



Africa-Europe Platform
Plateforme Afrique-Europe

NEWSLETTER

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A Platform for African Diaspora Organisations in Europe – Scaling-up and joining-up cooperation

Representatives of the African Diaspora from across Europe came together in Paris to take concrete steps towards reinforcing their role in Africa's development. From the 06-08 November the second African Diaspora Expert Meeting was convened under the auspices of the Africa-Europe Platform (AEP) project, an initiative funded by the European Commission, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the German Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The reflection on good practices of diaspora engagement for development and concrete measure for platform-building were at the heart of the three-day meeting.



"We are prepared to legally take up a duty to deliver development in Africa with us as the custodians and trustees of the benefits of today's people in Africa and the prosperity and progeny of Africa"

Dr. Gibril Fall on the adoption of the constitution for the AEP

Special issue on the 2nd Expert Meeting:

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The unanimous approval of a legally binding constitution for the platform marked yet another step towards the creation of a sustainable platform for cooperation in development. The swiftness with which agreements on outstanding issues were found and the enthusiasm shown and felt by everyone participating in this process pays, testimony the genuine interest in and high demand for, a process which provides the basis for bringing together those actors for development whose genuine links to Africa has been acknowledged by policy makers and practitioners alike.

Promoting, Recognising, and Highlighting Good Practices of the African Diaspora for Development formed both, the title and tag-line framing this conference. Examples were presented of the impact of diaspora action in Africa's development including making good use of the media as a mouthpiece for the diaspora. These contributions were preceded by an overview of the African Diaspora in Europe's role in development through a study on examples of good practice conducted by the SOAS Centre of African Studies for the AEP project. These will be made available on the AEP website (www.ae-platform.org) and published in a catalogue of good practices which is forthcoming in 2013.

Both government and civil society representatives from the project's pilot countries – Morocco, Senegal,

Cameroon, Angola and Ethiopia – were vigorously involved in all debates. Their engagement and interest resulted in concrete plans for future cooperation including the upcoming missions to pilot countries. Passionate discussions in the respective working groups on local development, entrepreneurship and the scientific diaspora yielded concrete results; and it was agreed, inter alia, to develop an online resource library of good practice in diaspora development accessible to diaspora organisations, policy-makers, development practitioners, researchers, and funders.

Expert Meeting in Paris: Highlights and Extracts

CREATE A BLOC THAT MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS AND PARTICIPATES IN FUTURE DECISIONS

At the opening of the session, Dr Jean-Charles Ahomadegbe, President of FORIM, first expressed the pride felt by his organisation and France in hosting the Africa-Europe Platform's (AEP) Expert Meeting. This meeting brings together representatives from African diaspora organisations in 25 European countries and from governments and civil society groups in six African countries – Angola, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco and Senegal.



Dr Jean-Charles Ahomadegbe, President of FORIM

Then, after recalling the meeting's objectives and thanking the donors and participants, the President of FORIM highlighted that the Expert Meeting was entirely in line with the concerns of the 2012 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), set to take place immediately afterwards on the island of Mauritius on 19 November. The forum's key theme was: *"Improving migrants' human development and their contribution to the development of their communities and countries"*. In conclusion, Dr Ahomadegbe stressed the

As a follow-up to the Expert Meeting which had convened diaspora experts from 27 European states for the first time, the November meeting resumed discussions launched in March and advanced further towards the common goal of establishing a sustainable diaspora platform by December 2013. A side event on the Africa-Europe Platform organised during the 2012 GFMD Civil Society Days in Mauritius was a further important milestone towards this common goal.

Sarah Schlaeger

need to "determine how we can organise a bloc that makes recommendations, participates in future decisions and avoids having decisions imposed on us".

CONSOLIDATE THE PARTNERSHIP THAT WE HAVE BUILT



Dr Awil Mohamoud, ADPC Director

Dr Awil opened his talk by recalling the initial steps taken to create the platform during the first Expert Meeting in Frankfurt in March 2012. This first session had given participants the wherewithal to be proactive and move forward in the various host countries in Europe.

Reminding his listeners of the importance of universal access to the information and networks of benefit to the platform, Dr Awil said he believed it was possible to develop horizontal partnerships in specific fields (medicine, technology, agriculture, etc.) and to create various sector-based platforms. He advocated viewing sub-Saharan African countries as major players in the area of migration and development. Moreover, this role has received the recognition of governments vis-à-vis their diaspora communities.



