



ZIMBABWE DIASPORA POLICY



ZIMBABWE



**MINISTRY OF MACRO-ECONOMIC PLANNING AND INVESTMENT
PROMOTION**

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Foreword

The Zimbabwe Government recognizes that international migration has become an established feature of contemporary social and economic life, with both positive and negative manifestations and opportunities. Governments across the world are increasingly becoming aware of the growing importance of international migration on the international development agenda. Effective migration management is an essential element of overall good governance, which is increasingly recognized as an essential foundation for sustainable development.

Migration has been identified as possessing potential investment and development opportunities. The key benefits of migration for countries of origin if properly managed, include the investments by the diaspora communities into their homeland and the positive impact of remittances on foreign currency inflows, knowledge and skills-transfer when migrants return home on a temporary or permanent basis, increased levels of indigenous entrepreneurship through new opportunities in the private sector by those in the diaspora, improvement in human development through philanthropic work and ultimately poverty reduction as the diaspora communities invest into their motherland.

Government further acknowledges that the Zimbabwe Diaspora wishes to be engaged as active citizens in national dialogue and affairs as they bring international exposure and lessons to the table. To this end a Directorate was established in my Ministry with a mandate to:

- attract Diaspora investment into our economy through the recently approved Diaspora policy and engage Zimbabweans living and working in the Diaspora and emphasizing that Zimbabwe is ready for such investments;

- engage Zimbabwe's Diaspora to take an active role in the national economic development process and invite them to participate in national skills development in national institutions of Higher learning.
- develop mechanisms for dialogue and partnership with Zimbabweans abroad and encourage them to develop joint venture investments and partnerships;
- create formal channels for investing in Zimbabwe by the Diaspora in order to harness and maximise the potential of their contribution to Zimbabwe's development;
- encourage the Diaspora to use formal channels of remitting funds to Zimbabwe for development purposes;
- establish the necessary institutional mechanism for co-ordination and administration of issues affecting Zimbabweans abroad;
- meet the Diaspora's needs and expectations in order for them to play an effective role in Zimbabwe's economic and social development;
- enable the Diaspora to play an effective role in the financial and economic development of the country; and
- work with relevant Ministries to establish mechanism for the transfer and repatriation of terminal, pension and social security benefit for retired returnees through conclusion of bilateral labour agreements with host countries.

The Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy provides for a comprehensive national framework which is the cornerstone and reference point for the Government of Zimbabwe and all other stakeholders to respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by the Diaspora. The Policy

seeks to maximize mutual benefits to all stakeholders that can be accrued by formally mainstreaming the Diaspora into the national dialogue and development agenda.

I wish to thank the IOM for their technical and financial support in collaborating with the Government of Zimbabwe on the migration and development discourse as well as other stakeholders who participated in the preparation of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy.



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MINISTER OF MACRO-ECONOMIC PLANNING AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION

19 July, 2016

ACRONYMS

ICT	Information Communication Technology
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
RBZ	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet

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1. Introduction

- 1.1) The Government of Zimbabwe recognises that there are Zimbabwean citizens living and working outside the country and has a responsibility towards their interests and welfare.
- 1.2) Section 35 (2) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe states that all Zimbabwean citizens are equally entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship and are equally subject to the duties and obligations of citizenship. Government remains committed to the provisions of the Constitution.
- 1.3) The policy henceforth seeks, in accordance with Section 13 (2) of the Constitution, the involvement of citizens in the formulation and implementation of the development plans and programmes that affect them. This is taking into cognizance that even though the Zimbabwean Diaspora resides and earn a living outside the borders of Zimbabwe, they still have vested interest in the general development of the nation. This policy therefore seeks to include them in the process of national development and accord them an opportunity to practice their rights as enshrined therein.
- 1.4) This is an inclusive approach by the Government to involve the Zimbabwean Diaspora which has been lagging behind in contributing to national development, regardless of their vast knowledge, skills and economic means.
- 1.5) To this end, Government is putting in place a policy which contains measures aimed at creating the necessary structures and institutions for effective collaborative engagement with the Diaspora.
- 1.6) Government acknowledges that the Zimbabwean Diaspora has huge and untapped potential which should be harnessed for the development of the nation. To successfully harness this potential, the Government is committed to mainstreaming and integrating the Diaspora in national development. This Policy, therefore, contains measures aimed at tapping into the Diaspora investment potential, their entrepreneurial skills, expertise and recognizing them fully as actors and contributors to the national developmental discourse.
- 1.7) Various definitions of the term Diaspora have been put forward. The African Union defines the African Diaspora as, consisting of people of African origin living outside the continent irrespective of their citizenship and nationality who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union. On the other hand, the International Organisation for

Migration (IOM) defines Diaspora as members of ethnic and national communities who have left, but maintain links with their homelands.

