



**THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR**

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AND CHAIRMAN  
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL**

# **THE DIASPORA POLICY OF ZANZIBAR**

**2017**

## **FORWARD**

The Diaspora Policy of Zanzibar seeks to provide a basis for maximizing the value of Diaspora contributions to Zanzibar's socio-economic development, while at the same time addressing issues and concerns of the Diaspora by putting up good procedures that will build trust with a purpose of engaging people in Diaspora and strengthen cooperation with their country of origin.

The policy development process was led by the President's Office and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council (POCRC). The POCRC undertook consultations with the Diaspora and received comments which were useful inputs for the development of the Policy. It continued with a review of existing official and unofficial documents as well as published and unpublished studies on the subject. This was later complemented by interviews and focus group discussions with various individuals in the government, private sectors, civil society organizations, Diaspora returnees and members of the Diaspora communities.

Diaspora issues are considered as rich, resourceful and beneficial opportunity for the country development, therefore during the formulation of this policy they have been formally integrated in the Zanzibar development strategies. This Policy hence sets out Mission, Vision, objectives and a clear institutional framework which will enable the Diaspora to effectively contribute to the development of their country. The Government is committed to make the Diaspora Policy of Zanzibar a success and will support its implementation.

In realizing the successful implementation of the Diaspora Policy of Zanzibar, the creation of an enabling environment

as well as establishment of the appropriate legal framework for the Diaspora administration is crucial. In view of this, the government will make sure that the department responsible for matters of Diaspora works diligently and in close collaboration with other stakeholders throughout the policy implementation process. Timelines for the attainments of targets need to be clearly defined and proper monitoring and evaluation infrastructure be well setup.

Apart from the introduction, the general layout of this Policy comprises five chapters namely: Chapter One which presents the history and situation of Diaspora in Zanzibar, Chapter Two defines the Zanzibar Diaspora, states the policy Vision and Mission as well as Policy Principles and Regulations; whereas Chapter Three focuses on the Needs and Objectives of the Policy. Chapter Four displays Policy statement and Strategies while eventually, Chapter Five specifies the institutional roles and functions and also suggests monitoring and evaluation procedures.

We are grateful to all the stakeholders, institutions and persons who contributed to the development of this Diaspora Policy of Zanzibar. We hope that the actions and outcomes of this Policy will not only maximize the value of the Diaspora's contributions to Zanzibar's national development but also influence the growth and prosperity of the Diaspora.



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ZANZIBAR**

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>CRDB</b>	<b>Cooperatives and Rural Development Bank</b>
<b>FDI</b>	<b>Foreign Direct Investments</b>
<b>IFAD</b>	<b>International Financial Agency for Development</b>
<b>ILO</b>	<b>International Labour Organization</b>
<b>IMF</b>	<b>International Monetary Fund</b>
<b>ZSGPR</b>	<b>Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction</b>
<b>ODA</b>	<b>Official Development Assistant</b>
<b>TEHAMA</b>	<b>Teknolojia ya Habari na Mawasiliano</b>
<b>CIT</b>	<b>Communication and Information Technology</b>
<b>TOKTEN</b>	<b>Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals</b>
<b>UNDESA</b>	<b>The United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Program</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization</b>
<b>US\$</b>	<b>United State Dollar</b>
<b>CCM</b>	<b>Chama cha Mapinduzi</b>
<b>Agriculture Sector</b>	<b>Production of food and Commercial Crops, livestock, forestry and fishing</b>
<b>Industrial Sector</b>	<b>Production from quarrying, Industries, Electricity, Water supply and Construction</b>
<b>Services Sector</b>	<b>Provision of Education, health services, Culture, Entertainment, sports, criminal and Civil information</b>

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **HISTORY AND SITUATION OF DIASPORA IN ZANZIBAR**

#### **1. Introduction**

Zanzibar is an Island State within the Indian Ocean in Eastern Africa of which its inhabitants originate from all corners of the world. It is natural for Island people to migrate to different parts of the world, thus travelling and migration becoming part of their culture. A considerable number of Zanzibar people have migrated to various parts of Mainland Tanzania and to other foreign countries where they join the locals in socio- economic development efforts. Similarly, a number of Zanzibaris in Diaspora maintain relations with their country of origin by supporting their communities in socio- economic development initiatives.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar pursues various enabling measures for Zanzibaris in Diaspora to contribute to the Isles development. During the 1980, His Excellency Mzee Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the then President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, (Third phase Government) called upon all Zanzibaris in Diaspora to invest in the economic recovery efforts of Zanzibar.