*Participants invited to the second
Expert Meeting in Paris*

The platform must work toward this goal. “We must seize the momentum and capitalise on the knowledge and ideas that we have to offer”, he said. Dr Awil also emphasised the importance of the diaspora strengthening its ties with African civil society, especially since a substantial share of migration occurs in Africa.

“Only 5% of emigrants come from Africa”

For this reason, the 2012 GFMD consulted both the diaspora and civil society. The EADPD project has already led to research on the African diaspora in Europe and the creation of a long list of African diaspora organisations that will be used for distributing information, such as newsletters and an E-Policy brief. A new website has also been created that will serve as a forum for sharing experiences.

“We are here to develop and strengthen the partnership that we have built”, said Dr Awil in concluding his talk.

SUPPORT THE DIASPORA TO ENHANCE ITS ROLE AS A PARTNER

Speaking on behalf of the European Commission, Barbara Rossi stated that the EADPD project is consistent with migration and development (M&D) efforts. In line with the M&D and integration agenda, the EU has made a commitment to support the diaspora, with the aim of enhancing its role as a partner.

Ms Rossi commented on the work accomplished in the workshops in which she participated in the framework of the Expert Meeting. To this end she cited several examples of good practices, including of a university

founded with the support of donors from the Ghanaian diaspora.

She also spoke about the cultural contributions made possible by migrants’ specific qualifications, which can be transferred to their countries of origin through targeted measures that promote this type of exchange. For example, support can be provided for joint ventures with skilled emigrants. These contributions must also be taken into consideration, she said, through professional and business networks that create ties, thus facilitating cooperation and the sharing of social values.

Furthermore, Ms Rossi discussed the local contributions stemming from diaspora organisations’ desire to invest in regions that would otherwise be forgotten by donors and other players because they are considered too fragile.



Mrs Barbara ROSSI, European Commission

GAINING ACCESS TO EUROPEAN FUNDING: A SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGE

Ms Rossi noted, however, that significant challenges remain, some of which were discussed in the workshops. These obstacles, which came to light in the results of the online consultation, mainly involve participation in political dialogue and access to funding. On the latter point, the challenges involve gaining the necessary funding to build capacity.

“I think that this project, specifically mapping and the use of mapping, could really help the networking and capacity-building process. To address the three problems or challenges that we have identified, the Africa-Europe Diaspora platform can help diaspora

communities become better organised so they can take part in developing policies. The project provides a good opportunity for training and interaction. We're trying as best we can to adapt our instruments for the purpose of contributing to capacity-building."



Yera Dembele, Project Coordinator, FORIM

But there are also a number of EU financial instruments that are available to the diaspora. I'm sure people are already familiar with some of these, while others may be less well known. One example is the thematic programme for non-state actors because it is the most appropriate instrument for building capacity. This programme supports the creation and expansion of networks. In Ms Rossi's opinion, the programme is intended as a means for building resources; this will enable subsequent participation in various initiatives, including the provision of funding for the ongoing platform project and the thematic programme for migration and asylum.



Guests from Senegal, a pilot country of the EADPD Project

Even though this programme addresses the migration and development issue, it is more relevant, despite a number of restrictions, because the beneficiaries are in fact non-EU partner countries. Only a limited number of funded activities can take place on the territory of the European Union. This programme can, in particular, support initiatives in pilot countries.

For activities within the European Union, there are other instruments, such as the Integration Fund, which helps members of migrant associations contribute more effectively to the co-development and growth of both the host and home countries. It has been shown that a well-integrated immigrant with a defined legal status is more effective and in a better position to support the country of origin.

Yera DEMBELE

Angola as a case of best practices in Africa

ANDREDINA CARDOSO GOMEZ'S INTERVIEW (AFRICAN DIASPORA PORTUGAL)



Andredina Cardoso, African Diaspora Portugal

The african diaspora in Portugal is a very large diaspora. Most of the people are from Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau or also Mozambique but also from Senegal or Togo.

Mélane NK : How is the african diaspora organised, how do you think will they develop?

Andredina C. : We have over 60 Cape Verdean organisation but we do not have a long tradition of working together. But now the consciousness about the need is getting stronger. So

Mélane NK : Is there a functioning umbrella organisation that for example units all african diasporas or african organisations?

Andredina C. : We do not yet have an umbrella organisation that is especially for african people.

Mélane NK : Serait-il possible qu'une organisation capverdienne plus puissante soutienne la construction d'une nouvelle plateforme au niveau du pays d'accueil ?

Andredina C. : Yes, It is possible, because many people are open minded and although there are many challenges to overcome but we have also many high skilled people who are interested in contributing in the development. With a targeted a specific goal and also the belief people would be willing and be in disposal for these kind of support.