- 1.8) For the purpose of this Policy, the Zimbabwe Diaspora is defined as a Zimbabwean citizen residing outside the country.
- 1.9) Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy means a document containing objectives aimed at safeguarding the rights and benefits of the Zimbabwe Diaspora, that in turn contribute to the development of the economy through skills transfer, remittances, investment and philanthropic work.

2. International Perspective

- 2.1) The declaration of the Global Africa Diaspora Summit of May, 2012 underscored the need to build sustainable partnerships between the African continent and the African Diaspora. This should be done through sustainable dialogue and effective collaboration with other governments in which the Diaspora populations are located.
- 2.2) The African Development Bank estimates that nearly 140 million Africans are living outside the African continent. It further notes that an estimated 30 million Africans joined the developed world in recent years whilst keeping strong ties to their homeland. It is estimated that the African Diaspora is contributing up to \$53 billion as savings in the destination countries annually.
- 2.3) The Zimbabwe Government recognises that international migration has become an established feature of contemporary social and economic life, with both positive and negative manifestations and opportunities. Governments across the world are increasingly becoming aware of the growing importance of international migration on the international agenda. Consequently, international migration is now high on global, regional and national policy agendas. Effective migration management is an essential element of overall good governance, which is increasingly recognized as an essential foundation for sustainable development.
- 2.4) International migration has grown over the past two decades to be one of the key defining features of the global, regional and national policy agendas. Migration and human mobility provide a lifeline for more than 1 billion people today. Of the world's estimated 7 billion population, 1 billion are migrants of which 232 million are international migrants and 740 million are internal migrants. Studies done by IOM suggest that international migration will rise by 2.9% annually. As such,

the impact and development potential of migrants has become an increasingly important field for domestic action and international cooperation in all regions of the world.

3. Situation Analysis

There is insufficient current data on the location, size and profiles of the Zimbabwean Diaspora.

- 3.1) It is estimated that three million Zimbabweans are living in countries such as UK, South Africa, USA, Botswana, Australia, Canada, New Zealand among others and remitted US\$935 million in 2015 representing 6.7% of GDP (RBZ) this figure is however low when compared to countries such as Lesotho (17.4%), Liberia (24,6%) and Moldova (26,2%) (World Bank 2014).
- 3.2) Consultations with the Diaspora revealed that members of the Diaspora are keen to invest in Zimbabwe in areas such as education, agriculture, health, financial services, ICT, manufacturing and tourism.
- 3.3) Zimbabwe has suffered significant brain drain in all sectors of the economy. It is acknowledged that the efforts to harness and tap into this pool of expertise may be hampered by the absence of a database of Zimbabweans abroad by their location and skills. In addition, there has been lack of effective coordination amongst Government institutions that interface with the Diaspora.
- 3.4) The Government, therefore, fully acknowledges the need to put in place policies, strategies and an institutional framework to ensure effective Diaspora participation in national affairs and development.

4. Rationale for the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy

- 4.1) The Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy provides for a comprehensive national framework which is the cornerstone and reference point for the Government of Zimbabwe and all other stakeholders to respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by the Diaspora. The Policy seeks to maximise mutual benefits to all stakeholders that can be accrued by formally mainstreaming the Diaspora into the national dialogue and development agenda.
- 4.2) In 2009 Diaspora remittances stood at US\$294 million, increased to US\$552 million in 2011, US\$788 million in 2013 and peaked at US\$935 million in 2015. The

remittances were mostly used in areas such as real estate, agricultural support and social responsibilities.

