Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform

Presents:

SIXTH DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT DIALOGUE (DDD6)

Grand Hotel Bernardin, Piran, Slovenia

Dialogue with Policymakers, Practitioners & Partners:
‘Migration and Integration: Actions for Inclusive Development’
(Friday, 2 December 2016)

Professional Training for Selected Delegates:
‘Project-Planning, Design, and Bid-Writing’
(Thursday & Saturday, 1 & 3 December 2016)

DDD6 Community Engagement Event
(Saturday, 3 December 2016)

ADEPT is financed by the European Union, SDC and ICMPD:

ADEPT is implemented by:

ADEPT is supported by:
Institute for African Studies (IAS)

Institute for African Studies (IAS) is a non-profit organisation that operates as a national and international educational and research centre on issues such as anti-discrimination, advocacy, social justice and migration from a global perspective. Its mission is to raise awareness and improve education on social, economic and cultural development issues.

The IAS team works with a variety of Slovenian and foreign experts in order to become a research and educational centre and resource centre on African and global perspectives. Their philosophy is to work for the good of society through networking and strategic partnerships, as well as rejecting “one size fits all” approach to policy practice and implementation.

Humanitas Afrika

Humanitas Afrika was founded in Prague in 2000 as an African-Czech non-profit organisation in order to promote mutual tolerance and understanding between Czechs and Africans and additionally raise awareness about Africa, Africans and their culture in Czech society.

In 2005 the association founded African Information Centre (AIC), which is open to the general public and provides library and other educational services and activities, such as workshops about Africa in schools, films, courses in African languages and more. The centre is a meeting place and helps Africans living in the Czech Republic to integrate into Czech society and maintain their own identity and culture.

Another area in which Humanitas Afrika is engaged is to support education and development within Africa. Project patrons (since 2002 in Ghana, since 2006 in Kenya and Benin) allow children in poor communities to access education. A related Scholarship Programme provides financial assistance for the education of high school students. We also encourage girls and women to develop vocational skills and access employment, such as through running an apprentice tailor shop, computer literacy courses, etc.
INTRODUCTION TO ADEPT

ADEPT aims to ‘improve and enhance the capacity and impact of the African diaspora organisations that are involved in development activities in Africa’.

The ADEPT aim is pursued through delivery of services to diaspora organisations and individuals in Europe and Africa. ADEPT will work and engage with 84 countries (28 EU countries, plus Switzerland and Norway, and 54 African countries). In particular, ADEPT will assist Africa Diaspora-Development Organisations (ADDOs) to:

- Optimise their development engagement in Africa
- Professionalise their organisations and activities
- Create effective partnerships in Europe and Africa
- Expand and improve their development activities in Africa
- Influence the policy and practice of development cooperation.

(ADEPT emerged out of the pilot Africa-Europe Platform [AEP] project which ran from 2010 to 2013, in line with the Joint Africa-EU Strategic Partnership [JASP] agreed at the 2007 Lisbon summit).

ADEPT is working to create a permanent service-delivery directorate with focus on:

- Providing training, guidance and technical support for capacity-development
- Producing and disseminating information on relevant funding, jobs and events
- Undertaking research and consultations for advocacy on policy and practice
- Facilitating networking and partnerships to mainstream diaspora perspectives
- Promoting positive images of Africa and showcasing best practices of the diaspora
- Promote programmes on youth, women and under-represented diaspora stakeholders.
Diaspora Development Dialogues (DDDs) form an important part of ADEPT’s service delivery framework. DDDs bring together African Diaspora-Development Organisations (ADDOs), governments, civil society organisations, the private sector and other development stakeholders, to work on practical means of improving diaspora interventions in African development. The DDDs are convened by the African diaspora, thereby providing the opportunity to mainstream diaspora perspectives, priorities and practices. The DDD involves:

- **Development Dialogue** between ADDOs and mainstream agencies and institutions
- **Policy Development** with focus on practical, effective and sustainable implementation
- **Facilitated Networking** for partnership action and improved development impact.

Whenever possible and desirable, the DDDs are organised to coincide with ‘Professional Training for capacity development of ADDOs and partners’. This dual scheduling enables more diaspora practitioners and experts to engage directly with diverse development partners.