Mélane NK : What do you think could be your gain added value of being member of this platform?

Andredina C. : It is easy to link ideas if we have common goals. The Cape Verdean diaspora is strong but we still had to reorientate in some points. In Angola, we already attained to translate documents into Portuguese. It was obvious that it will never reach the people concerned if they do not understand us. So we had an agreement between

Portugal and Angola and another organisation from Slovenia.



Melane NKOKOULO and Rahime DIALLO

Melane NKOKOULO

Did you know ?

WHAT IS AFRICA TO ME NOW? THE CONTINENT AND ITS LITERARY DIASPORAS

International conference, University of Liège, Belgium, 21-23 March 2013
Keynote speaker: Professor Alison Donnell
For the call for papers or more information, please visit the conference website:
<http://www.L3.ulg.ac.be/africatomenow>

REVOLUTION 3.0: IMAGES OF THE AFRICAN UTOPIA AND ITS DIASPORA

5th European Conference on African Studies: African dynamics in a multipolar world, 27 – 29 June 2013, Lisbon
It is being organised by the Centro de Estudos Africanos - Instituto Universitario de Lisboa
<http://cea.iscte.pt/?lang=en> (Centre of African Studies, University Institute of Lisbon) on behalf of AEGIS <http://aegis-eu.org/>
Visit the website:
<http://cea.iscte.pt/ecas2013/cfp.shtml>

A group of experts will discuss literature, cinema, art studies, visual anthropology and cultural studies. They will examine various scenarios of Africa's future and the way in which these visions are represented in art, cinema and pop culture. How are they related to historical events, such as revolutions and struggles for independence?

IN ITALY, THE BEST AFRICAN JOURNALIST OF 2012 HAILS FROM CAMEROON

Jean Claude Mbédé Fouda, who has the body of an athlete and the fashionable elegance of his adopted country, has a passion for football and international politics. Fouda received the "Best African Journalist 2012" award during the second annual Excellence Awards ceremony, sponsored by the company Divino Evento and the Ghanaian government. These awards recognize individuals for stellar achievements in Italy or Africa.

A tireless traveller in Italy and abroad, Fouda created Agenzia Afrikitalia.it, the first news website to cover African-Italian relations and promote the African diaspora worldwide. Within five months of its creation, the news agency had conducted exclusive interviews with heads of State and prominent athletes and, above all, spotlighted numerous young Africans worldwide.

Humble and shy, the journalist who was recognised last Saturday in Brescia, Italy dedicated his award to "all Africans who suffer from war and injustice".
<http://www.afrikitalia.it/le-meilleur-journaliste-africain-2012-est-camerounais/>

CAREERS IN AFRICA: INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT SUMMIT (LONDON, 17-19 MAY 2013)

This pan-African summit provides employers with an opportunity to recruit African candidates of all nationalities currently living in Europe.

The summit promises to be a productive weekend for candidates seeking positions in Africa and for companies looking to hire the best and brightest of Europe's African diaspora.

To register for the summit, just click on the "Apply" button on the right and follow the registration instructions.

<http://www.careersinafrica.com/en/summits/london>

LA FRANCE NOIRE: TROIS SIÈCLES DE PRÉSENCE (BLACK FRANCE: THREE CENTURIES OF HISTORY)

A real literary event, this coffee-table book, with its strong aesthetic and graphic features, seeks to be a work of reference at the crossroads of culture, history and shared memories. The story is told through more than 700 documents, most of them never before published, from over 150 archival collections.

Following in the footsteps of *Black Britain* (2007) by Paul Gilroy, *Paris Noir* (Hazan, 2001) and *Black Paris* (2007), this book will be an unprecedented literary event and a unique reference document on three centuries of black life in France – blacks from all communities worldwide sharing three centuries of a common history.

PRESS EXTRACTS

Let's bet that *La France noire* quickly becomes a reference work. Its lucid writing guarantees a wide audience. A number of prominent thinkers and researchers, including Achille Mbembe, Pap Ndiaye, Dominic Thomas, Elikia M'Bokolo, Françoise Vergès and François Durpaire, share the wisdom they have gained over the years.

The result is striking – more than 750 documents, photos, press clippings and images that provide tangible evidence of blacks' undeniable contributions to France. Yet they are hard to find in books recounting France's official history.

30/10/2011 - Alain Mabanckou - Jeune Afrique

What is "black France"? The France of the Black Code, which governed the status of African slaves beginning in the 17th century or the France of the knights Saint-George and Toussaint-Louverture?

