The African Union has approved the following definition of the African Diaspora: “The African Diaspora consists of peoples of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union.”

The Global African Diaspora Summit took place on 25 May 2012 at the Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa under the theme “Towards the Realisation of a United and Integrated Africa and its Diaspora”. The goal of the meeting was to explore concrete ways and means of harnessing the abundant human and material resources in Africa and beyond, to advance the Socio-economic development of the Continent, in close and sustainable partnership with the African Diaspora.
The Global Diaspora Summit was the culmination of a worldwide dialogue process among Africans on the continent and the Diaspora on the content, programs and plan of action for the AU’s Diaspora program. The outcome of the various consultations were consolidated by three African Diaspora Ministerial Conferences between 2007 and 2012 into a Draft Declaration to be considered by the Summit.

Non-Member States of the Union included Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, U.S.A., Uruguay and Venezuela outside Africa. The opening session was attended by, as an Eminent person from the African Diaspora, the Right Honorable Samuel Hinds, Prime Minister of the Republic of Guyana on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM),
The Global Diaspora Summit concluded with the adoption of the historic Declaration, including its Programme of Action, Implementation mechanism and flagship or legacy projects. (see attachment) In the area of economic cooperation, we commit to the following

a) Take concrete measures that would promote and sustain linkages between AU and the Diaspora in the following priority areas: trade and investment, science and technology, travel and tourism, communication and transportation infrastructure, energy, information and communication technology and cultural industries;

a) Agree to establish multi-stakeholder working groups comprising the AU, CARICOM and representative from the Diaspora in the following priority areas: Economic Cooperation (including infrastructure, sea and air links, trade and investment, and travel and tourism);
Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO) of the African Union Commission completed high-level discussions with representatives of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) and the Caribbean Pan African Network (CPAN) on critical areas to strengthen the relationship between the African Union and the African Diaspora community in the Caribbean, in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago on 5 December 2015. The High-level Caribbean diplomatic officials, including Dr. Edward Carrington, former Secretary-General of CARICOM and Ambassador Patrick Edwards, former Ambassador of Trinidad and Tobago to the African Union, pledged to implement the Declaration of Sandton.
Peter Tosh: African

No matter where you come from, as long as you are a black man, you’re an African

No matter your nationality as well as your identity, you’re an African
Web of bilateral air services agreements

Source: ICAO WASA Map Tool

2015 data
Bilateral open skies agreements involve over 400 agreements involving 146 states.
Preliminary Results of Air Connectivity of Caribbean Islands
Origin and Destinations city-pairs to/from the Caribbean

*Only countries and routes with more than 1000 passengers shown*
Caribbean Islands Passengers in 2015 (in millions)

- Direct: 44 million (65%)
- Indirect: 24 million (35%)

67.95 million passengers travelled to/from the Caribbean Islands

*Indirect includes Domestic connection mainly in USA, excluding domestic connections results in more than 90% direct connectivity
### Traffic Originating from Caribbean Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of Traffic Originating from Caribbean Islands</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>17,122,111</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>10,406,027</td>
<td>6,716,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Islands</td>
<td>8,798,375</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>7,552,429</td>
<td>1,245,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>4,643,696</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>2,380,787</td>
<td>2,262,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America (Excluding Caribbean Islands)</td>
<td>3,161,400</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>1,637,245</td>
<td>1,524,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>155,153</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>154,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>87,624</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1,357</td>
<td>86,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>60,478</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60,478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Traffic Destined to Central Caribbean Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of Traffic Destined to Caribbean Islands</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>17,215,865</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td>10,257,305</td>
<td>6,958,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Islands</td>
<td>8,798,375</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>7,552,429</td>
<td>1,245,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>4,252,425</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>2,549,722</td>
<td>1,702,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America (Excluding Caribbean Islands)</td>
<td>3,204,467</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>1,619,912</td>
<td>1,584,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>257,452</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>257,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>124,575</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>2,258</td>
<td>122,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>71,079</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>71,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top 10 Passenger Routes in 2015 with the split of direct/indirect traffic

- Puerto Rico <> United States of America
- United States of America <> Dominican Republic
- United States of America <> Jamaica
- Bahamas <> United States of America
- Canada <> Cuba
- Martinique <> Guadeloupe
- United States of America <> Aruba
- Virgin Islands, US <> United States of America
- Dominican Republic <> Puerto Rico
- Sint Eustatius, Saba Islands, Bonaire <> Curacao

Passengers (thousands)
Passengers by Country of Departure 2015 (Caribbean Islands Top 10)

- Dominican Republic
- Puerto Rico
- Cuba
- Jamaica
- Guadeloupe
- Martinique
- Bahamas
- Curacao
- Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- Aruba

Passengers (thousands)

Passenger by country of departure

- Direct
- Indirect
Top 10 Connecting Hubs to/from the Caribbean Islands (2015)

- Miami (MIA)
- Atlanta (ATL)
- Panama City (PTY)
- Charlotte (CLT)
- New York (JFK)
- Toronto (YYZ)
- Ft Lauderdale (FLL)
- Paris (CDG)
- Philadelphia (PHL)
- Madrid (MAD)

*Indirect includes Domestic connection mainly in USA
Direct vs indirect flights (The Bahamas)

- 103 direct non-stop routes from The Bahamas
- 2,907 O&D city pairs with 773 different connections

Major air traffic originating from The Bahamas in 2015

**Source:** ICAO, ICM University of Warsaw
Air Connectivity in Small Island States in the Caribbean
Tourism in Small Islands States

Importance of tourism to Small Island States
Tourism is one of the few activities for which their location, natural and cultural resources, are a strong competitive advantage for Small Island States.

Significant tourism growth in Small Island States
The number of international tourists visiting Small Island States destinations increased from 28 million in 2000 to 41 million in 2013.

