

GUIDE ON THE USE OF MIGRATION DATA IN BURKINA FASO



Elaborated within the framework of the Rabat Process

Project financed by the EU

Project implemented by ICMPD and FIIAPP



Processus de Rabat
Dialogue Euro-Africain sur la Migration et le Développement



ICMPD
International Centre for
Migration Policy Development

FIIAPP |
COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA

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Foreword

Lambert Alexandre OUEDRAOGO,

Permanent Secretary of the Supreme Council of Burkinabè Abroad (CSBE)

Burkina Faso, whose former name of Upper Volta was changed in 1984 by the revolutionary government of the National Council for the Revolution, is known as a country of emigration. This emigration is especially directed towards the countries of the West African sub-region, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali, and reflected in the respective cohorts of one-time emigrants in these countries (last General Population and Housing Census, 2006).

This emigration, already a tradition within the population, was amplified and marked by the colonial period in its socio-demographic characteristics; the colony of Upper Volta, which served at the time as a labour pool for large-scale construction projects (roads, buildings, transport, contingents for the second wave of military conscription) and for the exploitation of the agro-industrial wealth of neighbouring colonies (coffee and cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire, groundnuts in Senegal, rice in the Office du Niger in French Sudan, now known as Mali). The colony was dissolved in 1932 and distributed between Côte d'Ivoire (two-thirds of the population and territory), French Sudan and Niger.

However, the practices of the colonial period left their mark on the country and its people: two labour agreements were signed, with Côte d'Ivoire (9 March 1960) and Gabon (13 August 1973), and a framework for cooperation and integration was signed with Mali (29 September 1969). Outside of these organised frameworks - which unfortunately did not survive the difficulties encountered in their implementation (particularly non-compliance by the partner countries with the obligations towards the countries of departure, including the establishment of a savings account for each migrant, and payment, to the country of origin, of a financial levy) - the Burkinabè have continued the practice of heavy emigration. It now extends beyond sub-regional to continental boundaries.

The preparation of this Guide on the Use of Migration Data of Burkina Faso, initiated under the Rabat Process, is a very welcome development for our country. Through the use of this migration data, the Guide's objectives are to support policy making and planning in Burkina Faso, and, with its development partners and with regard to all actions on behalf of the welfare of the people concerned and of their contribution to the development of the country, make best possible use of this human capital, in all its constituents.

The Guide defines its framework, the methodology used, the technical working group convened and the current migratory situation (Section 1); identifies the producers and users of the migration data and their activities, and provides a directory of the data that has been collected and is missing (Section 2); establishes a list of available tools and supports, highlights good data practices, and proposes a matrix of recurring problems and their palliative solutions (Section 3); and makes relevant recommendations for the short, medium and long terms, for better use of migration data in Burkina Faso (Section 4).

Burkina Faso is in the process of adopting a National Migration Strategy (SNMig), which includes strategic focus and action programmes, and whose results will help to provide continual status updates on the issues presented in this Guide.

I thank those in charge of the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process) for accepting Burkina Faso for this exercise, as well as all the European and Burkinabè contributors to its implementation.

I encourage every person concerned to make good use of it.

Lambert Alexandre OUEDRAOGO

Permanent Secretary of the Supreme Council of Burkinabè Abroad
Knight of the National Order




Foreword

Lukas GEHRKE, Director of the Rabat Process Support Project

The question of using evidence-based migration data to support the development of policies and programmes is currently receiving much attention, at national, regional and international levels.

This is why the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development, better known as the Rabat Process, has dedicated its third phase, for the 2013-2015 period, to the overarching theme of the use of migration data.

This theme will also be addressed in the post-2015 development framework, where the “data revolution” will play a crucial role in discussions, with the idea of creating a “global partnership for development data”.

As part of the same movement, the Global Forum on Migration and Development has highlighted the importance of migration data in recent years. Specifically, the Forum has conducted an evaluation of migration profiles as tools in support of policy decisions.

It is the data “use” component on which the Rabat Process has now decided to focus these efforts. To do this, the Support Project - funded by the European Union and implemented by a Consortium of organisations composed of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP) - has developed a completely innovative activity consisting of producing national guidelines for the use of migration data.

These guidelines are designed as practical tools to answer three key questions: What is the status of data in a given country? How can this data be used in everyday life? How can the use of data at national level be improved in the future?

Four countries have embarked on this adventure for the first time: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Senegal.

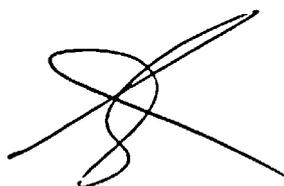
In this context, we must congratulate Burkina Faso, which has played a pioneering role by leading the way and clearing the path for the other countries participating in the exercise.

Those involved in the issue of migration data in Burkina Faso rallied strongly around the activity, promoting ownership of the final product and engaging in an advanced collaborative process around the theme. A technical working group (TWG), involving public services, financial partners and civil society, was specially set up to steer the activity. The group now has the task of monitoring the recommendations of this Guide and establishing a centralised system for updating the tool.

This important work would not have been possible without the commitment of the national coordinator of the activity, Mr Lambert Alexandre Ouedraogo, Permanent Secretary of the Conseil Supérieur des Burkinabè de l’Etranger. I also wish to thank the national expert, Professor Ram Christophe Sawadogo, and the international expert, Dr Giovanna Tattolo, for having supported the TWG at each stage of the Guide’s production. My thanks go to the Rabat Process Support Project team for coordinating the work, and reviewing and editing the Guide.

While steps have been taken, with this tool, towards a better usage of migration data in Burkina Faso, efforts must continue to ensure its sustainability and maintain the momentum created by those who rallied to its support. The political will to do so exists in Burkina Faso, as demonstrated by the inclusion of a specific focus on migration studies and research in the draft National Migration Strategy (SNMig).

Lukas GEHRKE
Director of the Rabat Process Support Project



List of Acronyms

ANPE	Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi (Burkinabè National Employment Agency)
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
CERPOD	Centre de Recherche sur la Population et le Développement (Research Centre on Population and Development)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CNF	Commission Nationale des Frontières (Burkinabè National Border Commission)
CNI	Commission Nationale pour l'Intégration (Burkinabè National Integration Commission)
CNR	Conseil National de la Révolution (National Council for the Revolution)
CODESUR	Comité Départemental de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (Burkinabè Departmental Committee for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation)
CONAPO	Conseil National de la Population (Burkinabè National Population Council)
CONAREF	Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (Burkinabè National Refugee Commission)
CONASUR	Comité National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (Burkinabè National Committee for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation)
COPROSUR	Comité Provincial de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (Burkinabè Provincial Committee for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation)
CORESUR	Comité Régional de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (Burkinabè Regional Committee for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation)
CSBE	Conseil Supérieur des Burkinabè de l'Etranger (Supreme Council of Burkinabè Abroad)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DEPC	Direction des Etudes, de la Planification et du Contrôle (Burkinabè Studies, Planning and Inspection Directorate)
DGEP	Direction Générale de l'Economie et de la Planification (Burkinabè Economy and Planning General Directorate)
DGESS	Direction Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques Sectorielles (Burkinabè Sectoral Studies and Statistics General Directorate)
DGPN	Direction Générale de la Police Nationale (Burkinabè National Police General Directorate)
DIMIS	Direction de l'Informatique et du Management de l'Information Statistique, INSD (Burkinabè Information Technology and Management of Statistical Information Directorate, INSD)
DPF	Direction de la Police des Frontières (Burkinabè Border Police Directorate)
DPP	Direction des Politiques de Population, DGEP (Burkinabè Population Policy Directorate, DGEP)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FIIAPP	Fondation Internationale et pour l'Ibéro-Amérique d'Administration et de Politiques Publiques
FNUAP	Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population
HCR	Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés
ICMPD	Centre International pour le Développement des Politiques Migratoires
i-Map	Carte Interactive sur la Migration
INSD	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (Burkinabè National Institute of Statistics and Demography)
ISSP	Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (Burkinabè Higher Institute for Population Sciences)
MAECR	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Régionale
MASA	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Sécurité Alimentaire
MATS	Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Sécurité