The France of its inherently unequal colonies or the France of Josephine Baker and Aimé Césaire, more tolerant on the surface, which inspired African-Americans such as writers Frank Yerby and Chester Himes? Or, more recently, the France of the slogan "black, white and beur" (slang for French people of North African origin) at the 1998 World Football Cup, or the France of quotas in the French national football team led by Laurent Blanc?

The "French paradox" concept is also relevant when examining the history of black life in France. The community's fragmented and diverse history has been replete with ambiguity and sometimes torn between the extremes of love and hatred, fascination and disgust. Above all, this concept is a reality that has long been discredited and consigned to the margins, while veiled by tenacious and burdensome stereotypes combined with fixed and highly reductive images. This is what makes *La France noire* such a valuable work.

The book was edited by Pascal Blanchard, a historian who specialises in the colonial period and overseas immigration, and the foreword was written by Alain Mabanckou. The contributing authors deconstruct stereotypes and debunk myths and illusions to create, at long last, a whole out of diversity and a "French history in its own right" – the history of immigrants from the West Indies and Africa who have become an integral part of the French nation over the past three centuries.

30/10/2011 - Elisabeth Philippe - Les Incorruptibles

Does it make sense to talk about a history of "blacks" in France? Can immigrants from Africa and France's overseas departments and territories be grouped under the same category? A group of researchers, including well-known experts in African history and the colonial period, answered in the affirmative to this sensitive question by publishing an ambitious book on 3 November entitled *La France noire*. Published in the form of an illustrated coffee-table book with over 350 glossy pages, *La France noire* seeks to relate the more than 300-year saga of immigrants hailing from Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and Oceania, from the Ancien Régime to the present time.

Benefiting from a plethora of previously unpublished documents, the book tells a story both political and cultural, from the abolition of slavery in 1848 to the arrival of Audrey Pulvar as the news director for France 3 TV.

This book stands out with its activist approach to raising public awareness. A travelling exhibition on the book's perspective on black history is scheduled to begin its nationwide tour of France in December. And in January 2012, a series of three documentaries called "Noirs de France" (Blacks of France) will be aired on France 5.

03/11/2011 - Elise Vincent - Le Monde

Historian Pascal Blanchard publishes *La France noire, trois siècles de présences* (Black France: three centuries of history), Publisher: Editions La Découverte
The result of several years of research, this coffee-table book was inspired by the black studies field; its aim is to incorporate a little-known and often biased history into the national narrative.

09/11/2011 - Marie Barbier - L'Humanité

Alessia COCCA

The EADPD Project is funding by the European Commission and co-funding by SDC (Switzerland), Dutchland Ministry of Foreign Affairs and GIZ (Deutschland)



Annex

AEP- PROFILE OF THE AFRICAN DIASPORA IN PORTUGAL



General Information

Democracy: since 1910

Migrants(with foreign nationality):436,822

Area: 91.985 km

African Migrants (with foreign nationality):105,340

Population: 11,04 million

The African contingent in Portugal remotes to the sixteenth century, at ear of Portuguese explorations. With the end of slavery and the progressive marrying with the Portuguese population, the presence of Africans faded gradually.

The African migration rises up from the 60th, when young people from former colonies (Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome Principe) moved to Portugal for academic training and education.

In the following, Cape Verdean workers replaced Portuguese emigrants executing their military service in the colonies and as well those who emigrated voluntarily to other countries, so the Cape Verdean community who is the oldest and becomes the largest African community living in Portugal as well. During the process of decolonisation, many people of African descent and Portuguese nationality from lusophone African Countries migrated to Portugal. On top of that the civil war in Angola and Mozambique increased the number of asylum seekers and refugees from the 90th, while at the same time a greater number of immigrants from other African countries migrated to Portugal.

Migration to Portugal

The extraordinary process of legalisation of immigrants without legal visas in 1993 and 1996, allowed the settlement of a significant number of immigrants, however, the lack of information and the administrative challenges, proved their limitations and left a significant number of immigrants still without legal permit of stay.

The nationalisation of immigrants was not framing by a statistic record nor accompanied by studies so that the exact number of people of Africans descendants remains unknown and difficult to evaluate, who are now in the third generation in Portugal. Close to 50% of all African migrants are coming from Cape Verde.

In the case of Cape Verdeans, some estimation refers to 43.920, while the Embassy of Cape Verde in Portugal estimates numbers above 146.150 people of Cape Verdean descendants live in Portugal however, including as well not registered immigrants.

