for enhanced participation by the African Diaspora in the continent's development, and in this regard we fully support the goals and objectives of "Target Africa 2015: Development Awareness, Networking & Lifelong Learning Among African Organisations in London." I would like to express my deepest appreciation to:

- the Government and people of the United Kingdom for their support;
- to the consortium of five UK-based African development organisations, namely, ABANTU for Development, the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD), Akina Mama wa Africa (AMwA), the Black International Construction Organisation (BICO), and the Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA);
- as well as the University of East London;
- all of whom have collaborated to bring us together to be part of this very special event.

The development challenges facing our continent demand a co-ordinated effort by all of us. The need for this co-ordinated effort among our various organisations, to build on our comparative advantages in supporting Africa's economic and social development cannot be overemphasised.

There is now a global consensus on the need to alleviate and eradicate poverty world-wide particularly in Africa, which was the only region that attracted explicit mention in the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action in 1995 and the recent Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development that was held in Geneva at the end of June 2000. However, achieving poverty-reduction growth in the years ahead requires meeting a set of shorter-term challenges, some of which include:

- inadequate levels of human development as evidenced by education and health indicators;
- inadequate social and physical infrastructure;
- low value-added capacity;
- unfavourable terms of trade;
- small and fragmented national markets;
- limited access to western markets;
- the debt overhang;
- lack of research and application of technology to surmount barriers to development;

- low savings and lack of entrepreneurship;
- underdeveloped agricultural sector dominated by subsistence farming;
- conflicts and civil strife;
- HIV/AIDS pandemic, and
- natural calamities, ranging from droughts to floods.

Honourable Chairperson, Ladies and Gentlemen,

No single institution or organisation, however well intentioned, can claim to have all the answers to this complex list of challenges. Nonetheless, I would like to share with you some of the key interventions that the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is implementing to help address some of these challenges.

- One, it has now been accepted that halving the incidence of poverty in Africa by the year 2015 - the target agreed at the 1995 World Summit on Social Development, will require African economies to grow by a minimum of 8 percent a year, investments to be about 40 percent of GDP. Even with significant increases in domestic savings, there are still huge financing gaps to be covered. ECA as the African Voice in the SPA (Strategic Partnership for Africa) has established a learning group to help countries in the process of preparation of the PRSPs (Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers). ECA is also organising next November the conference of Africans ministers of finance on the theme of financing development.
- Two, since the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, the world better understands the need to free women to become equal participants in development. This is not only a matter of rights but good economic sense. It is past time to lead by rhetoric; it is time to lead by example. In this regard, the ECA organised the sixth African Regional Conference on Women in 1999, which resulted in the adoption of a Regional Plan of Action focusing on strategies and mechanisms for implementing the Global Platform of Action;

- Three, there is now consensus that good governance is a fundamental pre-requisite for the political and economic transformation of Africa. Driven by our belief that a capable state is a sine qua non for a capable economy, ECA as the co-lead agency with UNDP, in the frame of the UN Special Initiative on Africa is engaged in the African Governance Forum to promote good governance, rule of law, accountability and transparency in governance; ECA is also working on governance indicators and plans to publish every year the Africa Governance Report. Convinced of the important role of Civil Society in good governance we have established in 1997 the African Centre for Civil Society (ACCS). The centre aims at functioning as a hub for information and knowledge generation and dissemination, promoting and facilitating CSO-Government interaction and dialogue and promoting CSO access and engagement in development policy forums and help strengthen their networks and coalitions;
- Four, Regional co-operation and integration is the key to Africa's success in the 21st century. In collaboration with the Organisation of African Unity and the African Development Bank, ECA is actively promoting African regional integration and co-operation within the framework of the Abuja Treaty. ECA through its Sub regional development centres is working more closely with the RECs (Regional Economic Communities) in identifying, designing and implementing priority programmes.

Honourable Chairperson,

The ECA considers forging partnerships to be critical to improving the effectiveness and impact of development in Africa. The challenge facing us, therefore, is to identify and explore areas for future collaboration between African organisations in the Diaspora and the ECA on a range of issues including those that I have highlighted above.

Given ECA's mandate and multi-disciplinary approach, we believe that it can serve as a vital bridge between the continent and Africa's UK-based Diaspora organisations in three main areas: promoting gender equity; designing and implementing economic and social policies in the fight against HIV/AIDS; and promoting policies that expedite the use of information technology in Africa's development.

To emphasise the importance of gender equity as a tool for development, ECA's current work programme is to promote Leadership policies and strategies for African Women; monitor the implementation of the Global and African Platforms of Actions; and mainstream gender in all aspects of our work. Concerted action is also needed to address the gender dimension of poverty in Africa, and to ensure that gender equality forms an integral part of the African response to the development challenge in this century. ECA through the African Centre for Women (ACW) is already working with some UK based organisations among which are ABANTU.