Likewise, during the 1990's, His Excellency Dr. Salmin Amour Juma, the former President of Zanzibar who served in the Fifth phase, called upon Zanzibar Diaspora to invest in residential buildings in Zanzibar. The national recognition of the Diaspora's assistance to their country made the subject of Tanzanians Diaspora an integral part of the CCM 2010 – 2015 Election Manifesto.

This is evident in section 199(i) of the Manifesto that emphasizes the need to recognize the Tanzanian community in Diaspora and the necessity of laying down procedures for involving them in the development of their home country.

In its bid to implement the CCM – manifesto, soon after the October, 2010 General Elections, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar initiated a process of engaging the Zanzibar Diaspora in Isles development efforts. His Excellency Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein, the President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Seventh Phase Government, created the Department for International Cooperation, and Coordination of Zanzibaris in Diaspora to be responsible for proper coordination of Zanzibaris in Diaspora.

Since its founding, the Department has worked towards building a conducive working environment with the Diaspora, including motivating them to participate in the country's Social and Economic Development. Apart from fulfilling the above roles, the Department has also undertaken working trips to Oman, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E) Brazil, India, Denmark and Ethiopia for the purpose of engaging the Diaspora in building their country. The trips, on the other hand, were meant to be study tours aiming at learning best practices of the host countries on issues relating to Diaspora.

On the same vein, the Zanzibar long term Development Vision, (Zanzibar Vision 2020) which focuses on the eradication of absolute poverty and forging sustainable development, acknowledges the place of Diaspora in Zanzibar development. Similarly, the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2015 – 2020) in its implementation strategies has recognized the importance of people in Diaspora hence proposing appropriate involvement procedures to be adopted.

In general, the Development Plans of Zanzibar fully acknowledge philanthropic contributions of people in Diaspora as capital in socio- economic development interventions. The plans also lay particular emphasis on urging the Diaspora to participate in promoting investment in tourism and other development activities. The banks in Zanzibar are also advised to have simplified banking procedures that will enable the people in diaspora to conveniently use the service they offer such as opening of bank accounts.

## **1.2 History, People and Economy of Zanzibar**

Zanzibar covers an area of 2654 square kilometres, of which Unguja has 1,666 square kilometres and Pemba has 988 square kilometres. Zanzibar has been a trade hub for Middle East countries, India, and other African countries. Since the 14th century, Zanzibar had its own central rule organized under Mwinyi Mkuu. The Portuguese touch-based with Zanzibar and ruled the Island for almost two centuries, before the Sultan of Oman occupied and ruled the Islands from 1698 to 1964. The liberation of Zanzibar was attained on 12th January 1964, after a popular people's Revolution. On 26 April, 1964 Zanzibar united with Tanganyika (which attained its independence on 9 December, 1961), to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

Subsequent to the Union, the Authority of the Government of Tanganyika was merged within the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, while the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar retained the authority on non – union matters. Zanzibar operates under its three pillars of democracy: the House of Representatives, Executive and Judiciary. However, the Court of Appeal remains a Union matter.

According to the 2012 Tanzania Census, Zanzibar has a total population of 1,303,569 with a 2.8% growth rate. About 51.6%

of Zanzibaris are female while 48.4% are males. The census revealed that 46.3% of its population lives in rural areas while the remaining are in urban areas. The Youth, between 15 to 35 years, constitute 36.2 percent of the total population of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar National Statistics (2016) shows that the Gross Domestic Product at current prices amounted to Tshs. 2628 billion. Majority of the people of Zanzibar are subsistence farmers. Zanzibar's per capital income stands at 1,806,000/= . The major economic activities of Zanzibar include tourism, agriculture, transportation, communication, construction, finance and trade.

It is the strategy of the Government to ensure that equilibrium exists between its development plans, investment inflows with economic growth and social development. The economic reform undertaken since the 1980's, has spearheaded significant achievements in promoting both local and foreign private Investments in tourism, transport and communication sectors. Zanzibar maintains a stable economic growth rate that stood at 6.6 percent in 2015.

