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**2nd GERMAN-
AFRICAN
DIASPORA
CONFERENCE**



DOCUMENTATION

2ND GERMAN-AFRICAN DIASPORA CONFERENCE





Liebe Engagierte,

wir alle wissen: Deutschland hat enorm viel Potential, wenn es darum geht, eine lebenswertere Welt hier vor Ort als auch global mitzugestalten.

Seit 2015 bieten die Nachhaltigen Entwicklungsziele (Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)) einen geeigneten Rahmen, um aktiv(er) zu werden. Trotz aller Fortschritte aber ist das Pig Picture, das große Bild der Politik jedoch von vielen scheinbar unvereinbaren Gleichzeitigkeiten geprägt, die die Realisierung der oben erwähnten Ziele vor Herausforderungen stellen. So werden zum Beispiel noch immer die sogenannten Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) – Freihandelsabkommen zwischen der EU und sogenannten AKP-Staaten (AKP = Afrika, Karibik und Pazifik) unter Hochdruck verhandelt – oftmals mit Druck und Drohungen seitens der EU, die als Resultat einer langen Geschichte am längeren Hebel sitzt. Da wo die EPAs schon partiell in Kraft getreten sind, ist bereits absehbar, dass sie in deutlichem Widerspruch zu einigen SDGs stehen. Sowohl Ziele,

die die Reduktion von Armut und Perspektivlosigkeit betreffen, als auch solche, die nachhaltigere und umweltfreundlichere Produktionsmuster fordern, sind potentiell betroffen. Die weitere Öffnung etwa afrikanischer Märkte für europäische Produkte kann gerade entstehende Industrien vor Ort schädigen.

Wir, der Verein kamerunischer Ingenieure und Informatiker e.V. sowie EDDA Africa e.V., setzen uns seit Langen zusammen mit Akteur*innen der organisierten afrikanischen Diaspora in NRW und bundesweit sowie mit Eine-Welt-Engagierten generell dafür ein, die Schaffung der Einen Welt, in der wir leben wollen, aktiv voranzutreiben. Gerade als Diaspora haben wir oft eine vermittelnde Rolle zwischen Nord und Süd inne, können den gegenseitigen Wissenstransfer vorantreiben und immer wieder als Korrektiv auftreten, wenn die oben erwähnten Widersprüchlichkeiten – sie sind letztlich ein Indiz für eine mangelnde Politikkohärenz – zu groß werden. Letztes Jahr führten wir in Dortmund die 1. Deutsch-Afrikanische Diaspora-Conference durch. Gemeinsam mit zahlreichen Vertreter*innen der oben erwähnten Gruppen sowie mit Akteur*innen aus Politik, Wirtschaft sowie mit Gästen aus verschiedenen afrikanischen Ländern diskutierten wir intensiv, um die Chancen und Grenzen der SDGs zu erörtern: Wer kann wie und wo am effektivsten zur ihrer Realisierung beitragen? Um die Erfolgsaussichten der SDGs zu erhöhen, haben wir sie von Anfang mit der Internationalen Dekade für Menschen afrikanischer Abstammung (2015-2024) gedacht, die viele inhaltliche Überlappungen mit den SDGs aufweist und sozusagen als Verstärker genutzt werden kann – daher: ThinkTogether!

Armelle Djine und Dr. Justine Magambo

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2ND GERMAN-AFRICAN DIASPORA CONFERENCE

For the second time, the German-African Diaspora NRW Conference took place in Dortmund on Whitsun weekend. On 19 and 20 May, 200 participants not only from NRW, attended the event in the City and Regional Library of Dortmund and in Haus der Vielfalt (House of Diversity). The event offered two days of interesting lectures, active participation in workshops and the chance to engage in intensive discussions with the speakers, the workshop moderators and amongst each other.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) once again formed the framework of the conference. At the first conference in May 2017, the lectures and workshops focused on the SDGs 4, 10, 16 and 17. This year's conference focused on the SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

The conference was opened by Dr. Ümit Kosan, the managing director of VMDO, after which the first secretary of the Embassy of Uganda, Mrs. Margaret Otteskov, also addressed the attendees. Mr. Stefan Mühlhofer, director of the Kulturbetriebe Dortmund, emphasised the importance of events such as this conference in conveying a different image of Africa. He added that the current heated debate on migration focuses mainly on the problems caused by migrants from Africa and the Middle East. "The positive potentials of migration are hardly mentioned. Rarely do we see Africa as a continent of opportunity", he said. He stressed that the conference serves as an important contribution to a more discerning debate.