List of acronyms

MEF	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances
MJFPE	Ministère de la Jeunesse, de la Formation Professionnelle et de l'Emploi
OCDE	Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économique
ODSEF	Observatoire Démographique et Statistique de l'Espace Francophone (Francophone Demographic and Statistical Monitoring Centre)
OIM	Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIT	Organisation Internationale du Travail
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System
PNUD	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
REMUAO	Réseau Migration et Urbanisation en Afrique de l'Ouest (Migration and Urbanisation in West Africa Network)
RGPH	Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitation (General Population and Housing Census)
SCADD	Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable (Burkinabè Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development)
SNMig	Stratégie Nationale de Migration (Burkinabè National Migration Strategy)
TWG	Technical Working Group
UE	Union Européenne
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine
UNDESA	Département des Affaires Economiques et Sociales des Nations Unies
UNICEF	Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance
UO	Université de Ouagadougou

Glossary

Burkinabè

→ A child born of a father or mother from Burkina Faso is Burkinabè.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.140 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

→ A child born to unknown parents in Burkina Faso is Burkinabè.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.141 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

→ A newborn child found in Burkina Faso is presumed, until proven to the contrary, to have been born in Burkina Faso.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.142 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

→ A child born in Burkina Faso who cannot claim any first acquired nationality is Burkinabè.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.143 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

→ A child born in Burkina Faso to a father or mother who was also born there is Burkinabè.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.144 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

→ Subject to Articles 152, 153, 154 and 178 of the Family and nationality code, a foreign or stateless person who marries a Burkinabè acquires Burkinabè nationality at the time of marriage.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.151 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

→ Any individual born in Burkina Faso to foreign parents acquires Burkinabè nationality at the age of majority, if their place of habitual residence at that date is in Burkina Faso and has been for at least five years.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.155 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

Census

Complete and exhaustive enumeration of a population that is conducted in accordance with a well-developed collection method to avoid omissions and double counting.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 33, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Certificate of nationality

Certificate issued by the president of the district court, on the basis of supporting documents, according to which an individual is of Burkinabè nationality.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national (collection of concepts, definitions and indicators and methodologies used in the national statistical system), p. 56, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

The nationality certificate indicates, with reference to Chapters 2 and 3 of this document, the legal provision under which the person has the status of Burkinabè, as well as the documents used to establish this. It is valid until proven otherwise.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.229 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

Chronic migrant

Individual who has migrated at least once at some point prior to the 12 months preceding the data collection operation, and undertaken one migration at some point during the 12 months preceding the data collection operation. Their place of birth or residence in a given period is different from their place of residence one year before the data collection operation, and different from their place of residence at the time of the data collection operation.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 31, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Data collection in the context of policy making

Identifying key issues, processes and categories, and providing an overview of the main characteristics of the persons targeted by a study in order to determine similarities and correlations, and developing specific actions and policy recommendations for each issue or category.

[Source: Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011]

Emigrant

Person who has been gone from their previous place of residence for over six months (or for less than six months with the intention of staying more than six months).

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 30, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Foreigner

The term “foreigner” means any individual who is not entitled to Burkinabè nationality under Burkinabè law and who has, by virtue of one or more foreign laws, one or more foreign nationalities.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art. 139, 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

Former migrant

Individual whose place of birth or residence at the time of the data collection operation is different from their previous place of residence one year before the data collection operation.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 31, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

General census of the population and housing

Methodical and exhaustive inventory (without omissions or double counting) of the population and housing in Burkina Faso at a given moment, according to the specified demographic, economic and social characteristics.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 33, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Immigration rate

Ratio between the number of immigrants arriving at a destination within a given period and the number of people living at that destination.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 31, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Lifetime migration

Lifetime migration is defined by relating the place of birth to the place of residence at a reference date. A lifetime migrant is any individual who lives in an administrative district other than their place of birth. Operationally, it concerns individuals whose place of residence (province, region and country respectively) at the time of the census is different from their place of birth (province, region and country respectively).

[Source: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitation de 2006, Thème 8 Migrations, 2009]

Migrant

A migrating individual, as opposed to a non-migrant, who has never had a change of residence according to the relevant criteria.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 31, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Migration

Change in habitual residence for a conventional minimum stay.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 31, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Migratory balance

Difference between those entering (immigrants) and those departing (emigrants) within a given population during a given period.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 33, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Migration profile

Reference tool to support multi-disciplinary partnerships between agents involved in the migration process. Its objective is to develop inter-agency cooperation, and, in so doing, promote the implementation of more consistent policies. It lists the national and international sources for the various categories of migrants and their characteristics. It analyses the impact of migration for the country, and examines existing policy and the administrative framework regulating the migration process. It provides recommendations and specific actions to improve migration management.

[Source: Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011]

Nationality

Parent country. Nationality is usually acquired at birth or by naturalisation.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 32, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Non-resident

A person or business is said to be non-resident in a country when their centre of economic interest is outside the country.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 104, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Primary data

Primary data is collected to answer specific questions. It is obtained directly from primary sources through surveys, observations or experimentation.

[Source: Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011]

Primary data holder

Administrative authorities involved in the management of migration, which are in direct contact with migrants and produce migration data that is not yet shared or integrated into the national policy framework.

[Source: Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011]

Recent migrant

Individual who migrated at some point during the 12 months preceding the census. Their place of residence at the time of the census is, therefore, different from a year ago.

[Source: Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national, p. 31, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkinabè Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Refugee

Within the meaning of the law, the following are considered to be refugees:

1) Any person who, being reasonably afraid of being persecuted because of:

- Their race
- Their nationality
- Their religion
- Their membership of a certain social group, or
- Their political views

finds themselves outside their country of nationality or, if they cannot claim any nationality, finds themselves outside the country of their former habitual residence.

2) Any person who, because of aggression, foreign occupation, foreign domination or events which seriously disturb public order in either a part or all of their country of origin or country of nationality, is compelled to leave their habitual residence to seek refuge in another place outside their country of origin or country of nationality.

[Source: Law no. 0042-2008/AN, 23 October 2008, Art.3, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e15b1982.html>]

- Decree No. 1994-055/PRES/REX of 1997 on the application of refugee status. [Source: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4d82c.htm>]

- Decree No. 2011-119/PRES/PM/MAECR of 2011 sets the provisions for application of Law no. 0042-2008/AN of 23 October 2008. [Source : <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e707e7e2.html>]

Resident

Individual whose primary residence is in a given country and is legally considered as such by the administration of that country. Resident status is independent of the nationality of the person concerned. It is potentially certified, in the case of foreigners, by the issuance of a residence visa, residence permit or permanent residence card.

[Source: *Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national*, p. 33, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkina Faso Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

Return migrant

Individual whose place of birth or previous place of residence is the same as the place of residence at the time of the data collection operation, while their place of residence one year before the data collection operation was different.