### **1.3 Global Profile of Diaspora**

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) has declared that during the last 50 years, the number of people in diaspora has risen from 75 Million in the 1960's to 232 Million in 2013 representing 3 percent of the total world population.

The 2011 World Bank Report on Diaspora for development in Africa, shows that a total of 30.6 Million African people live outside their native countries. The Diaspora financial remittances to their countries of origin are estimated to reach US\$ 40 billion in 2010. That amount is higher than the

aggregate of official development assistance and foreign direct investment that has been received by those countries during the same year.

Likewise, according to a 2015 United Nation official report on Diaspora for Development in Africa, the amount of remittances to developing countries contributed by 230 million people in Diaspora was expected to reach US\$ 500 billion. This high rate of financial remittances has inspired Governments of different countries and International Development Institutions to accord a special importance and focus on the issues of migration and development in their social and economic development strategies.

#### **1.4 The Current Profile of Zanzibar Diaspora**

There is no official or reliable statistics showing the number of Zanzibaris or Tanzanians living outside their home country in terms of number, domicile, age, qualifications, education and levels of income.

The 2015 Migration Report of the United Republic of Tanzania gives an estimate of 421,456 Tanzanians who are living outside the country. Likewise, statistics from the Office of the Zanzibar Chief Government Statistician, in its publication “Zanzibar in figures” (2015) gives a record of 1.2 percent of Tanzanians living in foreign countries. The report does not, however, provide the actual numbers of Zanzibaris living abroad.

Similarly, there exists also a challenge of knowing the exact amount of financial remittances from Diaspora to Tanzania and Zanzibar in particular. It was noted in the 2013 World Bank report on Diaspora for Development in Africa that it is difficult to accurately verify the actual amount of financial remittance to sub-Saharan African countries. The Bank of Tanzania estimates

an average of US\$ 1.0 million as remittances to Zanzibar from Diaspora in 2015.

Despite official channels provided by commercial banks in Tanzania and Zanzibar in collaboration with either Western Union or money gram International, remittances through unofficial channels are predominant. This practice has however led to unavailability of reliable statistics of Diaspora remittances to Zanzibar.

There is a notable recognition that Zanzibar has a large reservoir of highly qualified academicians and specialists in various disciplines working in key institutions in Europe, United States of America, Canada and the Middle East. The technical expertise of people in Diaspora and the process of transfer of technology acquired from foreign countries to their home countries could make significant benefits to both Diaspora recipient countries and their countries of origin.

For an example in 2013, Kiswahili experts from Zanzibar who are working in various foreign Universities collaborated with the State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) to prepare Kiswahili curriculum for PHD and Post graduate level studies. Likewise, those experts have been contributing a lot in Kiswahili teaching, as they have been coming to Zanzibar every year to teach Kiswahili. In 2015, the University of Copenhagen collaborated with people of Zanzibar origin who live in Denmark in organizing a trip to Zanzibar for a number of Denmark teachers to teach in various schools, such as Kisiwandui, Haile Selassie, Benbella and Nungwi. Similarly, in health sector, Tanzanians in America were able to organize a trip for health practitioners from the “African Women Cancer Awareness Association. The practitioners successfully managed to provide training on dental care and diagnosis of maternal cancer at the Zanzibar School of Health – Mombasa.

Diaspora philanthropy generally refers to private donations of Diaspora populations to a wide range of activities in their countries of origin. The amount of contributions to philanthropic activities in Zanzibar is not clearly known. However, it is specified in the International Labour Organization 2010 Report on Social Protection and Review of Budget on Social-related activities that Diaspora support for religious-related activities was equivalent to 0.4 percent of Zanzibar G.D.P. Some of the contributions made by the Diaspora include the supply of medical equipment to Kivunge and Makunduchi district hospitals and construction of Unguja Ukuu School by the Zanzibar Diaspora in Canada.