The keynote address was given by Prof. Akosua Adomako-Ampofo, from NRW's partner country Ghana. Prof. Adomako-Ampofo is a lecturer at the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana, Legon and founder (in 2005) of the university's Center for Gender Studies and Advocacy, CEGENSA. In addition to teaching and research, Prof. Adomako-Ampofo advises numerous institutions in Ghana and internationally on gender issues. It was therefore a special honour to have her not only as a speaker on the first day, but also as a workshop facilitator on the second day of the conference.



200 participants not only from NRW, attended the event in the City and Regional Library of Dortmund and in Haus der Vielfalt (House of Diversity).

THE FUTURES WE WANT

Only those who know their own past are well prepared for the future. Quoting the Fante saying from Ghana "Nyimdze nsae dze" (translated: "He who recognizes the value of a thing, does not destroy it"), she described how Africans or African countries became (and sometimes still are) partners in their own annihilation, if they did not deal with their own story.

In her speech she introduced conference participants to Ghanaian scientists, writers, and thinkers who advocated and maintained their own identity. William Essuman Gwira-Sekyi (1892-1956) was one of them. Involved in the preparation of Ghana's path to independence in the 1950s, his writings deal with the schizophrenia which results in denying one's identity or giving it up. Prof. Adomako-Ampofo also quoted the Ghanaian scientist George Hagan (* 1938), who in his reflections deals with the "cultural confirmation and trans-evaluation of values".

Addressing these questions is important when it comes to the question of which future or rather "futures" Africans at home and in the Diaspora want for their continent. It is important to rediscover African knowledge – medicine, science, history. Following the principle of the "Sankofa" bird, which translated means go back and get it – a symbol of past learning for a better future in the Akan culture), she called on all to critically examine the continent's past. Prof. Adomako-Ampofo expressly stated that this was neither with the aim of romanticizing African cultures nor of demonizing modernity. Rather, it is important to break the hierarchy of knowledge, to acknowledge Africa's contribution to progress and prosperity in a global context, to teach this in institutions of learning, and finally, to leave behind the Eurocentric view of the world and to start viewing global challenges from an African perspective. In the end, it is up to the people of Africa – whether on the continent or in the Diaspora – to advance a change of perspective. Only then could there be fair and sustainable "futures" for Africa.

"Only then could there be fair and sustainable "futures" for Africa."

THE SDGs ARE A MERE FIG LEAF

Following this, Congolese born Dr. Boniface Mabanza from KASA, the Southern African Church Office gave a talk on the EU's Africa policies. In his lecture, he called for more global justice. In his opinion, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals can be seen as a reference framework for development policies, which he, however, see as more of an idealistic tool for campaigns with limited impact.

He pointed out several of the weaknesses and called the SDGs "a hodgepodge of wishful thinking". The SDGs are not binding and offer plenty of room for interpretation. What's more, Mabanza voiced the opinion that the SDGs pose a major threat since they can easily serve as a possible distraction from the central topics that set the hard facts that shape the future of humanity. Dr. Mabanza sees civil society in general, and the African Diaspora in particular as having the duty to correctly classify the SDGs. Like Prof. Adomako-Ampofo, he criticized Eurocentric views and approaches and in particular the EU's trade policy and the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA), which boost European exports to African countries and do little to actually help improve African economies. EU policies are shaped by the images that Europe has of the African continent.

The European elites, who shape these policies in a wide range of areas, see the African continent primarily as a market for Europe's surplus agricultural and industrial products, and as a source of raw materials. The role which the Global North and Europe has reserved for Africa is now being threatened by China's expansionist aspirations in Africa on the one hand, and by the growing migration from Africa, which Europe sees as a major threat, on the other. Thus, the main aim of the EU's (and Germany's) policies with regard to Africa is to respond to these so-called threats to Europe's security and economy. Under the guise of promoting the SDGs (for example end human trafficking) the main aim of European security policies is to stiffen border rules even to the extent of creating EU border agencies in Africa to prevent Africans from migrating to Europe.