Despite the African diaspora organisations (ADO) generally work in partnership with Portuguese institutions, organisations of the countries of origin and other institutions in Europe, the partnership projects between African associations in Portugal with consistent and continuous character are still rare.

Networking level of ADO in Portugal

It has been promoted since the mid 90s meetings with various immigrant organisations in the context of finding solutions to the problems that affect immigrants however, the promotion of closer relations between immigrant associations and the creation of conditions for a more solid still remains a challenge.

There is the Federation of Cape Verdean Organisations which unites 46 organisations of Cape Verde* (from over sixty existing). There is also the Angolan Federation of Organisations. These organisations, having a big potential, still struggle to have a real strong impact on the African Diaspora in Portugal.

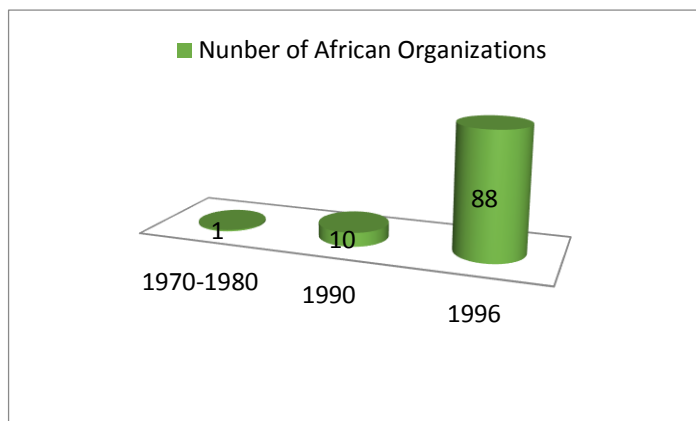
Supporting institutions and organisations

www.acidi.gov.pt The High Commissioner for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue-ACIDI, is the organisation that works directly on the thematic area of immigration. It provides technical and financial support for diaspora organisations. The membership of diaspora organisations at this organism is obligatory to access financial support. This criterion leaves many organisations without access to financial support. From 95 member organisations engaged in ongoing activities (**), over 80% are African Diaspora organisations. Other organisations, banks and larger companies emerge as hypothetical funding organisations but only few African organisations received funding, as well as from the EU.

The life cycle of African Diaspora Organisations in Portugal is similar to the one of immigrants in the country. The first organisations act more or less informally, aiming to address problems inherent to the challenges of immigration, in the absence of appropriate integration and facing precarious living conditions.

But the number of Cape Verdean and Angolan organisations, with organisational skills and capacities increased steadily. Usually their activities and projects are targeting specific areas, and the entire resident population is benefiting, not only immigrants.

Currently, there are different Diaspora organisations covering different areas of engagement, such as social aid, cultural activities, education and formation, sports, legal justice, employment, medical care and others. Several organisations have been founded by African students, and an increasing number of organisations are led by people of African descendants.



Although the work done by Diaspora organisations is not always visible and acknowledged, it is unquestioned their engagement has brought tangible benefits to the general population as well as to immigrants.

Despite that Co-development NGOs direct a substantial part of their activities to Africa, joint-venture projects with immigrant organisations are still not as common as one would predict, taking the number of African organisations in Portugal into account.

The Guinea Bissauan and Cape Verdean organisations implement the most sophisticated projects targeting the countries of origin, while, with few exceptions, the activities of organisations from other African countries are mostly sporadic, aimed at sending specific material or occur in response to emergencies, with only a few current sustainable projects.

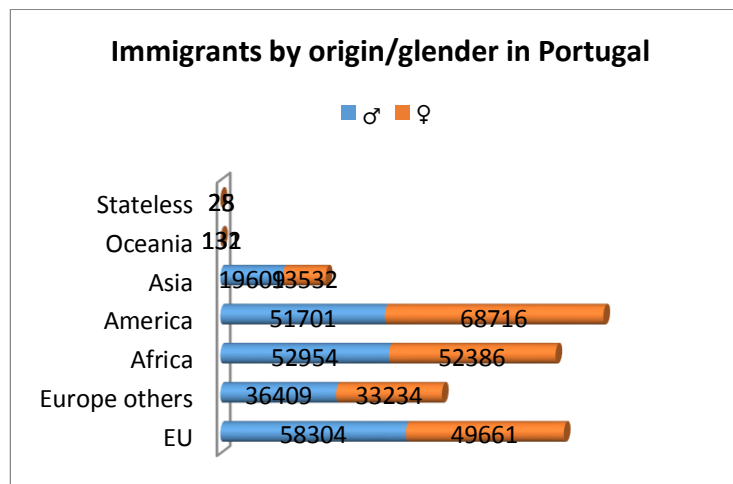
African Diaspora organisations

- www.oi.acidi.gov.pt
- <http://sefstat.sef.pt/relatorios.aspx>
- http://www.oi.acidi.gov.pt/docs/Coleccao_Comunidades/2_comunidades_cabo_verdianas.pdf
- http://www.oi.acidi.gov.pt/docs/Estudos%20OI/Estudo_OI_21.pdf