→ They are an internal return migrant if their place of origin is within Burkina Faso.

→ They are an external return migrant when their place of origin is outside the country.

[Source: *Recueil des concepts, définitions et indicateurs et méthodologies utilisés dans le Système statistique national*, p. 31, Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie, Burkina Faso Ministry of Economy and Finance, June 2009]

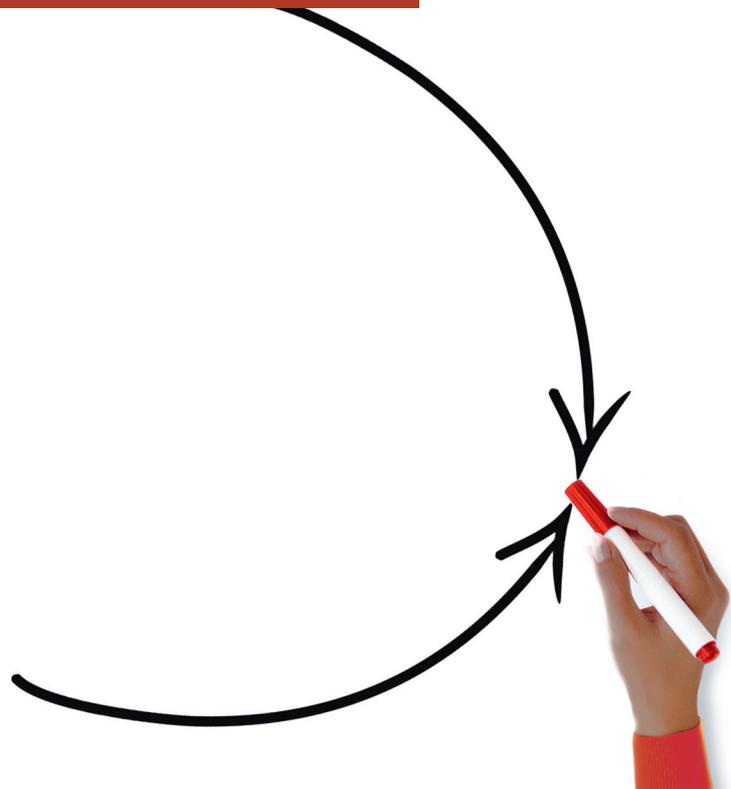
Stateless

The term “stateless person” has the meaning of Article I of the New York Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954.

[Source: Family and nationality code, Art.139 1996 - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4da27.html>]

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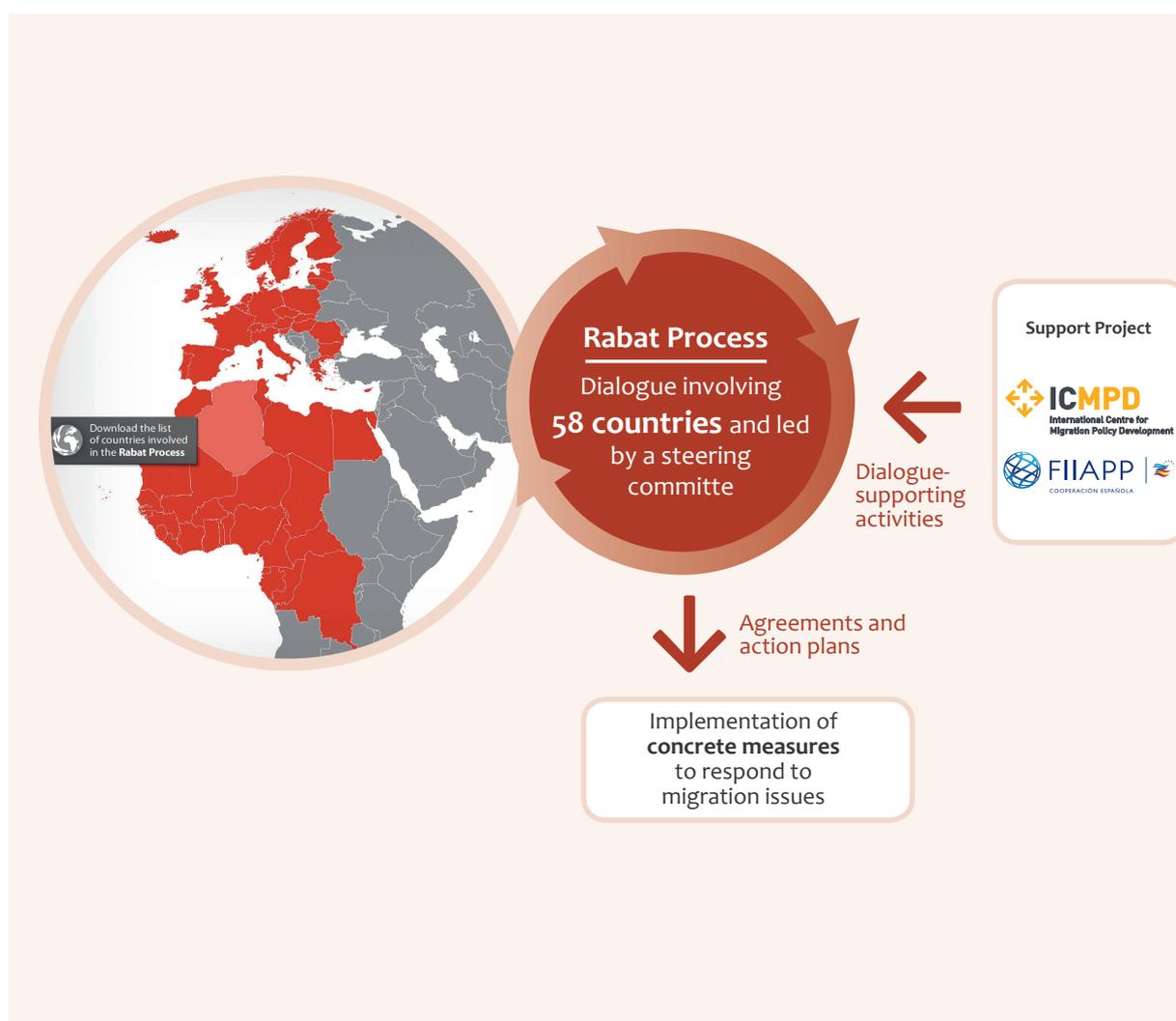
Context



1. FRAMEWORK



This Guide was developed in 2014 within the framework of the Support Project to the third phase of the **Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)**, which covers the 2013-2015 period. This project is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the consortium led by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP).



This Guide contributes to the cross-cutting objective of the Dakar Strategy¹ to support policy making and planning at national level through the use of migration data.

1. The Dakar Strategy is the cooperation programme of the Rabat Process for 2012-2014. This Strategy was adopted at the Third Euro-African Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development in Dakar in November 2011.

2. AIMS AND ADDED VALUE OF THE GUIDE



INITIAL FINDINGS



Poor use of migration data
to support decision-making
and project development in this area

PROBLEMS COVERED BY THE GUIDE



1.  Identification of data **holders and users**
2.  Creation of a **directory of collected and missing data**
3.  List of **available tools** (reports and databases)
4.  Presentation of **key tools**
5.  Highlighting of **good data practices**
6.  Defining of **palliative solutions** for recurring problems
7.  Development of a **roadmap** to improve the situation

RESULTS



Clarification of **the status of data**
+
Training of **informed and coordinated data users**
+
Strengthening **dialogue** between the stakeholders involved
+
Harmonisation of decision-making processes at national level

3. TARGET READERS



National authorities (at technical and policy making levels) are the intended audience. This Guide has also been disseminated to other relevant stakeholders, including partner countries in the Rabat Process, via:

- The Interactive Map on Migration (i-Map – www.imap-migration.org)



- The Rabat Process website (www.processusderabat.net)



Processus de Rabat

Dialogue Euro-Africain sur la Migration et le Développement

4. METHODOLOGY FOR PRODUCING THIS GUIDE



This Guide has been custom-developed for Burkina Faso.