Ms Ben Barka talking to David Walker from ACORD

In order to build strategic alliances, ECA conceived the African Development Forum (ADF) process to support an African-driven development agenda that reflects consensus among major partners and that leads to the adoption of specific programmes for country implementation. The first African Development Forum was held in Addis Ababa in October 1999 on the theme: "The Challenge to Africa of Globalisation and the Information Age". Major partnership proposals have emanated from ADF '99 and ECA is engaged with its members States and partners for the implementation of these proposals, an important one being that of harnessing the African Digital Diaspora for African ICT development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As many of you know, the publicity surrounding the World AIDS conference held in Durban, South Africa in July 2000 has come and gone. The question now is whether Africa and the world will continue to treat the issues raised at the conference with the urgency it deserves. It is for this reason that we are directing our attention to this hotly debated issue. The theme of the second African Development Forum is on "AIDS: The Greatest Challenge to Leadership in Africa" planned for 3 to 7 December 2000 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Forum will take stock of progress made to date; review decisions from major conferences and evaluate actions taken; analyse the impact the epidemic is having on development in Africa; agree on broad strategy milestones for tackling HIV/AIDS as an emergency; and make commitments to support groups and partners in order to move the HIV/AIDS agenda forward. Drawing from the many conferences that took place, from Lusaka to Ouagadougou, from Lome to Durban we believe strongly that the missing link in the fight against AIDS in Africa is the leadership. The ADF 2000 will target the leaders at all levels within and outside Africa: political, community, private sector, development partners, NGOs, parliament, media, people living with AIDS, Diaspora.

Diaspora groups are important to our work in the struggle against AIDS. They are part of the Technical Advisory Committee that is helping ECA and other UN agencies in preparing ADF 2000, they have formed a focus group on Diaspora and AIDS and are contributing their insights to the on-going electronic discussions, and of course they will take full part to the Forum itself.

Another major partnership we have with the Diaspora groups: in collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the ECA organised the Regional Conference on Brain Drain and Capacity Building in Africa which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 22 to 24 February 2000. It was noted during the Conference that in 1999 alone some 20,000 skilled Africans had left the continent for brighter futures in developed countries. Many (some estimate as many as 50%) of these professionals are in high technology fields. They are working with major private sector firms in Europe and America, and some of them have started their own firms as well. However, many of them want to retain ties with their countries of origin, although they may not wish to repatriate themselves.

During the deliberations of the Conference, we discussed and critically examined key issues pertaining to problem of brain drain in the context of current capacity building efforts in the continent. Three action-oriented recommendations were adopted, namely,

- (i) to establish a database on brain drain and capacity building;
- (ii) to create knowledge blocks or centres of excellence; and
- (iii) to forge effective partnerships with the Diaspora. I am happy to report that we making progress in all three areas. The contributions of AFFORD at the conference was greatly appreciated.

Finally, mention must be made of the Africa Knowledge Networks Forum (AKNF), which was recently launched by the ECA to facilitate knowledge sharing and research partnership between professional networks, and between them and key knowledge end-users. The benefits of AKNF are obvious. We believe that Africa's sustained

growth in the future depends on new capacity being created; focused particularly on institutional development, skills enhancement and intensified knowledge-production and use, facilitated by the application of modern information communication technologies.

Not only do we need more knowledge, but we also need more local knowledge content to solve public policy problems, and to bring this information to our schools and universities, to our students, teachers and professors.

There is no doubt that this will accelerate regional integration in Africa, enhance the continent's integration in the global economy, and provide a framework for networking African research on the information economy. UK-based African development organisations and ECA can work together to identify research gaps that exist, to maximise synergy with on-going initiatives and add value to our core mandates, and outline gaps that could be adequately filled by the Diaspora. Following a preliminary workshop in August 2000, the first Africa Knowledge Networks Forum will be held in Addis Ababa in the first quarter of 2001. More details will be available on this shortly and we look forward to your active participation. These are important issues where we can forge effective partnerships based on our comparative advantages for the benefit of Africa.

Mr. Chairperson, Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In closing, I would like to thank, once again, the organisers and participants of this great event for giving ECA this opportunity, and I look forward to the launch of the report on UK African Diaspora's contributions to Africa's development. In this regard, let me reassure you of ECA's desire and readiness to collaborate with UK-based African development organisations, Universities, research centres and civil society groups in promoting the development of our continent. I hope that your active participation and deliberations at this unique and special event will provide new impetus for action and renewed commitment by your organisations and ours on these very important issues.

I thank you for your attention and wish you success in your deliberations and interactions.

Access and addresses to ECA Web sites:

The African Knowledge Network Forum

ADF 2000 – AIDS: The Greatest Leadership Challenge

ADF 1999 – The Challenge to Africa of Globalisation and the Information Age

Regional Conference on Brain Drain and Capacity Building in Africa

Forging a Partnership Network between the African Diaspora and Countries of Origin

<http://www.unsia.org/aknf/>

<http://www.un.org/Depts/eca/adf2000>

<http://www.un.org/Depts/eca/adf/index.htm>

<http://www.un.org/Depts/eca/>

<http://www.iom.int/africandiaspora>

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Appendix B:

Analysis of TA2015 evaluation responses

1.	Do you feel TA2015 day achieved its aims and objectives?	TOTALS
	I think TA2015 Day achieved all of its aims and objectives	0
	I think TA2015 Day achieved most of its aims and objectives	2
	I think TA2015 Day achieved only a few of its aims and objectives.....	19
	I think TA2015 Day totally failed to achieve any of its aims and objectives	7
	I was not at all clear about TA2015 Days' aims and objectives	3