- 4.3) Government also acknowledges that the Zimbabwean Diaspora has huge untapped potential which should be harnessed for the development of the nation through investing in business, land, technology and skills transfer. Facilitating and structuring such activities would increase economic growth, employment opportunities and access to technology and market share.
- 4.4) Government further acknowledges that the Zimbabwe Diaspora wishes to be engaged as active citizens in national dialogue and affairs as they bring international exposure and lessons to the table.

5. Objectives of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy

The participation of the Diaspora in the economy's development process remains low compared to the situation in other African states.

- 5.1) The broad objective of this Policy is therefore to formally mainstream the Diaspora into the national development agenda by creating an enabling environment in which the Diaspora is effectively integrated.
- 5.2) The main thrust is therefore to:
 - (a) harness and maximise the potential of the Diaspora to contribute to Zimbabwe's development; and
 - (b) meet the needs and expectations of the Diaspora in order to develop a mutually beneficial relationship.
- 5.3) The specific objectives of the Policy are to:
 - a) Provide a framework and development strategies which formally mainstream the Diaspora into national development processes;
 - b) Provide opportunities for Zimbabweans in the Diaspora to participate and contribute to national development;
 - c) Develop measures that enhance the protection of Zimbabweans in the Diaspora in order to safeguard their basic rights, working conditions and living standards through engagement with host governments to follow up

agencies which are working on employment and labour affairs to ensure safety of employees;

- d) Provide effective follow up and support in cases of emergency;
- e) Develop mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation with the Diaspora through informing and expanding services offered by embassies to include processing of official documentation;
- f) Encourage the Zimbabwean communities abroad to form country specific umbrella associations and think tanks;
- g) Establish the necessary inclusive institutions for the co-ordination and proper administration of Diaspora issues;
- h) Tap into Diaspora resources and encourage the use of formal channels for remittances;
- i) Create formal, transparent and lucrative channels of investment and economic participation by the Zimbabwean Diaspora in order to harness and maximise the potential of the Diaspora in contributing to Zimbabwe's development;
- j) Develop measures to enhance protection of Zimbabweans abroad; and
- k) Establish mechanisms for the transfer and repatriation of terminal, pension and social security benefits for retired returnees through conclusion of bilateral labour agreements with host countries.

6. The Policy Making Process

- 6.1) The policy making process was highly consultative. Consultations were both intensive and extensive as they covered in detail both internal and external stakeholders.
- 6.2) In November 2006, senior Government officials in collaboration with, and support from the International Organisation for Migration held discussions on the magnitude of the migration challenges facing the country. Government acknowledged the need for a cohesive migration and development policy, institutional framework, and the need to mainstream migration into national development planning.

- 6.3) In October 2009, a Diaspora Engagement Workshop was held in South Africa followed by a Diaspora Investment Road Show that was held in Johannesburg in March 2012.
- 6.4) In April 2013, consultative meetings were held with the Diaspora in the United States by a delegation led by Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education.
- 6.5) This was followed by a Government coordinated stakeholders workshop held in Kariba in November 2014 that came up with the Kariba draft.
- 6.6) Ministry of Macro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion then held several consultative meetings on the Kariba draft with a wide range of stakeholders.
- 6.7) Finally, there was a validation workshop held in September 2015 by the Ministry of Macro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion in Harare and attended by key stakeholders with interest on Diaspora issues that include development partners, line Ministries, representatives of Diaspora groups, commercial banks, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and Parastatals.

7. Government Initiatives on the Diaspora

Government has undertaken several initiatives which include the following:

- 7.1) The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe introduced the Homelink program in 2005 which is aimed at tapping into Diaspora remittances through a mortgage housing scheme for those in the Diaspora. Homelink also facilitates transfer of remittances by Zimbabweans abroad to friends and relatives at home.
- 7.2) Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe facilitates technology based licensing for the Diaspora and “straight through processes” to pay for utility bills.
- 7.3) Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe is also facilitating the enhancement of investment from the Diaspora as policy now allows 100% investments as well as 100% disinvestments.
- 7.4) CBZ Bank successfully issued a Diaspora Bond in 2012 and is in the process of coming up with another issue.