**Summary of Past Diaspora Development Dialogues (DDDs)**

- **DDD1** was held in Copenhagen, Denmark (26 November 2014) on the theme: ‘Enhancing Diaspora Role in Job Creation in Africa’. It was organised in partnership with African Chamber of Commerce Scandinavia (ACCS), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Africa Danish Diaspora Rally (ADDR). *(DDD1 was scheduled to coincide with professional training on 24, 25 & 27 November 2014).*

- **DDD2** was held in Valletta, Malta (28 May 2015) on the theme: ‘From Irregularity to Stability: Strategic and Viable Actions to Prevent Irregular and Dysfunctional Migration’. It was organised with support from Migrant Network for Equality (MNE) and Skop Malta. *(DDD2 was scheduled to coincide with professional training on 27, 29 & 30 May 2015).*

- **DDD3** was held in Vienna, Austria (30 September 2015) on the theme: ‘Migration in Times of Crises: Collective Actions and Common Obligations’. It was organised in partnership with Radio Afrika TV and Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and cooperation (VIDC). *(DDD3 was scheduled to coincide with professional training on 28, 29 September & 1 October 2015).*

- **DDD4** was held in Paris, France (5 December 2015) on the theme: ‘Climate Change, Migration and Development: How to Enhance the Impact of African Diaspora Organisations?’. It was organised in partnership with FORIM, African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC) and the Association des Jeunes Guinéens de France (AJGF). *(DDD4 was scheduled during the UN Climate Change Conference [COP21]).*

- **DDD5** was held in Nairobi, Kenya (28 July 2016) on the theme: ‘Actions Needed to Reduce Remittance Cost in Africa’. It was organised in partnership with the Kenyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs & AU’s African Institute for Remittances (AIR). *(DDD5 was scheduled to coincide with professional training on 26 & 27 July 2016).*

“… It is not the colour of our skin or our face but our skills that matter …”

Eyachew Tefera, Director, Institute of African Studies, Slovenia
THEME OF THE SIXTH DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT DIALOGUE (DDD6)

‘Migration and Integration: Actions for Inclusive Development’

Toxic Xenophobic Trends: The Middle East and Africa have witnessed the largest movements of refugees and migrants in recent years. Many of these countries have responded with generosity, openness and humanity despite their constrained economic circumstances. In Europe, the smaller inflow of refugees and migrants is generally politicised as such a negative phenomenon that basic human rights assumptions and commitments are being abrogated. A toxic and xenophobic narrative is spreading from fringe extremist rhetoric to popular and normal discourse. Misperceptions, falsehoods and propaganda are being used to spread fear and hatred against migrants, and create a confrontational and tragic ‘them and us’ situation. This trend is retrogressive, uncivilised and anti-humanitarian. It does not represent the will and aspiration of the majority of ordinary citizens.

Addressing Local Concerns: Migration has multiple positive impacts on receiving countries and communities. However, there are often legitimate concerns from local citizens, especially if pressures on public facilities become acute, or when there is a sense that local cultural norms are being changed. Pressure on facilities is often a short term logistical issue that can be managed within the framework of resilience and national strategic planning. Inter and multi-cultural interaction and dialogue need to be facilitated and encouraged, rather than left to chance. The more the host and migrant communities know each other, the faster the process of integration, and the greater the mutual harmony, goodwill and cooperation. As such, it is essential to address the legitimate concerns of host communities. This minimises the negative impact of the toxic xenophobia.

Countering Xenophobia and Facilitating Integration: On 19 September 2016, the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants adopted the New York Declaration, stating that: “We deplore all manifestations of xenophobia, racial discrimination and intolerance. We welcome the global campaign proposed by the Secretary-General to counter xenophobia [which] will emphasize, inter alia, direct personal contact between host communities and refugees and migrants and will highlight the positive contributions made by the latter, as well as our common humanity.” It is important to maintain a dual approach of countering hateful xenophobia and facilitating inclusive and beneficial migrant integration.