2. Please identify up to three key things you personally hoped to achieve by attending TA2015 Day?

A.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning of sustainable development. ▪ Networking. ▪ To network with African organisations and individuals. ▪ Network. ▪ Increase awareness of others about my organisation. ▪ Commitment. ▪ More networking. ▪ To meet the community. ▪ Networking. ▪ Networking. ▪ Information on other African led groups. ▪ Greater understanding of African organisations. ▪ Learn more about the main issues/constraints that diaspora organisations face. ▪ Networking. ▪ Guidance on development strategies in Africa. ▪ Networking. ▪ To get to know about African NGO's working in development education. ▪ Discover Africans and African organisations involved in development and perspectives and orientations to development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting like-minded people from diverse range of backgrounds. ▪ Understanding diaspora - mainstream links. ▪ Meet and know absent NGO's and donor in African development. ▪ Learn new things - e.g. new issues affecting Africans. ▪ Clarity of analysis of main challenges facing us. ▪ Meet people. ▪ To learn more about the activities of the African diaspora in the UK. ▪ Networking. ▪ Better health for all. ▪ Meet donor organisation. ▪ Meet and network with diaspora UK based organisations. ▪ Understanding what difficulties Black people experienced in achieving employment. ▪ Ways in which donor agencies can make policy development. Bottoms-up. ▪ A more clear picture of what UK mainstream and diaspora organisations are up to. ▪ Networking with diaspora groups. ▪ Confidence. |
|---|---|

B.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make contact. ▪ Identifying ways to address African problems. ▪ To learn about strategies for fundraising. ▪ Listen. ▪ Learned about other organisations. ▪ More engagement with diaspora topics in discussions. ▪ To network towards employment and development. ▪ More information. ▪ Learned new ways of organising. ▪ Type of activity involvement and the scale of involvement. ▪ Opportunity to meet with diaspora groups. ▪ Reflection. ▪ Clear idea of what African CBO's are doing in UK. ▪ Information to change. ▪ To network and make links for the future. ▪ Contacts - networking. ▪ Know absent donors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet empowered Africans. ▪ Getting to know - networking of at least a handful of organisations. ▪ Identify organisations. ▪ To meet new people. ▪ Learning. ▪ Improve environment. ▪ Talk to other UK-based African organisations. ▪ Gain awareness of other African organisations. ▪ Understanding difficulties in obtaining funding. ▪ Ways in which to improve network among groups and individuals. ▪ Inspiration for my own work. ▪ Meeting other organisations and donors. ▪ Sharing ideas on development partnerships. ▪ Partnership. |
|--|---|

C.

- Learn more and get inspired.
- To meet potential funders.
- Learn.
- Create linkages.
- Faithfulness.
- Know more about *africa21*.
- Made some contributions.
- Explore gender issues (particularly, those which affect women's participation in discussion making).
- More food.
- Knowledge and information.
- Making new contracts.
- Empowerment.
- To understand better the Africans NGO perspectives on development co-operation.
- Understand donor and NGO attitudes.
- Making known AFFORD's interest in working with diaspora groups.
- How to get donors to sponsor projects.
- Reevaluating my own work in the light of this.
- Collect research literature publications.
- To share ideas and experience.
- Socialising.
- Better education (i.e. children and adults).
- Learned about the development by African communities organisations.
- Network of UK development agencies and African organisations.
- Learn from others.
- Networking.

3. Please identify up to three key things you personally actually achieved by attending TA2015 Day?

A.

- Inspired by talks.
- Networking.
- Met with and interacted with representatives of African organisations.
- Increase awareness of others about my organisation.
- I will always go to the point and be more committed to my vision.
- Pinpointing diaspora.
- To get a feel for the African community in London and their level of organisation and effectiveness.
- Networking.
- Understood the donors viewpoints.
- "Appreciation of the passion, commitment and knowledge."
- Greater understanding.
- Same as 2A.
- Networking.
- Networking.
- Networking.
- Recognition that my work is more complementary than I had previously imagined.
- Discover Africans and African organisations involved in development and their perspectives and orientations to development.
- Met people.
- Understanding diaspora - mainstream links.
- Meet and know absent NGO's and donors in African development.
- Achieved knowledge.
- I saw that more development organisation now have Black African employees but still not enough.
- Meet people.
- To learn more about the activities of the African diaspora in the UK.
- Meet new people.
- Felt the opinion of others (both men and women).
- Have come in contact with main donor organisations.
- Networking.
- Establish links with other organisations and individuals.
- "Realised that my own operations and further coop with African organisations, than UK agencies."
- Networking with diaspora groups.
- Learning from report.

B.

- Made contacts.
- Learning new ways to approach issues
- Met officers from funding/donor organisations.
- But not as much as I hoped.
- Learned about other organisations.
- Meeting African organisations.
- Some information gained.
- Advocated for my organisations.
- Contacts.
- Reflection.
- Donor dialogue.
- Positive feedback.
- Enjoyment of a delicious meal.
- Discovered Docklands.
- Contacts - networking.
- Know absent donors.
- Achieve linking up with individual groups.
- I learned more about Africans here and their contributions to development.
- Identify organisations.
- To meet new people.
- Learned about community groups and how to run them.
- Need in giving free hand in issues/problems
- Networked with UK based African organisations.
- Learnt about funding agencies.
- Got new ideas as to practical aspects of co-op.
- Sharing ideas on development partnerships.
- Meeting other organisations and donors.
- Learning how the funding process works.

C.

- Got clear understanding of how Africans can tackle development.
- A better appreciation of the issues that confront Africa.
- Met new people.
- Networking.
- Achieved a small amount of networking.
- Put faces to *africa21*.
- Met other organisations.
- Information.
- Knowledge and information.
- Discussion on conventional wisdom in sector.
- Reflection.
- Ideas for improving communication with African NGO's.
- Understand donor and NGO attitudes.
- Making known AFFORD's interest in working with diaspora groups.
- How to get donors to sponsor projects.
- Heard more variety of mainstream funders and policy makers.
- "Collect research literature, less on publications."
- To share ideas and experience.
- Issues about culture and the environment in which we operate.
- Need to find the way forward for improvement.
- Broad networks of contacts.
- More knowledge about Africa and diaspora groups.
- Learn from others.
- Sharing ideas about development for Africa.