In the same spirit, The Milele Foundation, a Diaspora philanthropy institution has signed an MOU with some Government Institutions for construction of Welezo Hospital in Unguja, and construction of water tank at Makunduchi. In the year 2015, Zanzibar Diaspora living in Seattle in the United State of America managed to collect 562 School chairs which 500 desks which were later transported by the RGOZ to Zanzibar. The chairs and desks were distributed to various secondary schools including Lumumba, Tumekuja and Mwanakwerekwe “C” in Unguja and Fidel Castro and Madungu secondary schools in Pemba.

About 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings in Zanzibar come from tourism related activities. The Diaspora community has the potential of opening up new tourism markets for Zanzibar. They are better placed to appreciate tourism opportunities of Zanzibar than other foreign agents.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEFINITION OF ZANZIBAR DIASPORA, THE POLICY VISION AND MISSION:**

#### **2.1 Definition of Diaspora**

The term Diaspora means an Individual or citizen of a particular country who migrates and lives in another country while still maintaining affinity and love for his/her country of origin. Such an individual will always have positive attitude/intention to follow up the development activities of his/her country of origin.

In context of this policy, Zanzibar Diaspora covers people originating from Zanzibar who are residing in foreign countries but maintain patriotism to their homeland, recognize the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution as the basis for the liberation of Zanzibar people and respect the laws and constitution of Zanzibar. It is of vital importance that such people remain patriotic and demonstrate a sense of belonging, desire and commitment to support socio-economic development of Zanzibar. Patriotism in the context of this policy means having passionate love to Zanzibar and the urge to support its development initiatives in accordance with the prevailing legal framework and social tranquility devoid of discrimination of any kind.

In accordance to this policy, the main identification criteria of Zanzibar Diaspora are:-

- a. Zanzibar origin;
- b. Patriotism;
- c. Recognition and respect of the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution; and
- d. Adherence to the Constitution and legal frameworks.

## **2.2 Guiding Principles**

The success of the Diaspora Policy framework is pegged on the following five guiding principles:-

- i. Involvement of Diaspora in National development efforts;
- ii. Recognition of Diaspora contribution to Zanzibar socio - economic development initiatives;
- iii. Participation of various stakeholders and Institutions in the drafting of the Diaspora policy, its implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of its strategies;
- iv. Proper utilization of Diaspora related data in monitoring and evaluation of the policy program implementation; and
- v. Gender consciousness in identifying social concerns of both male and female to Diaspora community.

## **2.3 Policy Vision**

To have a Diaspora community that is patriotic and ready to contribute towards the Socio - Economic Development of Zanzibar.

## **2.4 Policy Mission**

To identify, engage and involve the Zanzibar Diaspora into a unified group for effective support on the development of Zanzibar.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **THE RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY:**

#### **3.1 The rationale for Diaspora policy**

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar recognizes and appreciates the positive contribution of Zanzibar Diaspora towards the Socio - economic development of Zanzibar. There are numerous opportunities which if well utilized can significantly spearhead the development of Zanzibar. These opportunities include financial support of Diaspora to their families, Investments, knowledge, skills and technology transfer. In order to optimally utilize these potentials, there is a need for an appropriate policy on Diaspora that lays down procedures for engaging Zanzibar Diaspora in the development of their country of origin.

This policy covers important issues and specific interventions as well as institutional and legal framework needed to address various challenges that hinder effective Diaspora engagement in the development of their country.

#### **3.2 Objectives of the Diaspora Policy**

##### **i) General Objective**

The general objective of this policy is to create enabling environment for engaging Diaspora to participate in development of Zanzibar.

##### **ii) Specific Objectives**

The Zanzibar Diaspora policy takes into consideration the following measures:-

- i. To review various sectoral policies so as to provide guidelines on the issues of Diaspora and Zanzibar development;
- ii. To motivate Diaspora participation in Zanzibar Socio - Economic development; and
- iii. To define privilege and roles of Zanzibar Diaspora.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **POLICY ISSUES, STATEMENT AND STRATEGIES**

#### **4.1 Build Capacity of the Department Responsible for Diaspora**

##### **Policy issue**

The Department for International Cooperation and Coordination of Zanzibaris in Diaspora was formed in 2010 with responsibilities on the Diaspora affairs. During the last seven years, the Department has managed to bring together Diaspora who lives in different countries, thus cementing good working relationship between Zanzibaris in Diaspora and the Government. However, given the multifaceted challenges surrounding the issue of Diaspora, there is an urgent need to build up the capacity of the Department.