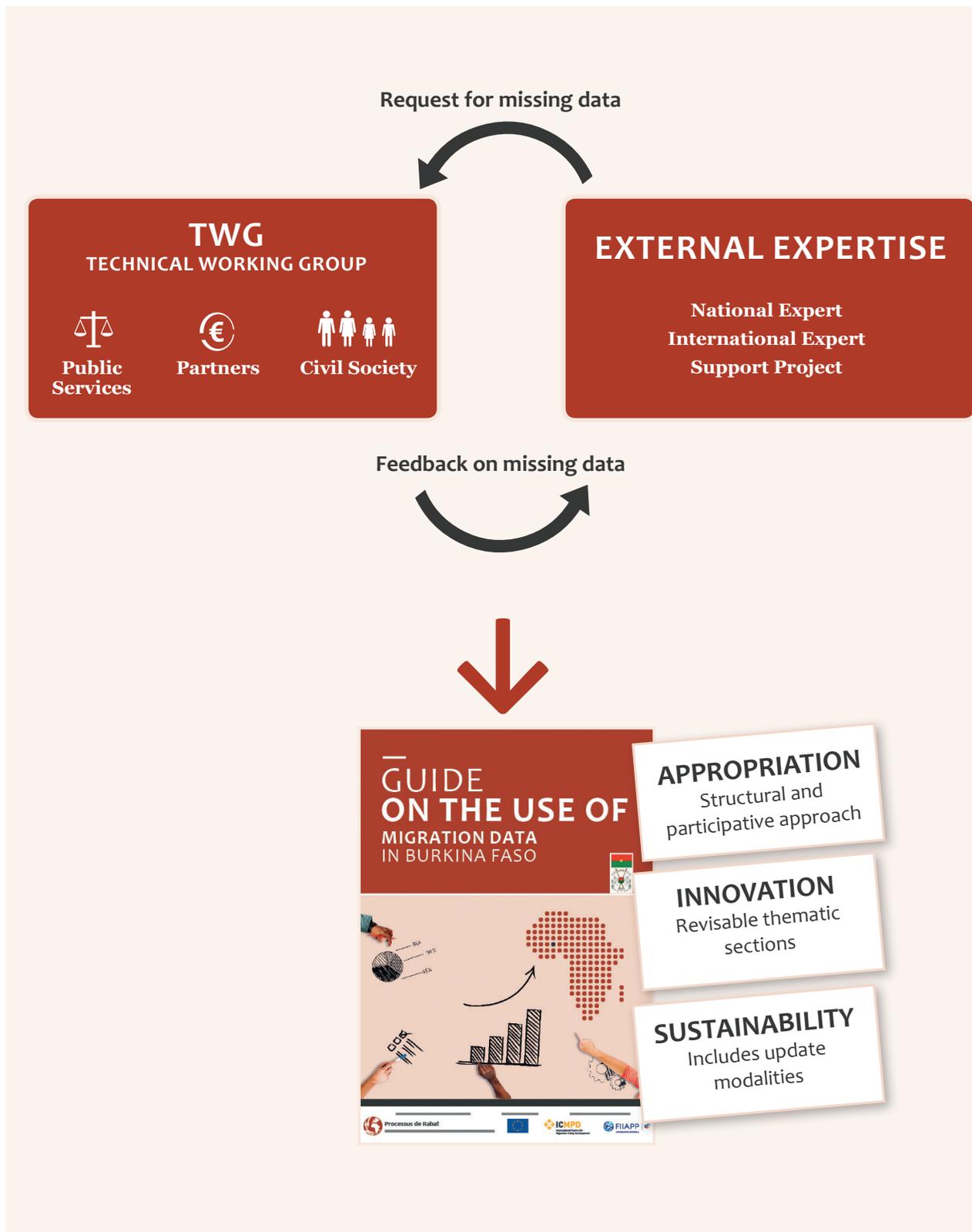
A **technical working group** (TWG) that includes key state and non-state stakeholders dealing with migration data was set up to prepare this Guide and ensure its ownership.

Far from being a finished product, this everyday work tool has been designed as a process that takes a **structural, participatory and inclusive approach**, thereby facilitating its sustainability and future update. The sections of the Guide are independent and can be updated separately.

The collection and analyses, and the writing of this first edition of the Guide, were carried out with the support of an international expert, Dr Giovanna Tattolo, and a national expert, Professor Ram Christophe Sawadogo.

The population exposed to the field survey on the collection of migration data was essentially established by members of the TWG. As decided during the project launch meeting, the Guide was designed around three elements of producers and users of migration data: public services, the Government's financial and technical partners, and civil society.

Since most of the data from the field survey on the use of migration data was qualitative, the tool used to collect this data was an interview guide. This included two versions for producers and users of migration data respectively. This fieldwork was carried out as follows: development of tools by the technical project team, sending of the tools to recipients via email, and awaiting the return of the “completed” tools from the recipients to the technical team members.



COMPOSITION OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

Coordinators :

→ **Mr Lambert Alexandre OUEDRAOGO**, Permanent Secretary of the Conseil Supérieur des Burkinabè de l'Etranger (CSBE), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation (MAECR)

→ **Ms Joséphine KOUARA APIOU/KABORE**, Permanent Secretary of the Commission Nationale des Frontières (CNF), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security (MATS)

Member organisations:

→ Permanent Secretariat of the Conseil Supérieur des Burkinabè de l'Etranger (CSBE), MAECR

→ Permanent Secretariat of the Commission Nationale des Frontières (CNF), MATS

→ Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CONAREF), MAECR

→ Commission Nationale de l'Intégration (CNI), MAECR

→ Direction de la Police des Frontières (DPF), DGPN, MATS

→ Direction Générale de la Police Nationale (DGPN), MATS

→ Division de la Migration, DGPN, MATS

→ Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD)

→ Direction des Politiques de Population (DPP, formerly CONAPO), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

→ Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi (ANPE)

→ Permanent Secrétariat of the Comité National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR)

→ Direction Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques Sectorielles (DGESS), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA)

→ Institut Supérieur des Sciences de Population (ISSP), University of Ouagadougou (UO)

→ Association Le Tocsin

→ Office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ouagadougou

→ Delegation of the European Union (EU), Ouagadougou

→ Department of Human Development, West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)

→ Research and Statistics Service, Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)

TWG TERMS OF COOPERATION

General objective: to ensure the sustainability of the Guide with a structural approach and to lay the foundations for its future update.

1. Appointment and responsibilities of the TWG members

→ An **official letter**, signed by the Guide's national coordinators, informs the head of any institution whose presence is desired within the TWG about the process for realising the project, and invites them to designate an individual to represent the institution. In the event that someone from the institution is already involved in the work of the TWG without this formal designation, the letter will request confirmation for this representation. Thus, each TWG member institution has an officially designated Focal Point responsible for monitoring the activities of the TWG.