4. Please identify three good things about TA2015 Day?

A.

- Bring people together.
- Expressing concerns publicly.
- Opportunity for networking between African diaspora organisations.
- To meet donors and personally hear their views.
- Putting it all on the table.
- Food.
- Food.
- Good facilities.
- Bringing Africans together.
- Finger on the pulse - Africans in the diaspora must be actively involved in assisting or initiating development issues in Africa.
- Bringing different organisations together.
- Actually holding the event and focussing on the important issues.
- The concept.
- Networking opportunities.
- Meeting practical people.
- The buzz and motivation of participants.
- Enthusiasm.
- Number and range of individual organisations.
- Key note speech.
- Free Lunch.
- Liked hearing actual case studies.
- Food.
- Openness.
- Number and variety of people attending.
- Good food.
- Trying to open-up closed networks.
- Open discussion.
- The presence of funders and NGO's.
- Ability to network.
- Emphasis on education.
- Good range of subject covered.
- Opportunity to talk to others and donors.
- Venue.

B.

- Inform people.
- Tolerance.
- Provided a forum for interaction between Africa organisation/donors.
- Friendly atmosphere.
- Facilities.
- Good range of participants.
- Giving a framework for African development.
- Attempting to do research in sorting information.
- Quality of participants including panel and presentation.
- The focussed participants - the new perspective shared.
- Opportunity for policy discussion.
- Participation in high calibre discussions.
- The event itself.
- Free dialogue.
- Presentation of research.
- Free handouts.
- Liked and enjoyed hearing what works and does not work.
- Development policy workshop.
- Food.
- Relevance of topics.
- Good atmosphere.
- Trying to bridge the gap (mainstream and diaspora).
- Friendly atmosphere.
- The opportunity to learn and air views.
- Understanding some of the African diaspora.
- Concrete goals to be reached in a given time.
- Levels of dialogue and debate.
- Awareness of development.
- Food.

C.

- Show a real Africa, African Caribbean collaboration.
- Excellent food.
- A fresh awareness about "Target Africa 2015".
- Well organised.
- Good discussions.
- Focusing efforts of Africans in diaspora.
- Attempting to pull in all fragmented groups.
- Venue.
- The food and venue.
- Willingness of people to speak up and speak out.
- Networking.
- The people.
- Venue.
- Learnt one new thing, able to network.
- Seeing white donor agencies come and attempt to account for themselves.
- Informality.
- Food.
- Good points.
- Commitment to work further.
- Excellent food.
- Respect.

5. Please suggest three things about TA2015 Day that could have been better.

A.

- Could do with a lot more time for discussions
- Later start so that time keeping was realistic.
- I will suggest that AFFORD should be the main body of NGO's UK.
- Timing.
- Time keeping.
- There was a feel of "stuffiness".
- Wider range of participants, especially from the grassroots.
- Time keeping.
- Reduce the number of issues to be tackled.
But I recognise that as this is a first meeting all issues invariably have to be put on the table.
- Policy discussion in view of 2015 targets.
- More networking exercise.
- Better information about the event/better publicity.
- Timing - running to catch up.
- More time.
- Time keeping.
- To overcome the timing problem, perhaps the good food and networking should have been at the beginning of the day - in a sense it was anyway, so the "lateness" was not really a problem.
- Speed up service and lunch.
- The two workshops as timed.
- Longer workshops.
- More people.
- Time keeping.
- Timing management.
- Involvement of more organisations in setting up stalls.
- Central location.
- Ambitious agenda for the day.
- Time keeping.
- Time management.

B.

- Could we provide a lot more about participants, especially donors?
- More central venue.
- Suitable venue.
- Better organisation of the day.
- Involve CBO's
- Increase audience participation.
- Set realistic time frame for workshops and discussion.
- Key note speakers later in the day.
- Establish working groups to support areas of development/capacity building.
- More time to network.
- Clearer distinctions between the workshops.
- Lots of participants.
- Confirm to applicants after application.
- Time - start at 10-10.30am.
- Less panel time.
- More publications.
- Facilitation.
- Presentations of community development by smaller organisations (community based org).
- Time management.
- Length of workshop - was short.
- Answering all questions.

C.

- More workshop time.
- Attendance.
- Providing information about events much earlier to more people.
- Involve INGO's.
- Better information please.
- African conscious programming - e.g. take on board pattern of attendance.
- Better publicity.
- Networking.
- Give directions how to get to venue.
- Better organisation, eg. less query at tea-breaks/lunch.
- Get to grips with same key points in some depth.
- A venue more conducive to participation.
- More time allocated to different lectures - no rushing.
- More diverse group - more CBO's and donors.

6. What action, if any, will you take as a direct result of participating in TA2015 day?

A.

- Try to inform others about the issues discussed.
- Contacting people I met for volunteering opportunities
- Follow up to talk to AFFORD about possibilities for collaboration.
- Pursue networking.
- I will now go back to my home and country and do my homework.
- More dialogue.
- More networking.
- Contact my newly found networks.
- Find out more about *africa21*.
- Lobby for CBO's to get visibility in the West.
- Progress with plan to initiate housing development on a large scale.
- Join a few organisations.
- Revisit issues raised as they relate to my work in development.
- Gaining support for some of my initiatives.
- Explore collaborations of African CBO's
- Inform other organisations.
- Contact and discussion about collaboration with several people.
- Follow up with AFFORD.
- Considering shared design of a Nigeria/Cameroon/Chad Organisation with diaspora widenment.
- Develop a proposal for a development project and seek funding.
- Email DFID and CSO's.
- Will approach new funders more confidently.
- Network NGO's
- Make effort to link African led organisations in the UK with those in Africa.
- Advice for trust and preparedness to serve.
- Contact some of the donor organisations.
- Form a team to work on collaboration with migrants groups.
- Set up network for French speaking organisations.
- Take up issues

B.