- 7.5) FBC Bank also came up with Diaspora targeted products such as the savings account. The bank has also partnered with other financial institutions in countries such as Italy.
- 7.6) In 2009, Government launched the Zimbabwe Human Capital Website that provides information to the Diaspora on employment and investment opportunities in Zimbabwe.
- 7.7) In 2010, Government engaged Zimbabweans living in the USA and this led to the formation of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Network of North America.
- 7.8) In 2010, Government conducted study tours to India and Philippines to exchange views and knowledge and learn best practices on migration management and Diaspora engagement.
- 7.9) The Government of Zimbabwe held a Diaspora Investment Conference in 2012 in Johannesburg, South Africa.
- 7.10) In 2013 the Government further engaged Zimbabweans living in the USA where several recommendations were made to enhance dialogue.
- 7.11) The Government of Zimbabwe in collaboration with International Organization for Immigration conducted a series of Diaspora consultative and engagement processes with Zimbabweans in South Africa. The consultative processes opened lines of dialogue and communication between the Government of Zimbabwe and the Diaspora constituency.
- 7.12) In 2007/2008, the Government of Zimbabwe in collaboration with International Organization for Immigration also implemented a programme that facilitated the temporary return of qualified professionals who returned on short term basis to offer their expertise at the University Teaching Hospital and other tertiary training and learning institutions.

8. Challenges to Effective Contribution by the Diaspora to National Development

- 8.1) Lack of a formal and coordinated Diaspora engagement platform:** Currently there is no mechanism for formal communication between the government and the Diaspora. As a result there are no cohesive synergies between the country and the Diaspora. Although there are Diaspora associations in some countries, they are not meaningfully representative of their constituency.

- 8.2) **Lack of enabling financial and legal instruments focused on Diaspora investments:** There are no systems in place to direct and safeguard the envisaged investment vehicle.
- 8.3) **Absence of Diaspora friendly fiscal regime:** There are no specific fiscal concessions to attract prospective Diaspora investors.
- 8.4) **High costs of transmitting money through existing money transfers:** Currently remittances from the Diaspora have been attracting high service charges.
- 8.5) **Inadequate provision of electronic billing and payment systems for the Diaspora:** Despite the existence of electronic billing and payment systems within Government, local authorities and utility agencies, there is no direct interface with potential users outside the country.
- 8.6) **Lack of appropriate real time and regulatory systems:** to enable Diasporas to participate in real time business activities in the country.
- 8.7) **Lack of effective communication between the Diaspora and Zimbabwean Embassies:** There is need for active and cordial engagement between officials at the embassy and the Diaspora.
- 8.8) **Lack of enabling mechanisms for processing official documentation:** There is need to have embassy capability to process these essential documents.
- 8.9) **Cumbersome and uncoordinated investment and regulatory processes:** The current situation entails having a prospective investor move from one regulatory authority to another which is time consuming.
- 8.10) **Lack of a Diaspora data base:** There is no database on the quantum and spatial distribution of the Diaspora. There is need to promote, on a self reporting basis, the building of a skills data bank indicating how best to tap into the skills.
- 8.11) **Ineffective information and knowledge dissemination platforms:** There are no effective dissemination platforms for information, skills and knowledge transfer.
- 8.12) **Absence of social security benefits transfer mechanisms:** Currently Diaspora returnees are not receiving social security benefits from their former host countries.
- 8.13) **Lack of a formal platform for assisting returning Diaspora:** There is need for a mechanism to assist returning residents with respect to relocation, reintegration, support to start businesses and easy access to terminal and pension benefits.

9. Guiding Principles

This Policy framework is based on the following guiding principles:

Recognition of the important role played by the Zimbabwe Diaspora in the socio-economic development of the country;

Participation of stakeholders at all stages of the process from policy formulation, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

Sustainability through regular feedback amongst stakeholders that ensures timely policy interventions;

Inclusion of all stakeholders in all processes;

Consultation of all critical stakeholders including the Zimbabwean Diaspora, private sector and other relevant line ministries in order to secure buy in and necessary cooperation from the consultative process through to implementation of the policy;

Transparency in the distribution of information and resources to achieve the desired outcome; and

Gender responsiveness by recognising that a gender-balanced policy can lead to appropriate responses that take specific expectations into account.