Practical Actions for Integration: ADEPT’s Sixth Diaspora Development Dialogue (DDD6) will be held in December 2016 in Slovenia. The planned outcome is a guide on practical and effective means and forms of migrant integration. This guide may cover, amongst other things: duties and responsibilities of migrant and host communities; local expectations, customs and practices relevant to individual migrants; practical options and opportunities for interaction, exchange, engagement, neighbourliness and friendship; presentation of facts and figures of positive migrant contributions; engagement of young people and use of social media in localised intercultural exchange and fraternity.
ADEPT, in partnership with the Institute for African Studies (Slovenia) and Humanitas Afrika (Czech Republic), organised the Sixth Diaspora Development Dialogue (DDD6) on the theme of “Migration and Integration: Actions for Inclusive Development,” held at the Grand Hotel Bernardin in Piran, Slovenia.

Mr. Eyachew Tefera, Director of the Institute for African Studies, welcomed, the Mayor of Piran, the attendees and then introduced Mr. Gibril Faal, the Interim Executive Director of ADEPT.

On 19 September 2016, the UN General Assembly hosted the high-level Summit for Refugees and Migrants to address large movements of refugees and migrants. The Summit culminated in the adoption of the New York Declaration which, amongst other things, agreed that campaigns will be developed to counter xenophobia.

The focus of DDD6 was to explore practical and effective ways of facilitating migrant and diaspora integration in host countries and concluded with the endorsement of the Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy adopted in 2004 by the European Union and the adoption of the Draft Common Position on African Diaspora Integration in Europe.

ADEPT also provided a two-day training for selected delegates from diaspora and migrant organisations from Europe and within Africa, European civil society organisations and European government representatives on Project-planning, Design and Bid-writing. At the conclusion of the workshop, the participants were awarded a Certificate of Continuing Professional Development, certified by the CPD Certification Service of the United Kingdom.

In addition, ADEPT hosted a community engagement event on the afternoon of 3 December to reflect the theme of ‘integration and inclusive development.’ The event featured an exhibition at Piran’s Sergej Mašera Maritime Museum, a courtesy call to the Italian Community in Piran and guided tour of the Tartini House, and a viewing of films related to migration and panel discussion on Mediterranean migration over the centuries at the Mediadom Pyhrani cultural centre and multimedia museum.

…”thousands and thousands have successfully travelled from their countries of origins to Europe to make it … to help Europe grow … these stories need to be heard, like mine…”

Peter Bossman, Mayor of the Municipality of Piran
In order to boost their own effectiveness, it has become imperative for civil society organisations to emulate some characteristics of capitalism and borrow its best techniques and business tools. Currently, this is not common practice for civil society organisations. The triple bottom line accounting framework is a business planning model that expands the traditional reporting framework to take into account three pillars of performance - social, environmental and financial.

Within the context of multiple bottom line (MBL) planning, which considers that there may be additional bottom lines, the vision (“dream”) of an organisation is the ideal situation that the organisation wishes to see. A vision is broadly defined and practically never achieved in full. If it is, the organisation’s purpose will have been accomplished and it may cease to exist but.

An organisation’s mission is the role it plays in achieving its dream but to do so it must have specific goals that transfer those dreams and roles into practical means, namely, products, services and activities. To make them tangible, every organisation must have a proper understanding of and be very clear about its products and services and their activities, features and components, and have in place a system for their regular improvement.

Products and services need to be optimally produced (fewer resources, higher quality) and aptly delivered to its users (consumers, beneficiaries) and clients (customers), who often but not necessarily the same. The organisation must determine the feasibility and viability of its production and have at its disposal the human and physical resources needed to carry out the necessary processes.

Management and governance are necessary for the planning, implementation and development of an organisation’s activities at strategic, tactical and operational levels. Governance is generally the function of a board of trustees whereas the organisation’s executive is responsible for operational management.

The market can be broken down into customers (paying clients), consumers (beneficiaries) and direct and indirect competitors. Market characteristics and trends must be followed closely. The purpose of strategy is to acquire broad intelligence relating to business development, strategic partnerships and risk reduction using specific tools such as SWOT and PESTE. Monitoring and development ensure that an organisation’s services are effective, efficient and fit for purpose.

Civil society organisations are by definition non-profit distributing. Each organisation must have a surplus of funds or a “profit” (otherwise it would cease to function), which goes to the organisation, whereas company profits are redistributed to shareholders and investors. The financial forecast comprises income and cost forecasts, profitability and viability assessments and investment sources.