Dr. Boniface Mabanza von KASA

However, the creation of such agencies on the African continent can only have a negative effect on African regional integration processes and, thus, cannot be in the interests of the African countries. The SDGs are also used as a pretext in the areas of economic trade and development aid, according to Mabanza ("Creating Perspectives on the Ground"). Injections of financial resources are intended to create jobs in the countries, so that young Africans stay where they are and do not make their way to Europe. The frequently reiterated mantra of wanting to "combat the root causes of flight and migration" is another example. Prolonged low interest rates for capital in Europe make it necessary to create lucrative investment opportunities elsewhere, which is the true driving force of wanting to "create perspectives" in Africa. The promotion of Global Justice is the only way to real sustainable development, according to Dr. Mabanza. The SDGs are a mere fig leaf.



In his opinion, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals can be seen as a reference framework for development policies

„DEUTSCHLAND SCHWARZ WEISS“

A third keynote was held by activist Noah Sow, author of the book “Deutschland Schwarz Weiß”). In her presentation of „Development Aid for Europe:

Proposals for Sustainable Education in the International Decade for People of African Descent”, she argued that Europe, too, needed development

aid, especially in the field of education. Noah Sow criticized the current curricula in German schools. History books rarely give credit to the role that Black people and People of Color have played shaping the world. Their achievements remain unmentioned. So children – both white and of colour - grow up in an environment, which mainly propagates and honours the achievements of white people. Eurocentric education has silenced and misconstrued history and truth, and has marginalized People of Colour. This has a negative effect on all of society. It is high time for schools to alter their Eurocentric education system, stated Ms. Sow.

Aktivistin und Autorin Noah Sow



Frau Amanda Magambo, Vertreterin des Northern Corridor Integration Projects – NCIP

PEACE AND SECURITY CLUSTER

Delegates from Uganda had already attended the first conference held in 2017 and this time too, representatives of the Northern Corridor Integration Projects - NCIP attended the conference.

creation of job perspectives for the young generation

On the first day of the conference Ms. Amanda Magambo shared the goals of the NCIP with the conference guests. NCIP is an exemplary project, which seeks to promote development across national borders. Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya signed an agreement in 2013 to jointly promote development in the region. There are currently 14 project priorities, so-called clusters, which pursue different project goals in the region. These include, amongst many others, the improvement of the infrastructure, human

resource capacity building and the creation of job perspectives for the young generation. Ms. Magambo is responsible for the Peace and Security Cluster and explicitly invited the Diaspora to get involved in the projects. Her colleague Dr. Proscovia Babiye led a workshop on the second day of the conference in which she explained the role of the Peace and Security Cluster in the context of SDG 11 “Sustainable Cities and Towns”.

Sustainable cities and communities offer people living in them not only a decent life with opportunities for social participation but also security. Without security, there could be no sustainable cities and communities, according to Ms. Babiye’s theory. The NCIP Peace & Security Cluster is, therefore, working across countries to combat and prevent transnational crime and extremism in the region, and to make migration more secure. Possibilities were discussed with the workshop participants on how these goals are driven forward and which impulses can be contributed from within the Diaspora.

ARCHITECTURE BASED ON RECYCLING AND REUSING

SDG 11 and the subject of "Sustainable Cities and Towns" was also the subject of a short presentation by architect Kofi Adomako, who examined it from the perspective of urban planning.

He shared numerous examples of urban infrastructure in countries of the Global South that do not respond to the needs of the people living there. In contrast, he listed some simple and cost-effective alternatives. The coexistence of people in urban areas in countries of the Global South is very different from the way we live in the Global North. Due to the hot climate in most African countries, for example, life plays out much more outdoors. But city planning and construction are based on European designs, materials and guidelines. These, however, do not work in Africa, so his theory, and result in slums, crowded streets and poor housing that characterises so many African cities. Mr Adomako calls for new cost-effective architecture for Africa. The goal must be not to copy Europe and its architecture, but to create, an architecture that picks up on traditional construction methods such as using mud rather than concrete for building, an architecture based on recycling and reusing old materials, an architecture for Africa.

Visitors to the conference also had the opportunity to engage in dialogue with the speakers. On the first day of the conference, a question and answer session was held with Prof.



Architekt und Dipl. Ing. Kofi Adomako

Adomako-Ampofo, Ms. Noah Sow, Dr. Mabanza and Ms. Amanda Magambo. Paulino Miguel from the Forum der Kulturen, Stuttgart also joined the podium. Mr Miguel is a project manager for migration and development cooperation and advises immigrant associations. The dialogue between speakers and conference visitors was extremely lively and lasted long beyond the allocated time. As a result, the lunch break had to be postponed and shortened, however none of the participants seemed to mind. This shows how interesting both the discussions and speakers were.