10. Policy Strategies to Address Challenges

- 10.1) Set up a formal platform to drive and coordinate the Diaspora engagement process.
- 10.2) Set in motion processes for defining mechanisms for full Diaspora exercise of their various constitutional rights as the Government realigns laws to the constitution.
- 10.3) Put in place specific financial arrangements with appropriate monetary instruments to promote and attract Diaspora investment.
- 10.4) Create appropriate fiscal incentives to attract Diaspora investment.
- 10.5) Create enabling mechanisms for processing personal identification and travelling

documentation from abroad.

- 10.6) Facilitate knowledge, skills and technology transfer to offer sabbatical and advisory services.
- 10.7) Facilitate local companies to set up money transfer systems to operate both internally and externally in order to enhance competition and reduce the cost of transferring money.
- 10.8) Improve dialogue between Government and the Diaspora as well as entering into government to government technical agreements, on Diaspora issues with the host countries.
- 10.9) Come up with incentives for the Diaspora within the One Stop Shop Investment Centre.
- 10.10) Extend the electronic billing and payment system to the Diaspora.
- 10.11) Harmonize business processes and activities such as stock exchange, tender and procurement procedures taking into account issues such as time zones and location of the Diaspora.
- 10.12) Creation of a Diaspora database.
- 10.13) Publicising, coordinating and continuous update of the websites as a platform for interaction between the home front and the Diaspora.
- 10.14) Establish mechanisms for the transfer and repatriation of social security benefits for retired returnees through conclusion of bilateral labour agreements with host countries.
- 10.15) Create a formal platform for assisting the returning Diaspora.

11. Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions in the Implementation of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy

The following are the roles of different institutions with respect to implementation of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy.

12. Office of the President and Cabinet

The Office of the President and Cabinet shall be responsible for the following:

- 12.1) Providing oversight of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy; and
- 12.2) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy.

13. Ministry of Macro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion

The Policy seeks to establish a Zimbabwe Diaspora Unit in the Ministry of Macro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, that acts as a focal entry point for the Diaspora to liaise with Government. In addition the unit will champion the following initiatives;

- 13.1) Coordinating line Ministries and all stakeholders' activities that enhance protection of Diaspora rights and remove domestic bottlenecks confronting them. Investor education and public awareness on investment opportunities, procedures and regulations;
- 13.2) Developing and managing the Diaspora database;
- 13.3) Developing and managing an integrated Diaspora information system (dedicated Diaspora website linked to all stakeholders);
- 13.4) Conducting outreach and networking programmes with the Diaspora in order to promote the interests of the country (Diaspora diplomacy);
- 13.5) Developing Diaspora targeted investment packages to direct remittances towards productive ventures in Zimbabwe;
- 13.6) Mainstreaming the Diaspora into national development agenda;
- 13.7) Facilitate Diaspora direct investment in the productive sectors of the economy; and
- 13.8) Information dissemination on the Diaspora policy.

14. Zimbabwe Investment Authority

Zimbabwe Investment Authority shall be responsible for:

- 14.1) Implementing Diaspora investment policies;

- 14.2) Coming up with incentives for the Diaspora within the One Stop Shop Investment Centre;
- 14.3) Facilitating linkages between the Diaspora and local residents for investment purposes;
- 14.4) Facilitate by preparing project proposals to encourage and involve the Diaspora to invest in their areas of interest and national investment priorities;
- 14.5) Provide up to date information on investment and carry out promotion work focusing on the Diaspora;
- 14.6) Developing Diaspora targeted investment products; and
- 14.7) Providing a conducive investment climate for the Diaspora.

15. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry shall be responsible for:-

- 15.1) Registering the Diaspora;
- 15.2) Initiating dialogue with host countries to enter into bilateral agreements to ensure the promotion and protection of Zimbabwean citizens abroad;
- 15.3) Disseminating information;
- 15.4) Providing information to returning Diaspora to facilitate their settling; and
- 15.5) Providing consular services.

16. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

The Ministry shall be responsible for:

- 16.1) Creating an enabling environment for Diaspora participation in national budgeting processes;
- 16.2) Investor education and public awareness on fiscal procedures, incentives and regulations;

- 16.3) Mainstreaming Diaspora into the main budgeting process; and
- 16.4) Sourcing for financial resources from the Diaspora for development.

17. Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe shall be responsible for:

- 17.1) Providing favourable conditions for transfer of funds;
- 17.2) Enhancing investment procedures/regulation;
- 17.3) Implementing measures to reduce high cost of remittances;
- 17.4) Accounting for remittances; and
- 17.5) Administering exchange controls.

18. Zimbabwe Revenue Authority

The Zimbabwe Revenue Authority shall be responsible for:

- 18.1) Providing relevant information on tax, customs and excise duty to the Diaspora;
- 18.2) Clearing and facilitating the easy flow of philanthropic goods from the Diaspora philanthropists at ports of entry; and
- 18.3) Providing tax incentives to Diaspora investments.

19. Ministry of Industry and Commerce

The Ministry shall be responsible for enhancing trade opportunities.

20. Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare

The Ministry shall be responsible for negotiating bilateral labour agreements with the host countries.

21. Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development

The Ministry shall be responsible for:

- 21.1) Developing and Managing the Diaspora Skills and Student Database;
- 21.2) Putting in place mechanisms, programmes and incentives to attract and utilise qualified and skilled personnel from the Diaspora for Human Capital Development;
- 21.3) Putting in place mechanisms and measures to promote the transfer of knowledge and skills through various platforms; and
- 21.4) Promoting awareness of the Zimbabwe Human Capital Website.

22. Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services

The Ministry shall be responsible for:

- 22.1) Information dissemination on the Diaspora policy; and
- 22.2) Coming up with information products targeting the Diaspora while encouraging dialogue between Government and the Diaspora.

23. Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology, Postal and Courier Services

The Ministry shall be responsible for;

- 23.1) Assisting in the development and management of databases and websites; and
- 23.2) Facilitating transfer of technology.

24. Ministry of Home Affairs

- 24.1) Registrar General's Department

The Registrar General's Department shall be responsible for the processing and issuance of personal identification and travel documents.

24.2) Department of Immigration

The Department of Immigration shall be responsible for:

- a) Providing technical information for negotiation with host countries on immigration issues; and
- b) Facilitating movement of the Diaspora at ports of entry and exit.

25. Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry

The Ministry shall be responsible for:

- 25.1) Engaging the Diaspora in the nation brand construction;
- 25.2) Promoting Diaspora tourist arrivals; and
- 25.3) Promoting Diaspora investment in the development of tourism infrastructure.

26. Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development

The Ministry shall be responsible for:

- 26.1) Facilitating movement of people as well as the transportation of business goods and services; and
- 26.2) Engaging airlines to facilitate direct flights from abroad for easier travelling by the Diaspora.

27. Other Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Government

Other Ministries, Departments and Agencies shall contribute to the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy as shall be defined and stipulated by Government from time to time.

28. Zimbabwe Diaspora Advisory Council

The Council shall be responsible for..

- 28.1) Advising Government on Diaspora issues;

- 28.2) Researching into ways and means of improving policies, programmes and institutional arrangements for mutual benefit of the country and Zimbabwean Diaspora; and
- 28.3) Convening annual Diaspora home-coming conferences, organising annual award schemes for recognising outstanding Diaspora groups and individuals.