→ This **Focal Point** must, consequently, take part in all TWG activities to which they have been invited by letter by the national coordinators. Moreover, the Focal Point must report on TWG activities to the institution that they represent.

→ To support the members of the TWG in this regard, the TWG will, for each of its meetings, ensure that a full and accurate **report** is drafted which, when complete, will be sent to each TWG member by the national coordinators.

Note: when the National Migration Strategy (SNMig) is adopted, the person in charge of it will be contacted in writing by the national coordinators to designate an official representative within the TWG.

2. TWG national coordinators

→ National coordination of the TWG is jointly assigned to the Permanent Secretariat of the Conseil Supérieur des Burkinabè de l'Étranger (CSBE) and the Permanent Secretariat of the Commission Nationale des Frontières (CNF) at permanent secretary level of each of these two bodies.

3. Functions of the TWG

→ **To exchange and share** information, data and good practices with regard to migration, specifically in Burkina Faso, whatever their sources, and whose content relates to Burkinabè emigrants or is reproducible in the context of Burkina Faso. To achieve this, an online exchange forum will be implemented on the website of the Permanent Secretariat of the CSBE.

→ **To establish a centralised update system** for the Guide at the INSD to ensure its sustainability and consistency; to this end, a small core group from the TWG will be appointed to initiate, discuss and validate the update proposals on an annual basis, under the supervision of the national coordinators.

→ **To turn the Guide into a tool to inform policy** decisions and programme development on the issue of migration. Also in this context, to ensure wide dissemination of the Guide when finalised and validated, and develop advocacy supports which are useful and accessible to all major national and community decision makers, including regional and town councils.

→ **To ensure that the recommendations** of the Guide are followed, by clarifying deadlines and the responsibilities of the various TWG member organisations.

*The meetings of the TWG will be held every **three months** under the leadership of the TWG national coordinators, assisted by the head of the institution responsible for implementing the National Migration Strategy (SNMig).*

5. CURRENT SITUATION



→ Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, was renamed in 1984 by the revolutionary government of the National Council for the Revolution (CNR). It is a country in West Africa which, since its colonial period, has experienced great migratory turbulence in its population. Founded on 1 March 1919 in French West Africa, Upper Volta played a major role in providing labour force for other colonies. The country was dissolved in 1932 and partitioned between the neighbouring colonies of Côte d'Ivoire (which received two-thirds of the population and territory), French Sudan (now Mali) and Niger, but was reconstituted in 1947 with its 1932 boundaries. It signed its first labour agreement with Côte d'Ivoire on 9 March 1960 (between the autonomous regime of 1958 and the proclamation of independence on 5 August 1960), the second on 13 August 1973 with Gabon, and an agreement for integration and free movement of people and goods with Mali on 29 September 1969.

It is one of the countries in the West African sub-region whose migration has been the subject of numerous studies and research projects, both of quantitative (mainly general censuses) and qualitative natures.

→ **The principle statistical data on migration in Burkina Faso comes from censuses and demographic surveys.**

General censuses of the population are used to provide concrete and, in principle, comparable results from one census to the next, through the adoption of a methodological approach and use of a roughly identical conceptual mechanism from one census to another. However, the spatial variations of administrative units from one period to another, the basis for mapping these censuses, often make it difficult to compare the spatial analysis units of certain censuses.

→ Demographic surveys on migration in Burkina Faso are often designed using very different methodologies and spatial units, which do not facilitate comparison of their results.

Furthermore, long delays are often observed, not only between data collection operations, but also between data collection operations and the publication of results; for example, censuses are conducted 10 years apart, and migration surveys are not regularly renewed. Therefore, significant changes may have an impact on migration dynamics.

→ **Other sources of migration data are not recorded electronically, nor put to formal or systematic use.**

This is the case, for example, with statistical border data, and airport boarding and landing cards, which are a mine of information on the socio-demographic characteristics of people in motion, and the scale and direction of travel. This is also the case for one-time operations relating to specific situations, such as the successive administrative censuses of returnees from Côte d'Ivoire following the land dispute of 1999-2000 in the Tabou region, examinations of which have shown discrepancies between the declarations on desired destinations made the day of the border crossing and findings on actual destinations.

→ A large number of databases relating to significant national demographic operations are currently no longer available in the country's institutions, but exist outside, held either by institutions or individuals: **effort must be made to reconstruct these databases.**

→ **The numerous efforts made show a strong political will to deepen knowledge of migration in all its dimensions**, via the following, for the 2006 RGPH:

- Extensive consultation of institutions and resource people.
- Expansion of the areas of data to be collected and the resulting design of collection tools.
- Establishment of data analysis grids.
- Defining of the titles and content of a wide range of thematic reports for recording the results of the operation.

This political will also manifested itself when the migration policy was defined, and followed a strong recommendation by the national symposium on migration of 13-14 July 2006. The process of developing this definition, which has been ongoing since 2009, had to be revised to include wider consultation, which has resulted in the draft National Migration Strategy (see Strategic Focus 4 of the Stratégie Nationale de Migration 2014-2025 - SNMig).

This knowledge, which is much deeper and more refined, can provide policy makers with essential data for formulating effective and longer-term migration and development policies.

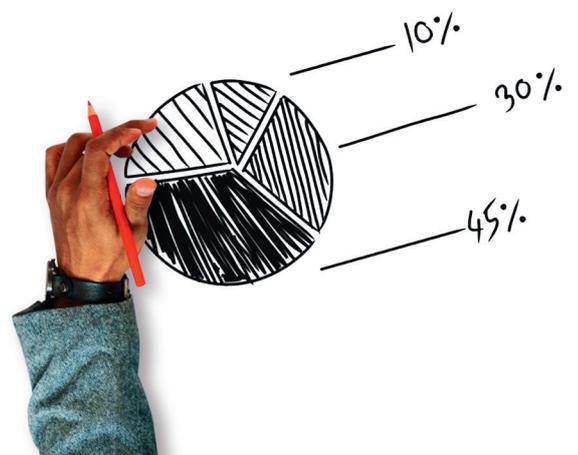
→ Dissemination of the results of studies and research, and the creation of a migration monitoring centre, are other priority actions of the SNMig, which will effectively contribute to enhancing knowledge of the dynamics and use of migration data.

Currently, the principle migration projects underway in Burkina Faso dealing with migration data are:

- *The migration profile developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which is currently being finalised.*
- *The regional project by ECOWAS on free movement and migration, implemented by IOM, ICMPD and the International Labour Organization (ILO), which focuses on the assessment of migratory practices and will certainly be a vital tool for the future.*
- *The soon-to-be-published study on the Burkinabè diaspora in Côte d'Ivoire, Italy and France, conducted by IOM.*
- *The study being conducted by the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP) on the interrelations between public policy, migration and development. This study, funded by the European Commission, is being conducted in partnership with the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).*

2

Mapping of Migration Data and Information



1. PRIMARY DATA PRODUCERS



National governmental and non-governmental entities

Entities collecting the data	Type of data held	Method and frequency of collection	Comments
INSD	Internal migration stocks; international migration across the following variables: place of birth, place of residence one year ago, residence abroad, duration of the visit or return	→ RGPH → Every 10 years (2006, 1996, 1985, 1975)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National coverage • Publication of results online, on CD and in hard copy format • Conservation and publication/ dissemination of survey and census data by the DIMIS. Census questionnaires are stored in the national archives • Long intervals and lack of analysis of intercensal migration • Comparison between censuses is still difficult because different methodologies have been applied • Difficulties in collecting reliable data on emigrants from information provided by third parties • Difficulties in entering important variables (e.g. place of birth, place of residence before the census, nationality, motivation for leaving) • Difficulties in analysing internal migration (e.g. imprecise answers to the question on previous places of residence) and in comparing data over time (difficulty in establishing a relationship between old administrative divisions and new ones developed after 1975)
Permanent Secretariat of the Administrative divisions/ CNF	Flows	→ Administrative census of the population as requested by the Government (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular census • Conservation of data poses a problem • Statistics are not available <p style="text-align: right;">→</p>