The main goal of the training was to give the participants a better understanding of the nature and processes of project-planning, design and bid-writing and provide them with the skills required to
successfully apply for funding projects. The training focused on the Logical Framework (logframe) methodology and the NAOMMIE planning model.

...Some of the things we treasure most in Europe have no genesis in Europe...Its borrowed from different cultures. Cultures can be bought in that's needed and wanted and it becomes normal and localised...

Gibril Faal, Interim Executive Director, ADEPT
AGENDA OF THE SIXTH DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT DIALOGUE (DDD6)

Dialogue with Policymakers, Practitioners & Partners:
‘Migration and Integration: Actions for Inclusive Development’
(Friday, 2 December 2016)

The morning session was opened by Ms. Miriam Ekiudoko, Member of the ADEPT Advisory Council (Hungary), who introduced co-host Mr. Eyachew Tefera, Director of the Institute for African Studies, Slovenia, who expressed his gratitude to ADEPT for holding the conference in Slovenia - a first for eastern Europe. Piran is a multiethnic and multicultural city on the Mediterranean and has been at the crossroads of migration for millennia. The people of Piran also made the courageous choice of electing a person of African descent to the position of Mayor in 2010, thus writing themselves into the annals of history. The current Mayor of Piran, serving his second term, is Dr. Peter Bossman, a native of Ghana.

Society, scholars and activists have described the future they yearn for as one which is inclusive of all people, politically, economically, culturally and academically. The politics of exclusion and the “us” and “them” narrative functions not as dialogue but is akin to a binary system which recognises no middle ground. Global discourse sees migration as a new and odd phenomenon, a position that must be rejected as migration has always existed.

Mayor Peter Bossman introduced the city of Piran as the tourist capital of Slovenia, a bilingual city with a significant Italian minority and as possessing a unique quality - the people’s understanding that it doesn’t matter who one is but what one is capable of.

He became engaged in community work as a physician and helping youth with difficulties, thus becoming familiar with the new community he lived in and they with him. The community of Piran submitted a petition beseeching him to stay when he intended to return to Ghana with his family, which eventually led to his career in elective politics and popular representation.

Panel of DDD6, Piran, Slovenia, 2 December 2016 – L to R: Rang‘ichi N‘ginja (Institute of African Studies), Robert Modrijan (Employment Service, Ministry of Labour, Slovenia), Dr Naluwembe Binaisa (University of London), Miriam Ekiudoko (ADEPT), Peter Bossman (Mayor of Municipality of Piran), Gibril Faal (ADEPT).

…get more involved in your community and learn about their culture as well as educate them about yours …

Peter Bossman, Mayor of the Municipality of Piran
Setting the Context: Understanding Xenophobia and Facilitating Integration

Panellists: Mr Peter Bossman, Mayor of Municipality of Piran, Slovenia; Dr Naluwembe Binaisa, Research Associate, UCL, University of London; Mr Gibril Faal, Interim Executive Director, ADEPT; Mr Robert Modrijan, Project Manager, Employment Service, Ministry of Labour, Slovenia and Mr Rang’ichi N’ginja, Institute of African Studies, (interpreter for Robert Modrijan).

Moderator: Ms Miriam Ekiudoko, Director, Ebony African Organisation (Hungary)

Dr. Naluwembe Binaisa explained that there is strength in building on the unity and diversity of the African diaspora in Europe as it fosters community solidarity and strategic alliances. The youth diaspora are keen to engage in diaspora development initiatives and are at the forefront of efforts to redefine integration and social inclusion in Europe.

The EU acknowledges that employment is key to integration, yet discrimination in employment remains unacceptably high. There is a need for more advocacy at national and European level to improve employment and thus the integration of the African diaspora.

Negative experiences of discrimination alienate many members of the diaspora from their identification with Europe. It is important not only to facilitate rights and enact anti-discrimination legislation but also to achieve fair redress and compensation. This is key to the struggle for better integration.

Mr. Robert Modrijan informed the conference that integration of refugees into the Slovenian labour market only began in 2015 following the Syrian refugee crisis. Currently, only 101 refugees are registered with the Employment Service and have direct access to the labour market due to their status, unlike third-country nationals who are required to acquire a work permit.