- Identifying projects to fund - share in fundraising
- Training possibilities.
- Enlightenment of my community of diaspora.
- Feed back to local community about diaspora.
- Act upon discussions.
- Media programs.
- Report back to community groups.
- Share what I have learned with colleagues and try to influence positive change.
- Gender input review in works.
- Contact AFFORD.
- Feedback to my colleagues.
- Address grants/donor funds about their application forms.
- Develop partnership projects.
- Apply what has been discussed in my charity organisation.
- Communication as way forward.
- Encourage research (Carolyn Tah)
- Opening up to meet the challenge.

C.

- Promote greater networking.
- Database.
- Cultural events.
- Keep focussed and sustain activity and commitment.
- Read the literature.
- Explanation of some mutual capacity building with African NGO's.
- Email three new contacts to discuss partnership/info sharing.
- Circulate to others.
- How to render myself than to look for others.
- Develop on "refined partnership".
- More networking.

7. How relevant and thought-provoking did you find the keynote address? **TOTALS**

Excellent	9
Good	9
Fair	9
Poor	2
I didn't hear it	7

Comments:

- a. However, I was in the workshop with the speaker and I am sure I missed an excellent presentation.
- b. But workshops and panel were better.
- c. Missed it.
- d. I really enjoyed it.
- e. Excellent - Albert Tucker and Key note speaker.
- f. Good to hear from organisations and about the work of the UNECA and the links which have been established with diaspora organisations.
- g. I didn't hear it, but heard it was excellent.
- h. Bridging gap between ECA/UNA small community groups is a good idea.
- i. I was late due to difficulty in reaching venue.
- j. Went a bit fast, lots of Jargons, too many references points I didn't know about.

8.	How informative and revealing did you find the presentation about African diaspora contributions to Africa's development?	TOTALS
	Excellent	10
	Good.....	16
	Fair	4
	Poor	2
	I didn't hear it	4

Comments:

- a. Do not ignore the Caribbean people when talking of African issues.
- b. Is there going to be a video or tape of the day available?
- c. Sample used limited, information/conclusions not entirely informative.
- d. It was useful to hear from the perspective of the individual projects teams.
- e. Would have liked more in depth discussion about aims and motivations.
- f. Excellent idea to have both the researcher and participants in the research. Dilemmas and negatives aspects should be more lightened.
- g. A lot more needs to be done - good start.

9.	How constructive did you find the discussions in response to the report?	TOTALS
	Excellent	5
	Good.....	13
	Fair	12
	Poor	1
	I didn't hear it	2

Comments:

- a. Was useful but did not really respond to the report. Probably more useful to talk about their relevant work.
- b. Response to report limited of time.
- c. Discussion should have been more broader than just focussing on the report.
- d. I felt too many speakers ducked important issues and were not pressed enough. Others were good though. Discussion fragmented in minor issues easily. Not enough vision and direction.
- e. I was not clear about my role.
- f. Most of the panel did not address issues in the report.
- g. There was not enough time for people to express their views.

10.	Which two workshops did you attend?	TOTALS
	Careers in the development and International relations sector.....	1
	African diaspora-mainstream linkages.....	4
	Donor polices and fundraising.	3
	Development policy, Africa and the African diaspora.	9
	Gender perspectives on development.	4
	Artists, communities and African development	1

11.	How useful did you find the discussions in Workshop 1?	TOTALS
	Excellent	9
	Good.....	16
	Fair	5
	Poor	1
	I didn't hear it	2

Comments:

- a. Development policy, Africa and the African diaspora.
- b. More time needed to get to specifics.
- c. Excellent donor policies and fundraising.
- d. Too short.
- e. Insufficient time.
- f. Insufficient time for full discussion - we only scratched the surface.
- g. Need more time to come up with concrete plan of action.
- h. Lacked time to discuss issues.
- i. Very relevant to my work.

12. How useful did you find the discussion in Workshop 2?	TOTALS
Excellent	1
Good	4
Fair	0
Poor	1
I didn't hear it	2

Comments:

- a. Disappointed only one session allowed.
- b. There was only one workshop.

13. What change, if any, do you think TA2015 might lead to?

Comments:

- a. It might lead to a change in the way development is tackled to African problems succeeded by African people.
- b. Greater networking.
- c. A better organised/more focussed intervention and involvement by African-diaspora organisations.
- d. More information - sharing, self determination in Africa.
- e. Better communication, better awareness.
- f. More communication among African organisations in the UK and with other interested UK organisations.
- g. More unified action and thought.
- h. Institutionalise an African forum in the UK on global development.
- i. Focus development on need rather than the donor's countries interest.
- j. Hope for sustained growth and target of real issues.
- k. Location.
- l. TA2015 could achieve a substantial amount in terms of advocating more positive action by donor policy makers and greater information/networking between diaspora groups.
- m. More involvement of diaspora Africans in African development. Changes in perspectives of some people.
- n. Other forums, greater strength for the movement of Africans NGO's.
- o. Better networking between organisations.
- p. A further step in building a global civil society alliance which we all need to be part of.
- q. More networking.
- r. More small group discussions.
- s. Decision not to hold back again. To say "The emperor has no clothes on" and believe in our deepest wisdom.
- t. More development of NGO's funded projects and UEL involvement.
- u. Greater recognition of African led groups in the UK. More importance attached to African perspectives. Ultimately influence on development policy in the UK/Africa.
- v. A more learned approach to charity organisations.
- w. Break network barriers. Break linkage in accessibility, grant/provide for more awareness/training. Improve understanding in the development sector. Practical joint working and partnerships.