Entities collecting the data	Type of data held	Method and frequency of collection	Comments
INSD, in partnership with the MATS	Flows	→ Statistics from visa registrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These statistics have not been produced since 1992-1993 because of staffing problems and difficulties accessing the necessary registers • This data only reflected international migration (especially to Europe and the United States), however, most Burkinabè migration is to Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali and does not require a visa
INSD	Migratory route. Internal migration; international migration across the following variables: place of birth, place of residence one year ago, residence abroad, duration of the visit or return	→ Demographic Surveys (1991 in partnership with UNPF and UNICEF, 1973-74, 1960-61)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National coverage, but regional representation • Variable frequency depending on resources • Comparison between surveys is difficult due to the application of different methodologies • Difficulties in collecting reliable data on emigrants from information provided by third parties • Does not account for temporary migration
INSD	Transfer of funds, development indicators	→ Survey on household living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparability problems and administrative and financial difficulties
INSD, in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism and the MATS	Flows	→ Statistics on travellers taken from boarding cards at Ouagadougou airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This data is no longer statistically processed because of financial problems and staff shortages
ANPE	Stocks and flows	→ Statistics on national and international job offers and demands quarterly, biannually and annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of immigrants work in the informal economy. They are, therefore, not declared to the national social security fund, and it is difficult for the service to survey this category of workers. Moreover, certain employers do not declare their employees

Entities collecting the data	Type of data held	Method and frequency of collection	Comments
DPF/DGPN	First name, last name, sex, date of birth, nationality, profession, origin, destination, place of entry to and exit from the territory, length of stay, purpose of stay, travel document references, addresses, means of transport	→ Migration control: entry and exit points to the national territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily collection by border, air, land and railway police services • Data recording by the PISCES system at Ouagadougou airport • Manual recording of data in registers of land border checkpoints • Insufficient resources for collection tools • Inadequacy of existing collection tools at land border checkpoints • Difficulties storing collected data • Non-centralisation of collected data • No digitisation of data for lack of IT tools • Data exchange upon request
DGPN, migration division, MATS	Stocks and flows	→ Statistics at border checkpoints, preparation of passports and ECOWAS travel cards, visas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing information remains very difficult • ECOWAS travel cards are not always necessary for leaving the country • No statistics for departures/arrivals at land borders • To better capitalise on the return of Burkinabè migrants, collaboration and prior consultation with potential users (police, CSBE, INSD, IOM) is required to standardise forms for information collection • Census of Burkinabè abroad for the presidential elections 2015: concerning the composition of the data sheet, the desired information is: criminal records for migrants coming to Burkina Faso, identity document references, residence permits and purpose of stay <p style="text-align: right;">→</p>

Entities collecting the data	Type of data held	Method and frequency of collection	Comments
MAECR through the CONAREF and embassies, in partnership with the DGPN	Stocks and flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Statistics on asylum seekers and refugees → Ad hoc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No regular collection of refugee data. This type of data is collected in specific situations • This statistical data, broken down by sex, age and country of origin, is quite reliable, as refugees and asylum seekers are required to make declarations in order to benefit from state protection • The conditions in which refugees leave are often poorly documented, as are their social structures in the host country and their relationship with the local population • Access to this data, made difficult because of its sensitivity, could be improved by developing a database in CONAREF (currently only available from UNHCR) • Greater cooperation and increased exchange with their counterparts in other countries on the effects of conflicts and difficulties that cause populations to flee are highly desirable
National social security fund	Stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Statistics on the number of migrant workers or number of pensions of Burkinabè who have worked abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impossible to obtain this statistical data • Same comments as for the ANPE
Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education	Stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Statistics on foreign students in Burkina Faso and Burkinabè students abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular production • Only takes into account recipients of state grants <p style="text-align: right;">→</p>

Entities collecting the data	Type of data held	Method and frequency of collection	Comments
CONASUR Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity	Stocks	→ Statistics on the number of repatriated Burkinabè (especially following the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These statistics are not produced on a regular and pre-defined basis • There are currently no reliable and definitive statistics measuring the real number of repatriates and the direction of migratory flows: many Burkinabè returnees have returned on their own, outside of the official convoys managed by UNICEF and the United Nations World Food Programme • Furthermore, these statistics do not differentiate between the Burkinabè population born in Côte d'Ivoire and those born in Burkina Faso. • Includes data broken down by sex, age, marital status, socio-professional status and nationality, places of origin in Côte d'Ivoire and destination address for settlement in Burkina Faso. However, it is desirable that there should be more cooperation between the various stakeholders (civil protection, CONASUR, CONAREF) in the future to develop a joint response plan in emergency situations
IRD, CVRS, INSD, University of Montreal	National surveys	→ Migration surveys → From 1986 to 1994, 1976, 1974-1975, 1972-73, 1969-71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses of regional representation, due to the sample size • The latest data available relates to the 1994 survey. Accessibility to ISSP data: upon written request, with an explanation of the context in which the data will be used. The ISSP responds by setting the conditions under which use of the data will be granted. Data exchanges are made directly once an agreement has been reached • Databases are stored at the University of Montreal and used as the source for countless theses, other academic papers and articles
Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP), in collaboration with the CERPOD and the University of Montreal	Volume, itineraries and economic activity of migrants	→ National survey on "Migration Dynamics, Urban Integration and Environment in Burkina Faso in 2000"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funded by CIDA • National coverage • Publication of results in a report, articles and a workshop • No data on the immigrant population in Burkina Faso by nationality <p style="text-align: right;">→</p>

Entities collecting the data	Type of data held	Method and frequency of collection	Comments
ISSP	Investments by return migrants, their economic integration, their contribution to the economy	→ FSP migration survey 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funded by the French Development Agency. • Survey focused on two regions of the country (Cascades and South-West)
ISSP	Volume of migration, remittance, effect of migration policies, etc.	→ Survey on interactions between public policies, migration and development 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with the OECD Development Centre and funded by the European Commission. National coverage
INSD, CNRST, UFR- SH and UFR – SEG of the University of Ouagadougou, with the regional coordination of the CERPOD, for eight countries in West Africa	Migration Research on Population and Development Centre and urban integration, migration and environment, migration and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Migration surveys → E.g.: REMUAO 1993 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of grants and funding to establish regular surveys • Large samples, very good comparability of questionnaires and methodology in the different countries concerned • Representative survey of migration in the West Africa region • Poor exploitation of data: national narrative reports by country-specific teams, summary report (CERPOD), only one in-depth analysis conducted in 1999, the others are still pending due to lack of funds
University of Ouagadougou in partnership with the World Bank	Data concerning the use of money transfers within households	→ Household survey on migration and transfer of funds 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank has led this project in different countries: Burkina Faso, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda <p style="text-align: right;">→</p>