Dr. Andreas B. Wesselmann, Geschäftsführer von africrops!

Dr. Andreas B. Wesselmann, Managing Director of africrops! shared the philosophy of the company. africrops! is a supplier of fairly traded and sustainably produced plant products from Africa. Under the brand name "Essence

showed how digitization can contribute development. Mr. Akoa showed the audience how social media combined with innovative technologies such as blockchain technology, intelligent automation, interactive applicati-

„THE NEXT AFRICA“

In the afternoon, a number of best practice examples were presented from a North and South perspective.

of Africa", the company markets products such as Moringa and Baobab. africrops! is currently active in 18 African countries, where the company also integrates disadvantaged groups into the economic process. The products all have organic certification. Dr. Wesselmann also spoke of the challenges that exist in agro-business. These include inadequate infrastructure, the difficulty of finding reliable suppliers, and the political and economic instability of some countries. The company had a small booth at the conference where participants could see and test the company's products.

In his presentation entitled "The Next Africa" software engineer, Serge Akoa, of ProDev

ons and much more can help to accelerate development. App technology has already opened up new banking possibilities and created new employment opportunities in the transportation sector. Additionally, new techniques like 3D printing have the potential to open new areas of applications and, thus, employment for hundreds of people.

However, people need certain skills to be able to work efficiently with these new technologies. In his opinion, development projects therefore need to focus much more on digital education. ProDev offers IT training in Cameroon, and aims to make knowledge available across borders through tech hubs and South-South partnerships and projects.

There are many advantages in volunteering.



Ivy Owusu-Dartey vom KOMI

Ivy Owusu-Dartey from the KOMI (Kompetenzzentrum für Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund) of the “weltwärts” volunteer program called on youth within the Diaspora to actively participate in the programme.

Weltwärts was launched in 2008 by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and is aimed at committed young people who want to engage in development projects abroad. So far over 30,000 youth have volunteered for the programme, but very few of these have been from immigrant families. KOMI addresses precisely this target group and strives to get more youth from the Diaspora communities to join the programme. Ms. Owusu-Dartey called on migrant organizations to promote the weltwärts programme and to seek the certification that would allow them to become sending organizations themselves. There are many advantages in volunteering. Migrant-sending organizations would be in an ideal position to inform and convince the youth in their communities, and thus lead to more young people with migrant backgrounds to take part in the funded programme.



Eine Welt Netz NRW-Promotorin Tina Adomako, Paulino Miguel, Forum der Kulturen Stuttgart, Amanda Magambo, NCIP, Dr. Boniface Mabanza, KASA, Dr. Adomako-Ampofo, Univ. of Ghana.

Für die Besucher*innen der Conference gab es auch Gelegenheit, mit den Vortragenden zu diskutieren. Am ersten Conferencetag fand eine Frage- und Antwortrunde mit Prof. Adomako-Ampofo, Frau Sow, Dr. Mabanza und Frau Magambo statt, zu der sich Paulino Miguel vom Forum der Kulturen Stuttgart aufs Podium gesellte. Der Dialog mit den Besucher*innen wurde mit zahlreichen Fragen und Rückmeldungen aus dem Publikum so rege geführt, dass die vorgesehene Zeit weit überschritten wurde. Statt rigide am Zeitplan festzuhalten, war hier kreative Flexibilität gefragt, um den Bedürfnissen der Conferencebesucher*innen Rechnung zu tragen.

DIALOG MIT DEN TEIL- NEHMER* INNEN



GIFTY WIAFE IN ACTION „DAS LIEGT IM BLUT“

After a busy conference day with lots of inputs and ideas, the evening was on a more relaxed note. In the "Haus der Vielfalt", Ghanaian actress Gifty Wiafe performed her One Woman play titled "It's in the Blood." In her piece, she also addressed the SDGs, weaving in issues such as garbage (prevention), women's rights, water, prejudice and social inequalities into her program. Though she addressed a number of serious issues and not without critique, Gifty brought her subjects onto the stage with so much humour, that she had the audience laughing almost the whole time. After several rounds of standing ovations for Gifty and her producer Barbara Kemmler, the evening ended with a tasty dinner.

garbage (prevention), women's rights, water, prejudice and social inequalities



Gifty Wiafe, Schauspielerkünstlerin



Standing Ovations for Gifty



Am Ende des ersten Conferencetages: Glücklich, Barbara Kemmler (Cactus Theater) und Moderatorin Tina Adomako (FSI)

V

The second day of the conference called for the active participation of the attendees. Five different workshops were offered, each one was dedicated to a selected SDG.