14. Would you attend a similar event in the future?	TOTAL
"Yes, I definitely would attend a similar event in the future"	27
Perhaps I would attend a similar event in the future	7
"No, I definitely would not attend a similar event in the future"	0

15 . Please suggest future action that *africa21* or another organisation might take or add any further comments

Comments:

- a. Culture - should be addressed.
- b. Prepare a networking list.
- c. Let's build up on today's events. Can AFFORD for instance, co-ordinate a conference of "African and people of African decent to focus on the challenges that face Africans in the 21st century".
Better time keeping.
- d. Publicise what *africa21* is about, follow up options and co-ordinate collaborations from others.
- e. Advance from forum talk - talk to pan-African. Action: Let's begin to walk the talk! we must connect with grassroots ACTION!!!
- f. Completion of a directory of all black lead community groups.
Publishing a paper setting the agenda of what the group believes are the development issues for Africa.
Keep on with the good work.
Promote the scaling up of the projects by African led NGO and CBO or whichever.
- g. Women's group.
- h. Arrange another meeting to focus on the Key issues which resulted from this first meeting.
Set up and maintain a database of African diaspora organisations in the UK and world-wide.
- i. More conferences like this/forums. Seminar sessions to encourage dissemination of information research funding.
Practical workshops for organisation doing development work in Africa.
- j. Make it annual.
- k. I shall email you.
- l. Set up a database of NGO's and broadcast.
- m. Follow up on regional basis on how mainstream organisation intend to work with diaspora organisations.
- n. Let there be some concrete action plans and follow up activities. Link participants by distributing information about NGO's and donors.
- o. As a group we should target one policy that could be challenged, addressed and targeted; eg. Racism in NGO's/lack of knowledge. p.s. this evaluation should have been fitted on one A4 both-sided sheet - too much paper wasted today!
- p. This conference needs to be seen as the beginning of a longer process with the need to maintain momentum in between any planned events. *africa21* could take responsibility for facilitating and guiding such a process. Immediate tasks would seem to be:
1. Documentation of conference and circulation to participants and other relevant people. 2. Carry out or delegate some of the specific tasks recommended (e.g. database of skills). 3. Think about the next event to build on this one and move to more con
- q. Look for realities of needs than providing unnecessary wants.
- r. For the future the conference should involve the youth, Afro-Caribbean organisations from different universities/colleges.
- s. *africa21* organising workshop/CV/application clinics. This will assist in screening for employment, volunteering.
Meetings like this are very useful in order to bring the different agencies together. They should be continued in the form of working sessions, with a focus on concrete action steps.
Suggestions: various meetings with skilled people with representatives of one African community organisation, mainstream organisations working in that specific country. Allow a whole day/weekend to get some real work done.
- t. Congratulations to you all, an excellent day. Develop the enthusiasm and energy from the day.
Think more about development issues and lead organisations to address these issues.
- u. Bring organisations in UK together.

Total number of evaluation questionnaires completed: 37

Appendix C:

List of participants & pre-registered delegates

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation
Mr	Adama	Joseph	ABANTU	Ms	Kovach	Hetty	CHARTER 99
	Duodu	Nana	Abremon Cultural Group	Ms	Dafedjaige	Helen	Choice Radio
Mr	Sonny-Ijoma	Mike	ACA		Hailu	Abiy	Christain Aid
Ms	Ravolonarisoa	Micheline	ACORD	Mr	Noyes	Mike	Christain Aid
Mr	Gaas	Mohamuda	ACE	Ms	Orton	Louise	Christain Aid
Mr	Kikambi	Mohamed	ACIA	Ms	Jawara	Fatima	CIIR
Mr	Lewis-Kauzeni	John	African Community Welfare		Kiuma-Karinga Wamururu	Ramati	CODIA Institute
Ms	Taylor	Efua	African & Caribbean Elders				for African Affairs
Ms	Oldmeadow	Emily	African Education Trust	Ms	Eno	Jeannette	CR
Mr	Guillet	G.M	AFRIC	Mr	Blyden	Edward	CSURSVIP
Mrs	Agryare-Kumi	Uzo-	African Families Foundation	Mrs	Eko	Increase	Daubeney School
Ms	Amamoo	Nana Ama	African Families Foundation	Dr	Najmudin	Rosemin	DEA
Mrs	Ikpoh	Mabel	African Families Foundation	Ms	Putman	Ann	DFID
Mr	Valentin	Yombo	African Foundation Stone	Mr	Green	Ben	DFID
	Molisho	Djema	African Foundation Stone	Ms	Dix	Olivia	Diana Memorial Fund
Ms	El-Agib Mahmoud	Aleia	AFFORD	Ms	Yanga	Josephine	Diaspora Sudanese
Dr	Ashami	Maknun	AFFORD				Community Organisation
Dr	Asfaha	Shoa	AFFORD	Mr	Boardi	Naskahere	DPU UCL
Mr	Morakinyo	Tunde	AFFORD	Ms	Ben Barka	Lalla	ECA
Mr	Chikezie-Fergusson	Philip	AFFORD	Ms	Gueye	Ama	ELBWO
Mrs	Mbifngwen	Catherine	AFFORD	Mr	Mclean	Seymour	EFW
Ms	Braimah	Nafisha	AFFORD	Mr	Ayul	Sammuel	Fashoda Relief &
Mr	Diop	M	AFFORD				Rehabilitation Centre
Ms	Piloya	Beatrice	African Healthcare &	Mr	Nyalwela	Edward	Fashoda Relief &
			Counselling Service	-	Aywok	Obadia	Rehabilitation Centre
Ms	Alhassan	Mary	African Women Support				Fashoda Relief &
			Group	Mr	Forbes	Everton	Rehabilitation Centre
Ms	Odunlami	Elizabeth	African Women Support	Ms	Lee	Sabrina	Forbes Framery
			Group	Ms	Lawrence	Amanda	FORWARD
	Solace	Iyola	Amannagwa Community	Ms	Munanie	Eunice	FORWARD
			Association	Mr	Smith	Julian	FORWARD
Ms	Biney	Dorothy	Amannagwa Community				Friends of Connaught
			Association	Ms	Lynch-Shyllon	Debbie	Hospital
-	Solanice	Molara	Amannagwa Community				Friends of Connaught
			Association	Mr	Iyowwaye	Patrick	Hospital
Mr	Sonney	Michael	Amannagwa Community	Mr	Clotley	Robert	FWDN
			Association	Mr	Johnson	Albert	GADANGME Foundation
Mrs	Alisa	N	Amannagwa Community	Ms	Achara	Iman	GADANGME Foundation
			Association	Ms	Mulygonja	Susan	GEMS
Ms	Nken	Grace	Amannagwa Community				Centre for Inter-African
			Association	Mr	Ekow	Filson	Relations
Mr	Ironuba	Patrick	Amannagwa Community	-	Klli	Nsawuli Kofi	Ghana Union
			Association	Mr	Sully	Macel	GRASSNIF
Mr	Eni	Victor	Amannagwa Community	Mr	Ogogo	Tony	Harriet Tubman Bookshop
			Association	-	Hedley	Rodney	Heritage Ceremics
Ms	Williams	Jacqueline	AMWA	-	Tarey	Mohamud	Hilden Charitable Trust
Ms	Musaka	Sara	AMWA	Mr	Faal	Gibril	HIRDA
Mrs	Stone	Margret	Amnesty	Ms	Croce-Hardwick	Gabriella	IMA
Ms	Outtara	Mariam	Anti-slavery International	Mr	Dudding	Jonathan	IOM
Ms	Miel	Martin	Anti-slavery International	Ms	Olanyan	Christine	Institute of Cultural Affairs
Mr	Moodley	R	ARHAG Housing Association	Mr	Poblicks	N C	Justice Africa
Mr	Nasah	Chris	BICO	Mr	Ochieng	Sam	KACOKE MADIT
Mr	Boteng	Kwasi	BICO				Kenya Community Support
-	Dsani	Kutorkor	BICO				Network
Mr	Banach	Tony	BOND	-	Ajak	Deng	Kush Institute
Ms	Malos	Anna	BOND	Ms	Todd	Zebbie	Kush Institute
Mr	Bennett	Richard	BOND	Mr	Ofor-Kuragu	Kwame	L33 WRA. CHARITY
Ms	Williams	Nelly Temu	Book Aid International				Leaders of Tomorrow
Mr	Gayton	Robert	Book Aid International				Foundation
Mr	Tchoutezo	R	CACOWEDA	Ms	Donagh	Holly	London Arts
Ms	Eware	Christy	CACOWEDA	Ms	Synmoie	Valarie	London Arts
Mr	Jarrah	Raja	Care International	Ms	Obuobi	M	London Arts
Dr	Ajibewa	Remi	Centre for Democracy &	Mr	Harris	Hugh	London First
			Development	Ms	Curtis	Devon	London School of Economics
			Centre for Democracy &	Mr	Arreymbi	Johannes	MECA
			Development	Mr	Malcolm	Cecile	MECA
Ms	Spering	Michelle	Centre for Democracy &				Methodist Relief &
			Development				Development Fund