Bilateral or international entities			
Entities collecting the data	Type of data held	Method and frequency of collection	Comments
ILO	Statistics on migrant workers within the territory	→ Annual	• The majority of migrants work in the informal sector. It is therefore difficult to obtain reliable data on these categories of workers
UNDP	Human development indicators	→ Annual	...
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Stocks on international migration	→ Trends in international migration	...
Eurostat	Number of Burkinabè who have requested a visa for an EU Member State. Number of Burkinabè present on the territory of one of the 28 EU countries	→ Annual	• No centralised file, one per EU Member State
UNHCR, in partnership with CONAREF	Identification of asylum seekers and refugees present on the territory of Burkina Faso	→ Annual	• On 19 August 2013, UNHCR launched biometric registration technology in Burkina Faso in order to obtain more reliable figures and improve protection for refugees and asylum seekers
Migration Policy Institute	Historical study on the rate of migration. Data on Burkinabè born outside the country	→ Ad hoc	• Data from 2000
International Development Department - The Migration, Globalization and Poverty Development Research Center	Migratory flow map	→ Ad hoc	• Data from 2007
Center for Global Development	Statistics on the number of Burkinabè doctors	→ Ad hoc study	• Data from 2007 →

2. DATA USERS



National users		
User entity	Type of use	Comments
→ CONASUR, MAECR	Management of relations with the Burkinabè diaspora, resulting also in information and outreach missions, protection, consular affairs and promotion of investment in Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CSBE primarily uses specific census and survey data on migration. Close coordination has been established with CONASUR with regard to the return of Burkinabè migrants
→ CNI, MAECR	Implementation of immigrant integration projects in Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data used, supplied by embassies and associations, including associations of communities living in Burkina Faso, is not very reliable
→ Permanent Secretary of the CNF	Develop strategies, programmes and development projects to secure the populations of border areas in their localities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Permanent Secretariat of the CNF uses this data in the context of integrated management of border issues
→ CONAREF, MAECR	Use of data produced internally for the protection of refugees and their local integration	...
→ DPP, CONAPO	Development of population policy for Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expected migration data includes: the number of Burkinabè migrants by country of destination, and the contribution of migration to the development of Burkina Faso, across data on remittances from the diaspora per year (volume, destination and the costs, and associated difficulties), areas of migrant investment, etc.
→ Ministry of Transport → Security forces	Use of data produced by the DPF/DGPN and the Permanent Secretariat of the CNF, MATS	...
→ Universities (including ISSP and CNRST) and individual researchers	Scientific output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are among the major users of migration data



→ Association Le Tocsin	Implementation of integration and development projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They primarily use census and survey data, but also scientific output (publications, dissertations, theses) and journals • The lack of funds does not allow representatives from civil society to fully collaborate in the collection, processing and dissemination of data. By way of an example, the Le Tocsin website, a potentially excellent publication medium, is currently not functional for financial reasons. In addition, the project for a monitoring centre on migration, which aimed to involve other WAEMU and ECOWAS Member States, was discontinued due to a lack of financial resources.
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Sub-regional users

User entity	Type of use	Comments
→ WAEMU	Economic and social integration of Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expected migration data concerns sectors, such as agriculture, health and tourism, which can have an impact on population movements.

International users

User entity	Type of use	Comments
→ OECD	Creation of the DIOC-E (or DIOC-extended) Database. Data used by DIOC-E for Burkina Faso: RGPB 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with the World Bank and Oxford University, in 2000 the coverage of the DIOC database was extended to include destination countries which are not OECD Member States • In particular, DIOC-E has enabled the emigration rate to be calculated by level of education • Insignificant number of migrants from Burkina Faso to OECD countries

→

→ IOM	Government support for development and implementation of migration policy. Activities around awareness-raising, around implementation of programmes for promotion, assistance and protection of migrants, and around assistance for reintegration of migrants. Studies and research on internal and external migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds internal data in the context of assistance for return migrants • The needs, in terms of quantitative and qualitative data, relate to variables broken down by gender, age and nationality; migration flows; data on the living conditions of migrants in Burkina Faso and abroad; and level of education, industry, unemployment rate, income levels, health, etc. • According to IOM, the use of census data is inadequate because of its infrequency (10 years) • Demographic surveys - such as surveys on household living conditions, health, employment - can contribute important elements • Very good partnership with the CSBE through information exchange, support for facilitating the return of migrants (in the case of Burkinabè in Central Africa) and support for the return organisation • However, coordination between IOM and CONASUR with regard to social care for migrants is, for the moment, still insufficient
→ ILO	Promotion of rights to employment. Encourages the creation of decent jobs. Develops social protection	• Data used by the ILO for Burkina Faso: RGPH 2006
→ UNDP	Improvement of living conditions for the population through better analysis of their needs	• UNDP uses data from the World Bank, OECD and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
→ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Strengthening of national capacities	• The data used is: RGPH 1985, 1996, 2006; CERPOD migration surveys; and the UNHCR database
→ World Bank	Financial and technical support, studies and research on remittances	• Data used: RGPH 2006



→ EU	Economic and diplomatic cooperation	• Use of data from the RGPH
→ UNHCR	Identification of people requiring protection	• UNHCR uses the data provided by CONAREF, UN agencies and non-governmental organisations
→ Migration Policy Institute	Study on migratory flows in Burkina Faso (history, type of migration, issues related to these flows)	• Data used: migration surveys 1974-75
→ International Development Department - The Migration, Globalization and Poverty Development Research Centre	Migratory flow map	...
→ Centre for Global Development	Assess the impact of migration	...

3. MISSING MIGRATION DATA AND INFORMATION



Type of missing data	Potential source	Comments
→ Internal migration	General census of population and housing, INSD	• Improvements must be made to the input of the variables necessary for analysing internal migration (previous places of residence, etc.). Moreover, the changes to the administrative divisions which occurred after 1975 have complicated the situation and made it difficult to establish a connection between the old and new administrative divisions to allow reliable comparison of the data over time
→ Data on cross-border migration	ISSP, DPF/DGPN and Permanent Secretariat of the CNF, MATS	• DPF/DGPN has a flow management project and ISSP has data on international migration
→ Access to employment according to the migration status of residents in Burkina Faso	INSD, in collaboration with the ANPE	...



Type of missing data	Potential source	Comments
→ Burkinabè abroad	Permanent Secretariat of the CSBE in collaboration with the statistical institutes of Burkinabè host countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The variables expected in the census forms are: sex, age, economic activity, reasons for emigration, marital status of the population aged 15 years and above, locations of origin (region and/or province) • Issue of the request to countries to include in their census a question on the foreign nationalities living in the country • The census survey of Burkinabè living abroad for the presidential elections in 2015 should be conducted in every country where Burkinabè are present, or in a selection of countries where Burkina Faso has diplomatic representation
→ Returnee Burkinabè	INSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to establish the difference between returnee Burkinabè and immigrants to Burkina Faso (concept of “nth generation immigrants”)
→ Foreign students present within the territory	INSD, in collaboration with the universities	...
→ Burkinabè students studying abroad	Update of the records of the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education	...
→ Immigrant workers	Specific field surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties surround the collection of data in the informal economic sector
→ Intra-regional and international migration	Creation of a permanent collection system for population movements at land borders and airports	Through INSD and MATS →

3

*Tools and Practices
for Evidence-based
Policy Making*



1. LIST OF DOCUMENTS AND TOOLS AVAILABLE, PRODUCED AFTER 2000



STATISTICAL REPORTS AND STUDIES PRODUCED BY NATIONAL ENTITIES

→ Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD)