Mark Namara (Uganda) and John Takang (Cameroon) took on SDG 2: Zero Hunger and held different positions on how to achieve the goal, which led to lively discussions between the workshop participants. Mark Namara focused on modern agriculture and how sustainable farming of high-value crops could contribute to food security in African countries by engaging youth in the agricultural sector. Taking chia seeds as an example, Mark Namara showed how this product could boost economic growth in Uganda. The cultivation of crops such as chia seeds, soy and moringa has more than doubled in Uganda since 2015. At the same time, there is a growing demand for such „super food products“ on world markets. Is the large-scale cultivation of such agricultural products the salvation? The participants then discussed the pros and cons of subsistence farming vs. modern agronomic practices.

The opposite view was taken by John Takang of the Environmental Governance Institute (EGI), Cameroon. „In developing countries, smallholders play a very important role when it comes

to food security,“ he said. However, they face major challenges, including, for example, increasingly difficult access to land, shortages of adequate work equipment and knowledge of modern agricultural practices. The EGI works to improve the productivity of smallholder farmers, helping them to improve their techniques and organize themselves in cooperatives. Preserving the genetic diversity of indigenous seeds, promoting biodiversity, opening up markets for smallholders and providing them with knowledge - these are the paths that lead to Goal 2, John Takang said.

So which is the better route to “Zero Hunger”? The answer appears to be a combination of more support for small scale farmers and an increase in large scale production to feed the continent



John Takang, EGI

which is the better route to “Zero Hunger”?



Clean Water and Sanitation



AHM Abdul Hai, Eine Welt Netz NRW

Water is a fundamental right and an element on which all life depends.

But many people around the world do not have access to safe drinking water and almost 1/3 of the world's population does not have access to adequate sanitation. In the workshop facilitated by AHM Abdul Hai (SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation), a lively discussion about water ensued. The lack of proper waste management in many African countries was considered one

of the major threats to water supplies. To raise awareness for issues such as plastic waste prevention and rainwater retention, the group felt that environmental education programs, especially those targeted at women's groups would be a good way forward. At municipal levels, they wished for more city twinnings in the areas of water management and sanitation partnerships. Also, the need to raise public awareness on water-related issues, especially in congested urban spaces, was considered a priority.



Welche Privilegien habe ich – als Mann, als Frau, als reiche, als weiße Person? Fragen im Genderworkshop

The aim of the Gender Workshop (SDG 5 – Gender Equality) facilitated by Prof. Adomako-Amfofo was to discuss gender issues from different perspectives. The workshop opened with an interactive "game" in which the attendees took on the personas of people with diverse origins, biographies and genders and placed these on a "privilege scale".

The game allowed the participants to experience how privileges are distributed, and that the general conditions can often not be influenced by the people themselves. It also became clear that not only the level of prosperity but also gender affiliation or categorization can influence our privileges. The game provided the basis for the subsequent discussion on the difference between sex and gender, and on the roles – traditional or modern - that are attached to classifications.

NCIP representative Dr. Proscovia Babiye dealt with SDG 11 in her workshop. Sustainable cities and communities offer people living in them not only a decent life with opportunities for social participation but also security. Without security, there could be no sustainable cities and communities, so Ms. Babiye's theory- The NCIP Peace & Security Cluster is therefore working across countries to combat and prevent transnational crime and extremism in the region, and to make migration more secure. The workshop participants discussed possibilities on how to drive these goals forward and in which areas the Diaspora can actively contribute.

DISCUSSION ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEX AND GENDER, AND ON THE ROLES

Common German visa policy



SDG 10 addresses the need to reduce inequalities worldwide. The common German visa policy for students from African countries was used to illustrate inequality in a workshop facilitated by Anja Hujber from the organization “Visawie”?

Anja Hujber showed how restrictive visa allocation is and how difficult it is even for students with a university entrance qualification to come to Germany. The legal situation for student visas was shown using the example of Cameroonian students. The participants took on the role of consular officers and consulted in groups on various student visa applications, which were taken from real, anonymized cases from a research study. Studies show that the majority of applicants are refused visas. In most cases, the reason given is that the visa issuing authorities claim to have “doubts on the seriousness of the intention to study”. In the workshop, it became clear that most applicants do not really understand the specific reasons for the refusals and are also not aware of any legal measures they can take.