A critical contributor to the economy of Small Island States
Tourism accounts for over one quarter of the GDP in at least seven Small Island States and represents 9% of the overall exports (US$ 61 billion).

Source: UNWTO, ICAO
Air Connectivity in the Caribbean

Source: IATA
Jobs and GDP generated by Air Transport in Small Islands in 2014

Direct, indirect, induced and tourism economic contribution of the aviation sector

1.4 million

Jobs supported by aviation in small islands

$25.3 billion

economic impact of aviation in small islands

Source: ICAO, ATAG
Improve intra-regional and international air connectivity through a Good Regulatory and Economic Framework.

- Liberalize market access and air carrier ownership and control
- Promote consumer protection
- Reduce excessive changes and taxes on air travel
- Encourage more Low Cost Carrier Business Model
- Stimulate demand and promote competition

Source: UNWTO, ICAO
Market Intelligence Data Transfer (MIDT)

MIDT contains data of the global distributions system (GDS) supplemented with the direct sales of air carriers, and is available at the level of the air carrier and airport-pair and can be queried to determine the true origin-destination (OD) of passengers and the movement of direct and connecting traffic through various airport nodes.

* Original MITD provided for ICAO through OAG
Top 20 City Pairs One Way Traffic

Source: ICAO-ICM Marketing Information Data Transfer (MIDT) Data Analysis
Top 20 Country Pairs One Way Traffic

Source: ICAO-ICM Marketing Information Data Transfer (MIDT) Data Analysis
Major Hubs between Africa and Central America/Caribbean
(a total of both directions through these airports)

- Paris (France)
- London (United Kingdom)
- Madrid (Spain)
- Amsterdam (Netherlands)
- Frankfurt (Germany)
- Istanbul (Turkey)
- Atlanta (United States of America)
- Lisbon (Portugal)
- New York (United States of America)
- Addis Abeba (Ethiopia)
- Brussels (Belgium)
- Sao Paulo (Brazil)
- Rio De Janeiro (Brazil)
- Moscow (Russian Federation)
- Zurich (Switzerland)
- Houston (United States of America)
- Cairo (Egypt)
- Barcelona (Spain)
- Dubai (United Arab Emirates)
- Lagos (Nigeria)
- Marseille (France)
- Munich (Germany)
- Toronto (Canada)
- Johannesburg (South Africa)

African hubs in red

Source: ICAO-ICM Marketing Information Data Transfer (MIDT) Data Analysis
E-commerce Activities in Africa, CARICOM and Jamaica

Accra, Ghana
Electronic commerce (e-commerce) refers to “the production, advertising, sale and distribution of products via telecommunications networks” (World Trade Organization, WTO)

Electronic shopping (e-shopping) refers to “the advertising, sales, payment and delivery of products and services via the Internet, covering the whole supply chain from the seller to the buyer” (Universal Postal Union, UPU)
Africa E-commerce Activity in 2015

Africa E-Commerce Activity 2015 (One Way, Number of Parcels)

- Africa → Europe
- Europe → Africa
- Asia/Pacific → Africa
- Middle East → Africa
- North America → Africa
- Africa → North America
- Africa → Middle East
- Africa → Asia/Pacific
- Africa → Africa
- Africa → Latin America/Caribbean
- Latin America/Caribbean → Africa

Parcel Count (thousands)

Source: ICAO and Universal Postal Union (UPU)
Africa E-Commerce Activity

Top 20 Country-Pairs (One Way, Number of Parcels)

- Algeria → France
- China → Nigeria
- China → South Africa
- Morocco → France
- Saudi Arabia → Egypt
- Tunisia → France
- France → Morocco
- Egypt → Saudi Arabia
- China → Mauritius
- France → Algeria
- United States of America → South Africa
- South Africa → United Kingdom
- Saudi Arabia → Sudan
- South Africa → United States of America
- Egypt → United States of America
- United Kingdom → South Africa
- United States of America → Nigeria
- United States of America → Ghana
- France → Tunisia
- Hong Kong (China SAR) → Nigeria

Source: ICAO and Universal Postal Union (UPU)
Africa E-commerce Activity

Top 20 African Countries (Departure basis, Number of Parcels)

Source: ICAO and Universal Postal Union (UPU)
CARICOM-Africa E-commerce Activity
Top 20 Country-Pairs (One Way, Number of Parcels)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country-Pair</th>
<th>Parcel Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago --&gt; Nigeria</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago --&gt; Tunisia</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius --&gt; Bermuda</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica --&gt; Nigeria</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria --&gt; Jamaica</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria --&gt; Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa --&gt; Cayman Islands</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa --&gt; Jamaica</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa --&gt; Bermuda</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago --&gt; Ghana</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica --&gt; Botswana</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya --&gt; Bermuda</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria --&gt; Guyana</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius --&gt; British Virgin Islands</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica --&gt; South Africa</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria --&gt; Barbados</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria --&gt; Belize</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria --&gt; Bahamas</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria --&gt; Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt --&gt; British Virgin Islands</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ICAO and Universal Postal Union (UPU)
CARICOM-Africa E-commerce Activity

Top 20 Countries of CARICOM and Africa (Departure basis, Number of Parcels)

- Nigeria
- Trinidad and Tobago
- South Africa
- Jamaica
- Mauritius
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Egypt
- Cayman Islands
- Bermuda
- Barbados
- Bahamas
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Belize
- Botswana
- Ethiopia
- Suriname
- Grenada
- Guyana

Source: ICAO and Universal Postal Union (UPU)
Jamaica E-commerce Activity in 2015

Jamaica E-Commerce Activity (One Way, Number of Parcels)

Source: ICAO and Universal Postal Union (UPU)