- www.federacao cv.org
- www.fascp.org
- <http://www.jure.pt/>
- www.amrtalude.org
- www.moinhodajuventude.pt
- www.aguinenso.org
- <http://associacaocaboverdeanasines.weebly.com>

Further links about the African Diaspora in Portugal

- http://www.xiconlab.eventos.dype.com.br/resources/anais/3/130728591_ARQUIVO_conlabangolaJunho2011_1.pdf



The African Diaspora in Portugal represents a diverse socio-economic situation. Despite being the community the most visible, most studied and the one considering itself being exposed to most unfavourable socio-economic conditions, the

Specifics and particularities of the African Diaspora in Portugal

African Diaspora is mostly well integrated and it is possible to find African immigrants in all parts of the Portuguese society.

Portugal has a large number of high educated and skilled Africans in all areas, which contribute significantly both to the development of Portugal and to the development of countries of origin, individually and by organisations. The remittances send to the countries of origin are significant, especially in the case of Cape Verdean remittances are superior to official development assistance (ODA) and keep increasing despite the financial and economic crises in Europe.

A considerable number of professionals in health care and education, sport, music artists, in the catering and administrative services, as well as unskilled workers are very successful. Portugal won several Olympic medals including those of Africans with Portuguese nationality as in the case of Nelson Évora (Gold medal), Francis Obikwuelo (silver medal) and Nuno Delgado (Bronze Medal).

However, the challenges still persist, and there is a weak political participation and the school is still an obstacle which many of the young generation have to deal with, as well as a major layer of youth who are totally excluded from success.

Government policies have changed over time for various reasons, including the emergence of increasingly structured ways of promoting the rights of immigrants, as well as treaties and agreements, bilateral and multilateral. Portugal has one of the best policies for the integration of immigrants but the gap to a smooth implementation is still huge.

The Adult Literacy Movement in the 80th at the initiative of the Cape Verdean immigrants, supports integration and material support of the Ministry of Education.

Daily radio program Cabo Verde N'Horizonte, an initiative of the Federation of Cape Verdean Organisations in Portugal www.horizontefm.pt

Good practices

Intense and ongoing cultural events increasingly appreciated and participated both by the Portuguese population as other foreigners residing in or visiting Portugal.

Singing contest of the Diaspora <http://vozesdadiaspora.blogs.sapo.cv> an initiative that began with three Cape Verdean associations in 2010 has been successful and has good prospects for the future.: AMRT, Social Aid Fund of Cape Verdeans in Portugal- FASCP Association Caboverdeana de Sines.

Bilingual Class Project <http://professorescv.blogspot.pt/2012/05/turma-bilingue-do-vale-de-amoreira-esta.html>