Workshop participants developed solutions to simplify the current visa issuing system and/or to provide assistance to applicants. As possible options for action, the participants underlined the role the Diaspora could play in taking up a fourth position in the constellation Applicant-Consular Authority-Government. Diasporans in Germany can use their personal experience and perspectives to help inform young people from African countries about relevant aspects they need to consider if they want to study in Germany.

Doubts on the seriousness of the intention to study.



UNGLEICHHEITEN

Eng mit dem Thema Ungleichheiten verbunden sind auch die Themen Ausgrenzung und Diskriminierung. In einem weiteren Workshop, der parallel zur und im Anschluss an die Conference stattfand, wurde Teilnehmenden die Möglichkeit gegeben, sich intensiv mit Einschränkungen, Benachteiligungen, Privilegien und verschiede-

...Verständnis für den Unterschied zwischen Fairness und Gleichheit...

nen Formen der Ausgrenzung auseinander zu setzen. Workshopleiter **Jeffrey Klein** nutzte Rollenspiele, um die Teilnehmenden für Menschen mit Diskriminierungserfahrungen zu sensibilisieren und Empathie für Betroffene zu entwickeln. Auch ging es darum, ein Verständnis für den Unterschied zwischen Fairness und Gleichheit zu verankern. Gemeinsam wurden zudem Strategien für den Umgang mit rassistischer Diskriminierung diskutiert und entwickelt.



Welche Faktoren sind wichtig für die Sicherheit?



Nachhaltige Städte und Gemeinden bieten den Menschen nicht nur ein menschenwürdiges Leben, sondern auch Möglichkeiten der wirtschaftlichen Partizipation, sondern auch Sicherheit. Ohne Sicherheit gäbe es keine nachhaltigen Städte und Gemeinden. Ohne Sicherheit könne man Massenmigration nicht verhindern, so die These von Dr. Proscovia Babiye, die den Workshop zu SDG 11 leitete.

Der NCIP Peace & Security Cluster arbeite daher länderübergreifend daran, transnationale Kriminalität und Extremismus in der Region zu bekämpfen und zu verhindern und Migration sicherer zu gestalten. Mit den Workshopteilnehmer*innen wurden Möglichkeiten diskutiert, wie diese Ziele vorangetrieben werden und welche Impulse dabei aus der Diaspora beigesteuert werden können.



CONFERENCE IN KAMPALA, UGANDA (2019)

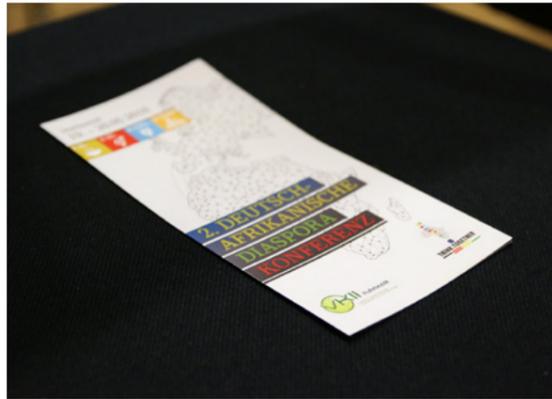
The conference ended with the NCIP delegates extending an invitation to the Diaspora in NRW to actively engage in activities "back home" and to attend the next conference, which is to be held in Uganda next year.

THE DIASPORA IN NRW

The conference was organised by Armel Djine (VKII e.V.) and Dr. Justine Magambo (edda e.V.) in cooperation with CPT e.V., Alevido e.V., VJDA e.V., Afrika 2030 e.V., Eine Welt Netz NRW e.V. with active support from Tina Adomako. Funding was provided by Engagement Global, Demokratie Leben, VMDO e.V., Raum der Kulturen Neuss, BV NEMO e.V.



IN PICTURES





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KONTAKT /
VERANSTALTER

VKII Ruhrbezirk e.V.

Verein Kamerunischer
Ingenieure und Informatiker
Postfach 720359
44383 Dortmund

t +49 231 – 99214990
info@vkii-ruhrbezirk.de
www.vkii-ruhrbezirk.de
Folgen Sie uns auf