Despite equal employment rights, there is a lack of effective measures that guarantee the successful integration of refugees into the Slovenian labour market. In cooperation with principal stakeholders, the Employment Service has begun drafting measures to rectify this situation. Among the obstacles that hinder refugee employment are the language barrier and the validation of qualifications gained abroad.

The Employment Service carried out a 3-month pilot project on basic concepts (such as wages, working hours, employment contracts, etc.) and is intended to serve as the basis for active employment policy programmes in future. A follow-up to the pilot will be a 6-month on-the-job training course that will include basic language classes and a glossary of the 100 most relevant terms and expressions.

Dr. Peter Bossman explained that migration is a permanent feature of humanity whose pattern has only changed in the last century, with more people arriving in than leaving Europe. By the EU’s own admission, Europe needs migrant labour. Illegal migration is a consequence of the obstacles and frustrations faced by people wishing to migrate legally and will in the long term only be curbed if there is a transfer of knowledge and technology to Africa.
Integration is a two-way process and cannot work on the basis of statutes and policies alone. There must be a level playing field in order for migrants to integrate. Instead of ghettoising migrants, policy makers should take the example of countries such as Germany, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland, which have very good integration practices and people there are becoming part of society. Integration is not about losing one’s identity but about becoming part of the community.

In many countries, noted Mr. Gibril Faal, outside cultures are deemed as potentially dangerous to indigenous cultures. Almost every human society has a tendency to define itself and by doing so it necessarily also differentiates itself, giving rise to patriotism, which means loving one’s country, and nationalism, which means hating everyone else’s. It is possible to differentiate as being from another country but embrace a patriotic rather than a nationalistic stance.

…Integration is a complex concept with many dimensions – social, cultural, economic etc…and defines differently even amongst countries in the European Union …

Babacar Sambe, Financial Inclusion Specialist, African Development Bank, Senegal

**Actions by Governments:** What policies, practices and initiatives should be implemented to promote and facilitate effective migrant and diaspora integration?

Panellists: Ms Eva Anderova, Former Deputy Finance Minister, Czech Republic; Mr Eyachew Tefera, Director, Institute for African Studies, Slovenia; Mr Babacar Sambe, Financial Inclusion Specialist, African Development Bank

Moderator: Mr Inacio Bintchende, Director, Center za Razvoj Poslovanja Sever-Jug (CRP-SJ (Center for Development of North - South Business), Slovenia

Mr. Babacar Sambe of the African Development Bank defined integration as a complex, three-way concept with social, cultural, economic and other dimensions involving immigrants, countries of emigration and countries of immigration, and social inclusion as the ability of migrants to fully participate in the civic life of the host country, including employment rights, political participation, access to social services and freedom from discrimination. Whereas social inclusion refers to the ability of the migrants to be involved in their host countries, integration refers to their willingness to do so.
In the past two decades, origin countries have widened their understanding of the diaspora contribution to homeland development and acknowledged that development gains stand to be greater the more successfully integrated diaspora members are in their destination countries. Immigration is progressively being encouraged as an instrumental process for leveraging development returns. Many African countries are focusing on integrating the diaspora into their economic activities and creating facilities to help the diaspora invest in their countries of origin.

The AfDB supports the strategy of bringing back the diaspora, whether to resettle or simply invest their expertise and savings, by trying firstly to identify African migrants’ expertise in host countries, and secondly, to provide grants for local development, support the reduction of remittance costs and the transfer of knowhow and productive investment, and assist governments put in place migration policy strategies and improvements.

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of refugees in recent years, explained Ms. Eva Anderova. In recent years, 65.3 million people left their homes for various reasons and the number is increasing by 5 million each year. Fifty percent of the refugees are children. The highest number of refugees was accepted by Germany, the USA and Sweden. The number of refugees who asked for asylum in the last 10 years has increased significantly, culminating in 2014 at over 131,000 people.

In the last 20 years, the Czech Republic has worked out a very effective integration strategy. In cooperation with NGOs, the state has built centres for supporting the integration of foreigners in each region. Experience from abroad has shown that integration can only be successful when it is tackled at regional level and when civil society stakeholders work together with the migrant and host communities.

The question, according to Mr. Eyachew Tefera, is how to measure the accountability of a government as a responsibility to its people. Governments do indeed have a legal basis to introduce their strategies to their people. National governments have become subordinate to the EU external policy but national legislation may come into conflict with European directives, which are then not implemented.