29. The role of the Diaspora

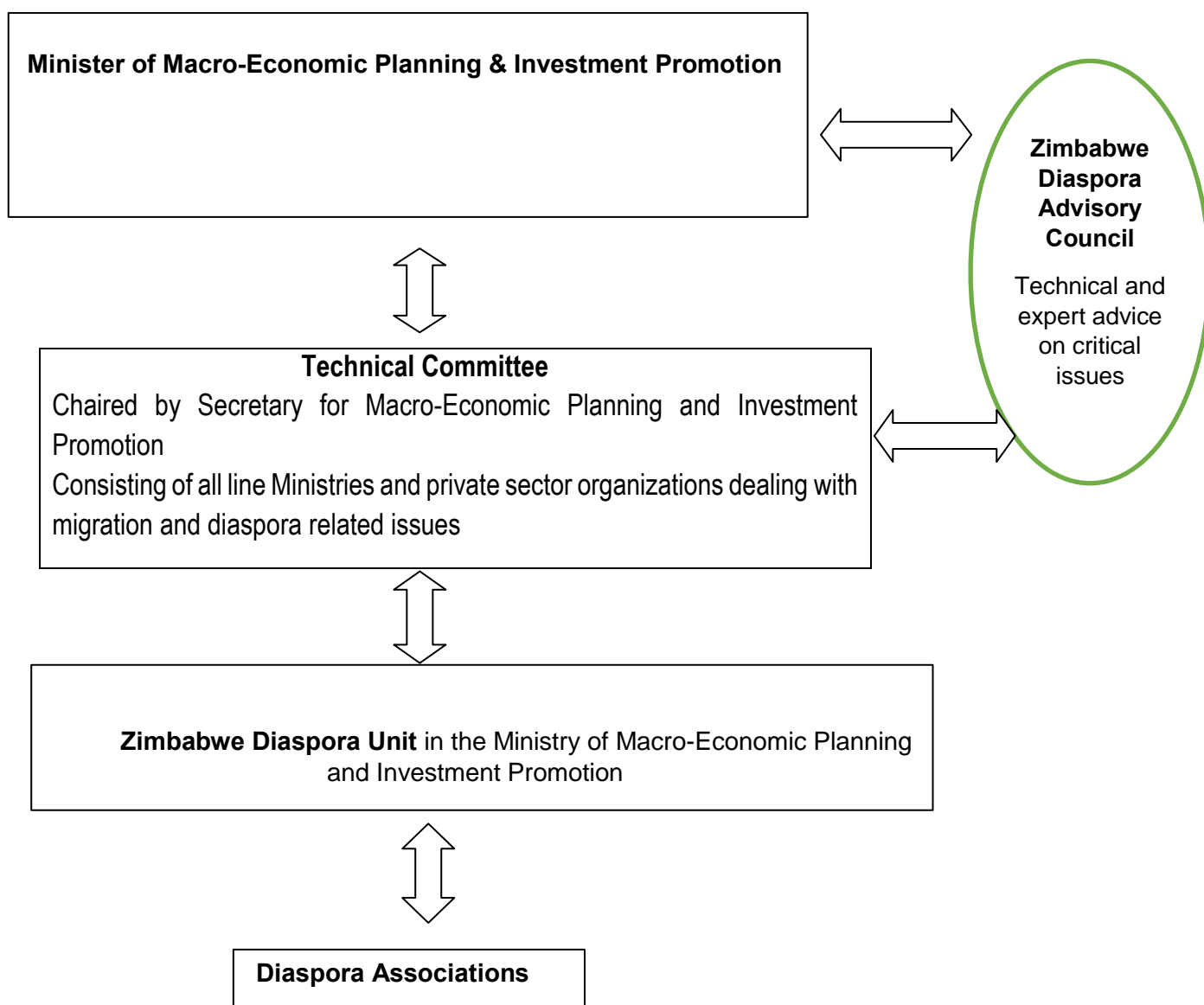
Members of the Diaspora shall:

- 29.1) Participate in business ventures in the key sectors of the economy which include but are not limited to:
- Financial services;
 - Infrastructure;
 - Agriculture;
 - Mining;
 - Health;
 - Education;
 - Housing;
 - ICTs;
 - Tourism;
 - Environment; and
 - Manufacturing.
- 29.2) Provide technical expertise, know-how and entrepreneurial skills;
- 29.3) Form Diaspora representative associations that shall assist them in linking up with Government and other stakeholders;
- 29.4) Promote Tourism and Travel to Zimbabwe; and
- 29.5) Broaden their philanthropic activities in the country.

30. Implementation Structure

30.1) National Diaspora Policy Coordination and Implementation Structure

The coordination and implementation structure of the National Diaspora Policy shall be as provided below:-



- 30.2) Cabinet is the apex authority that gives direction, guidance and supervision.
- 30.3) The Minister of Macro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion is responsible for the implementation of the Diaspora Policy.
- 30.4) The Zimbabwe Diaspora Advisory Council reports to the Minister of Macro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion.
- 30.5) The Technical Committee receives technical and expert advice from the Zimbabwe Diaspora Advisory Council and the Zimbabwe Diaspora Unit, which is a department in the Ministry of Macro Economic Planning and Investment Promotion.
- 30.6) In turn the Zimbabwe Diaspora Unit liaises with Diaspora Associations resident in host countries.