AEP Expert

Andredina Gomes CARDOSO

Portugal

Vice-President

FASCP - Fundo de Apoio Social de Caboverdianos em Portugal

andredina.cardoso@gmail.com



LIST OF AFRICAN MIGRANT AND AFRICAN DIASPORA AND AFRICAN DESCENTENTS ORGANISATIONS

**ACIDI - affiliated affiliated with current activity

CASA DO BRASIL DE LISBOA	ASSOCIAÇÃO DE ESTUDANTES ANGOLANOS EM PORTUGAL - "AEA - PORTUGAL"	ASSOCIAÇÃO UNIDA E CULTURAL DA QUINTA DO MOCHO
ACITMMM - Associação Comunidade Islâmica da Tapada das Mercês e Mem Martins	ASSOCIAÇÃO DE ESTUDO COOPERAÇÃO E SOLIDARIEDADE "MULHER MIGRANTE"	ASSOCIAÇÃO UNIDOS DE CABO VERDE
ACRAM - Associação Cultural e Recreativa dos Africanos na Madeira	Associação de Filhos e Amigos da Guiné-Bissau Mon Na Mon	Associação Unidos para o Progresso da Ilha de Bubaque – AUIPB
AGENOVA - ASSOCIAÇÃO GERAÇÃO NOVA	Associação de Solidariedade Cabo-Verdiana dos Amigos da Margem Sul do Tejo	ATAI - Associação Tavirense de Apoio ao Imigrante
AICA - Associação dos Imigrantes do Concelho de Almada	ASSOCIAÇÃO DE SOLIDARIEDADE DOS FILHOS E AMIGOS DO CONCELHO DE S. MIGUEL DE CABO VERDE	BURBUR - Associação Cultural
AJPAS - ASSOCIAÇÃO DE INTERVENÇÃO COMUNITÁRIA, DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIAL E DE SAÚDE	ASSOCIAÇÃO DE SOLIDARIEDADE SOCIAL "ASSOMADA"	CABÁS GARANDI - ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS FILHOS E AMIGOS DAS ILHAS DE BOLAMA - NÚCLEO DE PORTUGAL
ALCC - Associação Lusofonia, Cultura e Cidadania	ASSOCIAÇÃO DE SOLIDARIEDADE SOCIAL DO ALTO DA COVA DA MOURA	CAC - CASA DE ANGOLA EM COIMBRA – ONGD
AMCI - Associação Multicultural Islâmica	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS AFRICANOS DO CONCELHO DE VILA FRANCA DE XIRA	CAPELA - Centro de Apoio à População Emigrante de Leste Europeu e Amigos
AMIZADE - ASSOCIAÇÃO DE IMIGRANTES DE GONDOMAR	Associação dos Amigos da Mulher Angolana	CASA DA GUINÉ
ANPRP - ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS NATURAIS DO PELUNDO RESIDENTES EM PORTUGAL	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS AMIGOS DO PRINCIPE - A A P.	Casa da Guiné-Bissau em Coimbra
APALGAR - ASSOCIAÇÃO DE AMIZADE DOS PALOP NO ALGARVE	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS ANTIGOS ALUNOS DO ENSINO SECUNDÁRIO DE CABO VERDE	CASA GRANDE - Associação Luso-Brasileira de Solidariedade e Promoção Social
ASLI - ASSOCIAÇÃO APOIO SEM LIMITE - Instituição Particular de Solidariedade Social	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS CIDADÃOS DA GUINÉ CONAKRI RESIDENTES EM PORTUGAL	CASA LUSÓFONA – ONGD
Associação - Centro Cultural Luso Moçambicano	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS FILHOS E AMIGOS DA ILHA DE JETA - NÚCLEO DE PORTUGAL - AFAIJE	CENTRO PORTUGUÊS DE ESTUDOS ÁRABE PULAAR E CULTURA ISLÂMICA
ASSOCIAÇÃO "FILHOS E AMIGOS DE BACHIL" - AFAB	Associação dos Guineenses do Porto	DOINA - Associação Imigrantes Romenos e Moldavos Algarve
Associação Balodiren	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS IMIGRANTES DOS PAÍSES DO LESTE - EDINSTVO	EADS Elo Associativo para o Desenvolvimento Social
ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE PORTUGAL	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS IMIGRANTES NOS AÇORES - AIPA	ESSALAM - Associação dos Imigrantes Magrebinos e de Amizade Luso-Árabe
ASSOCIAÇÃO CABOVERDEANA DO SEIXAL	Associação dos Originários do Togo em Portugal	Federação das Organizações Caboverdeanas em Portugal
ASSOCIAÇÃO CABOVERDIANA	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS RESIDENTES ANGOLANOS NO CONCELHO DE ODIVELAS-ARACODI	FRATIA-ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS IMIGRANTES ROMENOS E MOLDAVOS
ASSOCIAÇÃO CABOVERDIANA DE SETÚBAL	ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS UCRANIANOS EM PORTUGAL	FUNDO DE APOIO SOCIAL DE CABO-VERDIANOS EM PORTUGAL – FASCP
ASSOCIAÇÃO CABOVERDIANA DE SINES E SANTIAGO DO CACÉM	ASSOCIAÇÃO ESPAÇO JOVEM	Girassol Solidário - Associação de Solidariedade c/ os Doentes Evacuados de Cabo Verde
ASSOCIAÇÃO CABOVERDIANA DO ALGARVE	ASSOCIAÇÃO GRUPOS DE TRABALHO E PROJECTOS DOS SETE PAÍSES DE LÍNGUA OFICIAL PORTUGUESA - GTP7	GTO LX - Grupo de Teatro do Oprimido de Lisboa
ASSOCIAÇÃO CABOVERDIANA NO NORTE DE PORTUGAL	Associação GUINEÁSPORA - Fórum de Guineeses na Diáspora	KALINA - Associação dos Imigrantes de Leste
ASSOCIAÇÃO CENTRO CULTURAL AFRICANO	ASSOCIAÇÃO GUINEENSE DE SOLIDARIEDADE SOCIAL - AGUINENSO	KAMBA - Associação de Angolanos do Concelho de Seixal
Associação Comunidade de Bangladesh do Porto	ASSOCIAÇÃO GUINEENSE E POVOS AMIGOS	LIÁFRICA - LIGA DOS AFRICANOS E AMIGOS DE ÁFRICA
ASSOCIAÇÃO COMUNIDADE ROMENA	ASSOCIAÇÃO JUVENIL LUSO AFRICANA PONTO NOS IS	MIORITA - Associação Cultural dos Imigrantes Moldavos
Associação Comunitária	ASSOCIAÇÃO LUSO CABOVERDIANA DE SINTRA	MORABEZA - ASSOCIAÇÃO PARA A COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO
Associação Cultural e Juvenil Batoto Yetu Portugal	ASSOCIAÇÃO MAIS BRASIL	PROSAUDESC - ASSOCIAÇÃO DE PROMOTORES DE SAÚDE, AMBIENTE E DESENVOLVIMENTO SÓCIO CULTURAL
ASSOCIAÇÃO CULTURAL MOINHO DA JUVENTUDE	ASSOCIAÇÃO MELHORAMENTOS E RECREATIVO DO TALUDE	SOLIDARIEDADE IMIGRANTE, ASSOCIAÇÃO PARA A DEFESA DOS DIREITOS DOS IMIGRANTES
ASSOCIAÇÃO DA COMUNIDADE DE SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE - ACOSP	Associação MIR	UNIÃO DA JUVENTUDE ANGOLANA EM PORTUGAL – UJAP
Associação de Amizade Luso Turca	Associação Os Parceiros da Amizade	
ASSOCIAÇÃO DE APOIO AO ESTUDANTE AFRICANO	ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGAL MOÇAMBIQUE	
ASSOCIAÇÃO DE APOIO AO IMIGRANTE	ASSOCIAÇÃO SÓCIO DESPORTIVA E CULTURAL "AFRUNIDO"	