##### **Policy Statement**

The Government will build the capacity of the Department responsible for Diaspora affairs through provision of working facilities and human resources.

##### **Policy strategies**

- i. To invest in the availability of necessary skills;
- ii. To provide facilities necessary for proper execution of its duties; and
- iii. To create central database for Diaspora information.

#### **4.2 Diaspora data Management**

##### **Policy issue**

Availability and management of comprehensive and reliable Diaspora data is critical for the policy planning

and development initiatives. These data should include the number of Diaspora, their geographical dispersion, gender, skills and experience, their orientation and capacity of their organizations among other crucial issues to be considered.

### **Policy Statement**

The Government will establish and supervise a special procedure for managing and maintaining the Diaspora pertinent data.

### **Policy Strategies**

- i. To sensitize people in Diaspora to provide their personal data and regularly update them;
- ii. To establish an electronic system that is capable of gathering, analyzing, interpreting and storing the Diaspora data; and
- iii. To collaborate with both local and foreign institutions that maintain Diaspora data.

## **4.3 Engagement of People in Diaspora**

### **Policy issue**

Existence of robust structure dialogue and engagement of Diaspora harnesses Diaspora trust and increase cooperation between the Government and Diaspora community. The engagement process of Diaspora creates friendly communication framework and builds confidence.

### **Policy Statement**

The Government will establish robust structure dialogue with all relevant actors in collaboration with Diaspora and other related Institutions.

## **Policy strategies**

- i. To establish a legal and Institutional framework for engaging the Diaspora in Zanzibar development endeavors;
- ii. To promote and supervise the Diaspora forum by designing a special Diaspora day;
- iii. To effectively use the services provided by Diplomatic Missions of the United Republic of Tanzania in engaging and outreaching Diaspora through their associations;
- iv. To strengthen communication procedures with Diaspora associations to which the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and Diplomatic Missions of the United Republic of Tanzania can liaise with;
- v. To have reliable information sharing mechanism for Diaspora through Government Media and official websites;
- vi. To engage the Diaspora as goodwill ambassadors in targeted lobbying and advocacy in shaping development course;
- vii. To have dialogue with relevant Institutions on the establishment of procedures for Diaspora engagement in Zanzibar development initiatives; and
- viii. Provide special identity cards for those in Diaspora who qualify as partners for Zanzibar development.

## **4.4 Transfer of Knowledge and Skills of the Diaspora for Zanzibar Development**

### **Policy issue**

Diaspora's intellectual capital and skills transfer is one of the important areas of contribution to their country of origin. There is therefore, a need to have a working system that will enable Diaspora to transfer skills to their home country/ country of origin.

### **Policy Statement**

Government will introduce schemes to facilitate transfer of Diaspora's skills and knowledge in accordance with laws of the country.

### **Policy Strategies**

- i. To identify skills and knowledge of Diaspora in accordance with country needs;
- ii. To create conducive environment that will attract Diaspora to transfer their knowledge and skills in the country; and
- iii. To allow qualified Diaspora to bid during floating of various tenders.

## **4.5 Diaspora Remittance**

### **Policy issue**

Many people in Diaspora send remittance to their families through informal systems. Money transferred through recognized channels stimulates social economic development. Likewise the Diaspora can utilize existing opportunities for opening bank accounts in the country. The bank accounts can stand as collateral in various trade and Investment ventures. It is, therefore, important to promote the use of formal money transfer and money saving procedures.

### **Policy Statement**

The government will motivate the banking sector to put in place procedures that will attract the Diaspora to utilize formal money transfer and saving system.

### **Policy Strategies**

- i. To open up dialogue with the Central Bank on the establishment of affordable, official money transfer

- procedures to Zanzibar and opening up of accounts that can be utilized as collateral for trade and Investment ventures;
- ii. To open up discussion with the Central Bank on the possibility of officiating procedures used by Bureau De Change for Diaspora money transfer; and
  - iv. To motivate people in Diaspora to voluntarily join membership of the Zanzibar Social Security Fund.

## **4.6 Diaspora Trade and Investments**

### **Policy issue**

Zanzibar immigrants and Diaspora returnees can facilitate to promote of trade and Investment between their countries of residence and their home country. The available trade and investment potentials should motivate people in Diaspora to utilize them for their benefit and for Zanzibar development.