Because of integration, immigrants are agents for development and knowledge transfer. Whether through development aid or other bilateral cooperation, immigrants can find meaningful roles to play and be exposed to lower risks due to bearing multiple citizenships from both Europe and Africa. For this is too, European governments must include them in the development of immigration policies.

...Migrants are of benefit to society both in country of resident and origin ... many contribution to the host countries are not limited to filling labour shortage and carrying out low paid dangerous and difficult jobs shunned by many local nationals ...

Khady Sahko, ADEPT Board Member & Trustee, FORIM (France)
Actions by Migrants & Diaspora: How should migrants and the diaspora undertake and demonstrate their commitment, contribution and connection to host communities and countries?

Panellists: Ms Khady Sahko, ADEPT Board Member & Trustee, FORIM (France); Mr Rahime Diallo, Manager, Partnership with Africa Foundation (Germany); Mr James Omolo, President, Africa Connect Foundation (Poland)

Moderator: Mr Kofi Nkrumah, Director, Humanitas Afrika (Czech Republic)

A world without migrants, according to Ms. Khady Sahko, would soon collapse because of the crucial jobs that migrants perform. Migrants are often blamed for being a burden to public finances and a threat to economic prosperity and cohesion. This populist discourse feeds misconceptions and myths about migrants even though there is overwhelming evidence to suggest that migrants are a benefit to both origin and host societies. Without migrants, entire sectors of industry in certain countries would collapse. Many European countries have set up specialist bodies to link labour shortages with immigration policies such as the German Blue Card, which aims at attracting high-skilled migrants. Although most countries only allow migrants to vote locally, migration can lead to an exchange of political ideas. Overall, migrants and diaspora are often not fully recognised as actors and subjects of sustainable human development.

According to Mr. Rahime Diallo, the diasporan should become more actively involved in business. The Turkish community in Germany, for example, is solidly established in business and society. Migrants as job creators not only defeat the right-wing argument that they are stealing local jobs. They also regularly participate in the shaping of policies. The diaspora should also be much more active in politics but, sadly, many do not entertain such a notion even at local level. Building and owning our own structures and networks is a key strategy to being a successful migrant community. We cannot change the attitudes of an entire host community - structural racism will always exist. Instead, we must change our own communities, create our own structures and build on economic and political strengths.

Mr. James Omolo explained that there must be a conducive social environment for integration, which entails some uncomfortable adjustments, to be viable. For migrants to be stronger economically and more inclusive culturally and socially, they need to focus on these points:

- Language proficiency is important for social and economic integration. It allows us to tell our own stories and thus demystify stereotypes.
- Socio-economic attainment, i.e., understanding the culture, values and norms of the host country, without which migrants can become withdrawn or resentful because they feel useless.
- Social interaction - migrants must build a common rapport with social actors (media, government, local authorities, schools, religious institutions, etc.) in order to facilitate the integration process.

**Actions by Stakeholders: What practical actions and initiatives should civil society, business, the media and other stakeholders implement to promote and facilitate effective migrant and diaspora integration?**

**Panellists:** Mr Fred Uduma, President, Slovenia-Nigeria Chamber of Commerce; Ms. Françoise Greve, Co-ordinator, Sea-Watch Berlin Office (Germany); Mr Albin Keuc, Director, Slovenian Platform of NGOs (SLOGA); Ms Antoinette Mutesa, Founder, Women’s Initiatives Network (Netherlands)

**Moderator:** Ms Hana Alhadi, International Project Co-ordinator, IAS (Slovenia)

Africans in the diaspora are strategic agents for development, said Mr. Fred Uduma. Inclusion comes in two forms, namely, system inclusion, in the form policies put in place by host governments (e.g. our ability to incorporate a chamber of commerce) and personal inclusion, which are the qualities that migrants have and the decisions they make that will help them integrate (e.g. our decision to incorporate the Slovenia-Nigeria Chamber of Commerce). There is some diversity in business in Slovenia and it is important to invite industry players to events such as these to help them develop their activities in Africa.