***FEDERATION OF CAPE VERDEAN ORGANISATIONS - AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS**

<p>APALGAR - Associação de Amizade dos PALOP no Algarve Associação Caboverdeana Associação Caboverdeana de Sines e Santiago de Cacém Associação Caboverdeana do Algarve Associação Caboverdeana do Norte de Portugal Associação Caboverdeana do Seixal Associação Clube Desportivo do Alto da Cova da Moura Associação Cultural Luso-Africana MORNA Associação de Estudantes Caboverdeanos de Aveiro Associação de Estudantes Caboverdeanos de Viseu Associação de Estudantes Caboverdeanos do Porto Associação de Estudantes Caboverdeanos da Guarda Associação de Moradores do Alto da Cova da Moura Associação de Solid. dos Filhos e Amigos do Concelho de São Miguel Associação dos Africanos do Concelho de Vila Franca de Xira</p>	<p>Associação dos Amigos do Fogo - AMIFOGO Associação Morabeza Associação Unida e Cultural da Quinta do Mocho Associação Unidos de Cabo Verde Cooperativa SODADE Organização dos Quadros Técnicos Caboverdeanos (OTEC) FASCP - Fundo de Apoio Social dos Caboverdeanos em Portugal Associação de Moradores da Apelação Quinta da Fonte Associação de Empresários e Empresas de Cabo Verde Associação dos Moradores do Bairro do Zambujal Núcleo de Estudantes Africanos do Inst. Sup. Cién. Soc. Pol. PROSAUDESC EADS - Elo Associativo para o Desenvolvimento Social Comunidade Fonte de água Viva A BOLHA AMICAMPO AJPAS - Associação de Jovens Promotores da Amadora Saudável</p>	<p>Associação Lusófona do Minho Burbur Associação Cultural Camara do Comércio Portugal-Cabo Verde Centro de Estudos Caboverdeanos Associação de Imigrantes nos Açores Associação dos Moradores da Azinhaga do Barruncho Associação de Estudantes Cabo-Verdianos em Coimbra Associação de Estudantes Caboverdianos de Beja Associação de Estudantes Caboverdianos de Castelo Branco Núcleo de Estudantes Africanos da Universidade Independente ANACA, Associação de Naturais e Amigos de Cabo Verde no Algarve Cretcheu Futebol Clube Associação do Núcleo de Estudantes Africanos da Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e de Tecnologia Associação dos Estudantes dos Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa da Guarda</p>
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