### **Policy Statement**

The government will advertise trade and Investment opportunities for Diaspora through investment promotion urgencies under existing legal frame work. It will also put up attractive investment incentives that will allow the diaspora to invest in collaboration through Public Private Partnership and other investment entities.

### **Policy Strategies**

- i. To access trade and investment information to the Diaspora through Investment Agencies Desk and Tanzanian Diplomatic Missions;
- ii. To put in place special investment incentives for Diaspora in Zanzibar;

- iii. To inform the Diaspora on existing projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme and as per existing laws; and
- iv. To promote the Utilization of Diaspora knowledge and skills in identifying new Investment projects for collaboration between the Public and Private Sectors.

## **4.7 Diaspora and Tourism**

### **Policy Issue**

The Diaspora community has the opportunity to open up new tourism markets to the countries of their residence. The Zanzibar Diaspora can operate as agents for promoting Zanzibar tourism attractions, hence bring tourists to Zanzibar.

### **Policy Statement**

The Government will utilize people in Diaspora for promoting Zanzibar tourism industry.

### **Policy Strategies**

- i. To inform and educate the Diaspora on Zanzibar tourism attractions;
- ii. To motivate capable Zanzibar Diaspora to establish tourism agencies to advertise Zanzibar tourism attractions, hence bring more tourists to Zanzibar; and
- iii. To put up special incentives that will attract Zanzibar Diaspora to come and enjoy Zanzibar tourism attractions.

## **4.8 Diaspora and Philanthropy**

### **Policy Issue**

Diaspora philanthropic resources can be used as capital for poverty reduction and contribution for community development. It is imperative therefore to have a coordinating mechanism to regulate the flow of Diaspora philanthropic resources and have proper record of its contribution to the socio-economic development.

### **Policy Statement**

The government will put in place an effective mechanism to coordinate Diaspora philanthropic resources so as to ensure that it brings desirable social and economic impacts.

### **Policy Strategies**

- i. To put in place a body that will coordinate, communicate, receive and properly distribute Diaspora support and contributions;
- ii. To identify community needs and forward them to Diaspora who are ready to assist and provide the needed support; and
- iii. To ensure proper utilization and record keeping of received philanthropic resources and expected outcomes.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **ROLE, INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **5.1 COORDINATION SYSTEM**

All stakeholders, including the Government, Agencies, Diaspora community association, private sector, Civil society organizations and development Partners, have the responsibility to ensure proper implementation of the Zanzibar Diaspora Policy. The stakeholders should always be ready to show cooperation and zeal to adhere to the laid down procedures in order to strengthen collaboration between the government and people in Diaspora.

Effective coordination is crucial for policy implementation and pre-requisite for enhancement of monitoring and evaluation. Diaspora responsibilities are currently dispersed in various Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Inevitably, this has resulted in disjointed policy actions, duplication of efforts and wastage of scarce resources. The coordination of Diaspora Policy interventions is essential in order to enhance consensus building amongst key stakeholders and implementing agencies, avoid duplication of roles and resulting conflict; promote effective policy implementation; and exploit existing synergies.

#### **5.2 Role and Institutional Responsibilities**

The responsibilities of every institution in the implementation of this policy are outlined below:-

### **5.2.1 Department Responsible for Diaspora**

The Department for Diaspora will be the lead Institution coordinating Diaspora related activities and has the following responsibilities:-

- i. To ensure that all Ministries, Departments and Agencies incorporate Diaspora issues in their sectorial policies and programs;
- ii. To closely work with Ministries, Departments and other Agencies in the establishment, development and updating Zanzibar Diaspora database, and subsequently to have an integrated Diaspora information system;
- iii. To develop monitoring and evaluation indicators and incorporate them into national monitoring and evaluation system;
- iv. To provide policy framework to underline Diaspora issues;
- v. To recognize the Diaspora through their associations;
- vi. To ensure the qualified Diaspora are granted Diaspora's identity cards; and
- vii. To serve as secretariat for the Diaspora forum.