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation
Ms	Shepneki	Aamasade	Mothership	Dr	Ogunsola	Abiola	University of East London
Dr	Alabraba	Monima	NAIS	Mr	Corkill	Ralph	University of East London
Mr	Thorli	Yeno Ester	National People Democratic Uhura Movement	Ms	Wright	Carol	University of East London
Mr	Kissi	John	National Union of Ghanian Students	Dr	Shire	Saad	University of Harheisa
Mr	Adjei-Dunson	Emanuel	National Union of Ghanian Students	Dr	Kamanda	Mohamed	University of Southampton
Mr	Balimunsi	Peter	National Water & Sewerage Corp	-	Muhammad	Bala A.	University of Westminster
Mr	D'arcy-Smith	Victor	NCV	Mr	Wilson	Francis	USWAH
-	Oladipo	Tosiah	Net Cross Technology	Ms	Quartson	Josie	USWAH
Dr	Ette	Mercy	News Africa	Mr	Ewane	James	VSO
Mr	Ibrahim	Mustafa	Nigeria Muslim Forum	Ms	Snell	Caroline	VSO
Mr	Olaiga	Adedrin	Nigerian National Union Central Exec.	Mr	Webb	Max	VSO
Dr	Akinwumi	Wole	NNV	Dr	Johnson	Kirstin	VSO
Ms	Truscott	Ella	NLCB	Mr	Nurse	John	VSO
Mr	Day	Mike	NLCB	Mr	Ojwang	Tom	War on Need International
Ms	Florea	Madalina	NOVIB	Mr	Henstock	Mark	War on Want
Mrs	Obichukwu	P	Ogidi Women Association	Mr	Higgwe	Sokari	War on Want
Ms	Alexander	Tony	One World Week	Ms	Ogogo	Alice	WONI
Mr	Davis	Peter	Oxfam	Mr	Coates	Barry	World Development Movement
Mr	Gakmar	C	PADEAP	Mr	Frazer	Alistair	World Write
Mr	Tanji	Mazami	Pathway Computer Solutions	Ms	Hanciles	Eva	YSLEEP
-	Fassic	Yohannes	PENHA	Mr	Mpila	I	Zacca-Lisanga
Mr	Zamani	Kubara	PENHA	Dr	Aidoo	Magna	
Dr	Fre	Zeremariam	PENHA	Dr	Amara	Juliana	
Mr	Maxey	Kees	PENHA	Dr	Komanded	Mohahh	
Mr	Ishmael	Nick	Radio for Development	Dr	Mehari	Tesfa	
Mr	Kalma	Ham	Refugee & Migrant Forum	Dr	Metuc	Francis	
Ms	Nair	Celena	REV	Mr	Barnor	S	
Ms	Nylander	Christine	Save The Children	Mr	Ekoli	M	
Mr	Styan	David	School of Politics - Birkbeck College	Mr	Panda Noah	David	
Mr	Lewis-Kamara	Bockarie	Sierra Leone Barrae	Mr	Stephen	Joe	
Mr	Sisimayi	Lovemore-Wilson	SIMBA	Mr	Ahmed Nor	Mohamoud	
Ms	Mafunga	Evelyn	SIMBA	Mr	Saranga	Juliano	
Mr	Mafunga	Elisha	SIMBA	Mr	Amoo	Bola	
Mr	Sumata	Claude	SOAS	Mr	Ekeowa	Edward	
Mr	Brown	Kyle	SOAS	Mr	Sengo	Vincent	
Mr	Shirwa	Aden	Somali Advisory Bureau	Mr	Warburton	Alan	
Mr	Sheikhali	Mohamed	Somali Speakers Association	Mr	Aryee	Ben	
-	Jabril	Abdirahman	Somali Speakers Association	Mr	Goodwin	Paul	
Dr	Shibeika	Fadil	Sudan Family Group	Mr	Goodwin	Paul	
Ms	Omolo	Akinyi	Talking Africa Radio	Mrs	Sehsha	Adeline	
Ms	Al Amin	Huda	Tara International Centre	Ms	Thomas-Hall	Allthea	
Ms	Heid	Sarah	TAWAKAI	Ms	Edge	Joanna	
Mrs	Madison-Graham	Carole	The Bar Council	Ms	Langlats	Natalia	
Ms	Sangara	Aime	The Royal Commonwealth Society	Ms	Rogers	Fatima	
Mr	Omeonga	Jose	Trait d' Union	Ms	Mba	Lizzy	
Mr	Makanga	Bertrand	Trait d' Union	Ms	Chikezie	Helena	
Mr	Omombo	Joseph	Trait d' Union	Ms	Watson	Linda	
Mr	Muya	Claude	Trait d' Union	Ms	Kohler	Catherine	
Mr	Bumba	Jose	Trait d' Union	Ms	Kohler	Catherine	
Mr	Ndala	Martino	Trait d' Union	Ms	John	Zena	
Mr	Okende	Michel	Trait d' Union	Ms	Chester	Martha	
Mr	Cissa	Gaston	Trait d' Union	Ms	Amalia	Alfonsina	
Mr	Mudingay	Mathhieu	Trait'd Union	Ms	Akello	Julie	
Mr	Chikoti	Kalombwa	Transform Africa	Ms	Cole	Hawa	
Mr	Thom	Graham	Transform Africa	Ms	Cole	Fatima	
Mr	Tucker	Albert	Twin Trading	Ms	O'Sullivan	Maureen	
Mrs	Ekeowa	Victoria-Ngozi	UMH	Ms	Ekeowa	Victoria	
-	Madu	Jessie	United African Family Association	Ms	Armstrong	Kathleen	
Mr	Lawrence Tampu-Eya	J.P	University of East London	Ms	Swaleh	Baby	
Dr	Home	Robert	University of East London	Ms	Chester	Martha	
				Prof	Pratt	John	
				-	Kurashige	Hitoshi	
				-	O'mara	Augustine	
				-	Lee	Lekia	
				-	Balewa	Rabya	
				-	Benson	Tinu	
				-	Bikiperi	Porbeni	
				-	Bikiperi	Etuyo	

Appendix D:

2015 international development targets

1. The proportion of people living in extreme poverty in developing countries should be reduced by at least one-half by 2015.
2. There should be universal primary education in all countries by 2015.
3. Progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women should be demonstrated by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005.
4. The death rates for infants and children under the age of five years should be reduced in each developing country by two-thirds the 1990 level by 2015.
5. The rate of maternal mortality should be reduced by three-fourths by 2015.
6. Access should be available through the primary health-care system to reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages, no later than the year 2015.
7. There should be a current national strategy for sustainable development, in the process of implementation, in every country by 2005, so as to ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed at both global and national levels by 2015.

(Adapted from <http://www.christian-aid.org.uk/indepth/9810dist/distant2.htm#1>.
Now revised and reformulated as the Millennium Development Goals see
http://www.developmentgoals.org/about_the_goals.htm)