Ms. Antoinette Mutesa came to Europe as a refugee and realised that she would have to be a voice in the Netherlands and would need a platform for her voice to be heard before she could be a voice for women in Africa. She approached a number of African women and realised that they shared common problems, which inspired them to try to help African start-up businesses and, with the help of the local chamber of commerce and government, to provide assistance in professionalising the businesses. This framework serves to help migrants become economic players in their host countries.

Sea-Watch, explained Ms. Françoise Greve, is an NGO founded as a private initiative who’s mission is to save the lives of distressed refugees crossing the Mediterranean Sea irregularly, to which end Sea-Watch purchased, repaired and launched a ship and recruited volunteers. A second, larger ship has now also been purchased. Responding to a distress call at sea is not a matter of goodwill but a legal obligation,
making the deaths of thousands of people in the Mediterranean a political rather than a legal issue and a crisis of values in Europe. The refugee humanitarian crisis exists because people are not allowed to simply buy a ticket and take a ferry to their destination. Sea-Watch looks out for and responds to emergency distress calls from boats, ships and the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre in Rome. This year alone, Sea-Watch helped rescue more than 20,000 people in distress at sea.

Mr. Albin Keuc explained that SLOGA’s focus has been on global education, lobbying the Slovenian political establishment, and coordinating the efforts of the Slovenian civil society to help people arriving in Slovenia as refugees and migrants. Proactive participation of civil society organisations and the creation of a supporting environment remain SLOGA’s key tasks in the future.

**DDD& Declaration on “Migration and Integration for Inclusive Development.”**

After reading out the most pertinent points of the Draft Common Position on African Diaspora Integration in Europe, Mr. Gibril Fall and Ms. Miriam Ekiudoko called upon the delegates to endorse the Draft Common Position and adopt the DDD6 Piran Declaration on Migration and Integration for Inclusive Development, which the delegates did by acclaim.

> … Structures are needed where migrants can go to in their host countries to be able to assimilate properly – an Africa House. Similarly, in Africa there should be a similar structure to aid assimilation pre-departure.

-Kofi Nkrumah, Director, Humanitas Afrika (Czech Republic)
Community Engagement Event

On the afternoon of Saturday, 3 December, ADEPT hosted a community engagement event to reflect the theme ‘integration and inclusive development,’ in the City of Piran.

The event featured a visit to the Sergej Mašera Maritime Museum, where the delegates were taken on a tour by the museum’s director, Mr. Franco Juri, a former diplomat and member of the Slovenian parliament. After viewing the museum exhibits, the delegates were taken for a tour of Tartini Square, dedicated to Venetian Baroque composer and violinist Giuseppe Tartini who lived and worked in Piran, then on to Tartini House on a courtesy call to the Italian Community in Piran.

The community event also featured a visit to the Mediadom Pyrhani cultural centre and multimedia museum, where there was a screening of short films on migration, followed by a panel discussion on ‘Mediterranean and maritime migration over the centuries,’ with guest speakers Mr. Franco Juri (Director of the Maritime Museum), Ms. Françoise Greve (Co-ordinator, Sea-Watch Berlin Office, Germany), Ms. Iva Perhavec (Officer in Charge, IOM, Slovenia) and Mr. Gibril Fall (Interim Director, ADEPT).
Delegates who attended training scheduled to coincide with DDD1 (Copenhagen); DDD3 (Vienna) & DDD5 (Nairobi)

…commitment to being self-organised and to be proactive is the one that could create change but on the other hand the stronger the supporting environment in some countries is important.

Albin Keuc, Director, Slovenian Platform of NGOs (SLOGA)
MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION: ACTIONS FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

A breakdown of facts and figures from DDD6, Piran, Slovenia

DELEGATES TRAINED

- Trained over two days (those who attended both days or just a day): 39
- Certified full participant (both days): 28
- Certified part participation (day 1 or 2): 11

GENDER COUNT

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COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

- Africa: 8
- European: 2

AFRICAN COUNTRIES

- Nigeria, Kenya, Eritrea, Uganda, Morocco, Congo, Guinea Bissau, Egypt, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Gabon, Zimbabwe, Mali, Algeria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Ghana and Ethiopia

INSTITUTION BREAKDOWN

The 50 delegates represented: ADDOs; government officials; African and European civil society organisations; development bank; private enterprises; Chamber of Commerce and international agencies.