### **5.2.2 Diaspora forum**

The Diaspora forum will be constituted by members from Ministries, Departments, and Agencies that have mandates for Diaspora issues, and Diaspora associations that are recognized by our Diplomatic Missions, the private sector and other stakeholders. The forum shall be chaired by the Minister responsible for Diaspora affairs. The forum shall have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To provide advice to the government on Diaspora matters; and
- ii. To ensure success organization of the workshop and the special Diaspora day.

### **5.2.3 Role of Ministries, Departments, Government Agencies and other stakeholders**

Ministries, Departments, Government Agencies in charge with Diaspora issues and other stakeholders shall have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To facilitate smooth engagement of the Diaspora in development activities in accordance with the existing legal and policy guidelines; and
- ii. To provide information on the needs of their institution that can be supported by the Diaspora.

### **5.2.4 Planning Commission**

The Planning Commission shall have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To ensure that matters related to Diaspora are incorporated in the National Development Agenda;
- ii. To earmark viable investment areas for partnership between the government and private sector for Diaspora; and
- iii. To ensure that all Government Institutions incorporate Diaspora issues in their policies and development programs to enhance Diaspora engagement.

### **5.2.5 The Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority**

The Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority will have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To ensure a conducive investment environment for the Diaspora;
- ii. To put in place special incentive for the attraction of Diaspora investments;
- iii. To earmark special investment areas for Diaspora; and

- iv. To engage people in Diaspora in promoting Zanzibar investment opportunities.

### **5.2.6 The Central Bank, Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions**

The Central Bank, Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions shall be motivated to undertake the following:-

- i. To institutionalize an affordable system for money transfer from abroad; and
- ii. To establish special financial windows for the Diaspora.

### **5.2.7 Tourism Commission**

The Tourism Commission will have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To promote in collaboration with the Diaspora Community, the sector of tourism in foreign countries;
- ii. To motivate people in Diaspora to visit their native country as tourists; and
- iii. To engage the people in Diaspora in establishing Tourism Promotion Agencies in the countries of their residence.

### **5.2.8 Zanzibar Diaspora Associations**

The Zanzibar Diaspora Associations shall have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To motivate people in Diaspora to be members of their Diaspora Associations;
- ii. To recognize their responsibilities in supporting social and economic development of initiatives;
- iii. To promote Zanzibar and its attractions for investment and tourism in the countries their residence;

- iv. To motivate Zanzibaris in Diaspora to invest in Zanzibar and transfer their knowledge, skills and technology to Zanzibar;
- v. To forge conducive working relationship with the Government and Tanzania Embassies in their countries of domicile; and
- vi. To desist from joining in unproductive agendas.

### **5.2.9 Development Partners and other International Institutions**

Development partners and other International organizations shall bare the following responsibilities:-

- i. To support and supplement the Government efforts and other stakeholders in developing the agenda of Diaspora and development; and
- ii. To exchange information on Diaspora for development purpose.

### **5.2.10 The Media**

The Media shall have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To build awareness on the development contribution of Zanzibaris in Diaspora;
- ii. To inform people in Diaspora about Zanzibar development initiatives; and
- iii. To control and correct inaccurate information.

### **5.2.11 Diplomatic Missions**

Diplomatic missions shall have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To recognize Diaspora and their associations in the country they represent;
- ii. To assist Diaspora by providing information on the development of their country of origin; and
- iii. To act as links between Diaspora and their country of origin.

### **5.2.12 Immigration Department**

The Immigration Department shall have the following responsibilities:-

- i. To provide priority to the Diaspora when in need of immigration permits; and
- ii. To input in place a conducive environment for the issuance of immigration permits to Diaspora.

### **5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation**

In order to achieve the objectives of this policy, there is a need to have effective implementation guidelines, monitoring and evaluation. The government will make sure that the department responsible for Diaspora works diligently in the implementation of this policy, and make sure that it closely collaborates with other stakeholders in (among other things) defining timeframe for the attainment of targets by putting in place proper monitoring and evaluation infrastructure.

Monitoring and evaluation objectives will include:-

- a. The review of Diaspora policy implementation in terms of resources and outcomes, by using approved indicators;
- b. The provision of feedback to be used for improving Diaspora policy implementation; and
- c. The Institutionalization of an integrated data-monitoring system for policy formulation.

The government will review this policy whenever there is need to do so.