- RGPH in 1975, 1985, 1996 and 2006
- 2009, Analysis of the Results of the 2006 RGPH: Theme 8 - Migration

→ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation (MAECR)

- From July 2005 to January 2007, the project “Mobilisation of the Burkina Faso Diaspora and Identification of Priority Needs in Burkina Faso”

STATISTICAL REPORTS AND STUDIES PRODUCED BY INTERNATIONAL ENTITIES

→ International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Migration Profile - Scheduled for 2014
- Study of Practices and Capacity in Terms of the Collection and Management of Migration Data (scheduled for 2014)
- Study of the Burkinabè Diaspora in Côte d'Ivoire, France and Italy - Scheduled for 2014

→ International Labour Organization (ILO)

- 2011, The Age and Sex of Migrants
- 2010, Contribution of Labour Migration to Development in North and West Africa
- 2006, Statistics on Migrant Workers in West Africa
- 2003, Study on Migrant Statistics in Burkina Faso
- 2003, Issues and Challenges of West African International Labour Migration

→ United Nations (UN)

- Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division
- 2013, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013)

→ World Bank

- 31 March 2011, Migration and Remittances Household Surveys in Sub-Saharan Africa: Methodological Aspects and Main Findings

→ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

- 2011, International Migration Report 2009: a Global Assessment

→ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- 2010, Study on Youth, Migration and Employment in Burkina Faso

→ **European Union**

- 2007, Country Strategy Document and National Indicative Programme for the 2008-2013 Period
- June 2006, EU Strategy for Africa: European Commission Directorate General for Development and Relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States
- 1 September 2005, Migration and Development: Specific Guidelines

→ **Migration Policy Institute**, 2000, Burkina Faso

→ **The Migration, Globalisation and Poverty Development Research Centre**, funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), 2007, migrationsmap.net

→ **Migration Out of Poverty**

September 2013, Rural-Urban and Urban-Rural Migration Flows as Indicators of Economic Opportunity in Sub-Saharan Africa: What Do the Data Tell Us?

DATABASES AND ONLINE PLATFORMS

National level

→ **ISSP database**

Regional level

→ **CERPOD database**

- **Databases of general population censuses in neighbouring countries** where Burkina Faso has significant stocks of immigrants (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Togo, etc.)
- **Specific operations** involving migration data

International level

→ **Database of the University of Montreal**

→ **Interactive Map on Migration (i-Map) - International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).**

- Instrument to support intergovernmental dialogue on migration by facilitating access to and exchange of information through country profiles, visualisation and new updates. www.imap-migration.org

→ **Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD.**

- DIOC-E database (data source for Burkina Faso: 2006 census).
- For more information, visit: <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG>

→ **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

- 2014, Country Operations Profile - Burkina Faso. Database: www.unhcr.org/statistics

→ **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

- Database: ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/lang--fr/index.htm

→ **United Nations (UN)**

- United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013

→ **World Bank**

- 2011, Remittance Markets in Remittance-Receiving Countries: Burkina Faso
- Database: <http://data.worldbank.org/>

2. GOOD PRACTICES FOR THE COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT, SHARING AND USE OF MIGRATION DATA



GOOD PRACTICES IN DATA COLLECTION

→ **Burkina Faso:** assessments of the various demographic operations in Burkina Faso and in neighbouring countries - general national population censuses, 1991 demographic survey in Burkina Faso, regional survey of 1990-1993 (covering the 1988-1992 period) conducted by REMUAO in eight West African countries - some of the activities were less successful than others (population survey, REMUAO for certain countries)

→ **Canada:** ongoing project with the Francophone Demographic and Statistical Monitoring Centre (ODSEF) on backup and recovery of census data by reconstituting census databases on the basis of the questionnaires used in francophone countries. For Burkina Faso, only documents relating to the 1975 census could be retrieved

→ **Ghana:** a migration data centralisation process is underway. This should lead to the centralisation of data within the Ghanaian Statistical Service

→ **Senegal:** the general population censuses (1976, 1988, 2002 and 2013) have gradually integrated questions on the socio-demographic characteristics of migrants and their families

→ **Senegal:** the Accueil Emploi project by the Ministry of Youth Employment and Promotion of Civic Values, which was launched in 2013, allows job seekers to be surveyed, listened to, informed, guided and monitored via 50 platforms across the country. The project relies on modern technology to offer solutions for better integration of women and young people in particular. Over the next four years, the project will bring in: a Regional Resource Information System (SIRT); orientation of qualified applications; and support for integration in its broadest sense. Reliable statistics on the number of job applicants (both qualified or not), and of graduates and the uneducated, can be developed to measure the impact on Senegal's economy of the departure of young people

GOOD PRACTICES IN THE USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

→ **Cape Verde:** use of PDAs (Personal digital assistants) for the latest census

→ **Côte d'Ivoire:** introduction of a new tool for the collection of field data for the Fourth General Population and Housing Census (RGPH) started in January 2014. Census agents use smartphones to collect and transmit data easily and more rapidly than with the paper questionnaires formerly used. See: <http://www.techmissus.com/a-la-une/le-hack-du-jour/developpement/cote-divoire-le-recensement-general-de-la-population-se-fera-a-laide-de-smartphone/>

→ **Senegal:** introduction of new technology as part of the fourth survey launched in November 2013. Investigators were able to use PDAs and hand-held computers - approximately 20,150, provided by Brazil - instead of paper questionnaires. The introduction of these computers should allow investigators to have preliminary results three months after the collection has finished. See: <http://www.agencecofin.com/gestion-publique/2211-15324-le-bresil-offre-20-150-pda-au-senegal-pour-le-recensement-general-de-la-population>

→ **Sénégal:** under the 11th EDF, provision of technical equipment and training in the use of IT tools at key border checkpoints to strengthen border control and develop standardised procedures for recording entries and exits

GOOD PRACTICES IN NATIONAL COORDINATION

→ **Burkina Faso:** development of an exchange framework with periodic TWG meetings

→ **Ghana:** “Migration Unit” was founded in 2008 within the Ministry of the Interior to coordinate migration issues. The Migration Unit coordinates the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Migration and consists of 10 members, meeting on an ad hoc basis on issues related to migration. The Committee was established during the creation of the Ghanaian Migration Profile in 2009

→ **Mali:** institutionalisation in 2010 of a broad national consultation framework on migration (originally set up during the development of the Migration Profile in 2009), which meets on an ad hoc basis at the request of a member. It has an advisory role

GOOD PRACTICES IN INTRA-REGIONAL COOPERATION

→ **Research Network on Migration and Urbanisation in West Africa (REMUAO):** this research project was initiated by a group of African researchers, members of the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS). The idea for the project stems from the observation that, since the first general census of the population in 1975, migration studies have only included a single statistical dimension, ignoring qualitative aspects that are equally necessary (see the 1978 publication of a related series of volumes by the World Bank). The researchers have co-opted the Centre for Study and Research on Population and Development (CERPOD) of the Institut du Sahel, the research body of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for drought control in the Sahel (CILSS), of which seven countries in the sub-region are members, to provide technical and scientific coordination

→ **Research Project on International Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (IMILA):** conceived in the 1970s by the Latin American Centre for Demography (CELADE) - the Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) - the IMILA project is a concrete example of intra-regional cooperation aiming to determine the extent and characteristics of migration in the region. This project supports the collection and processing of data (specifically censuses), the exchange of information by national statistical offices, and dissemination of data (publications, online databases, etc.). See: <http://www.cepal.org/celade/default.asp?idioma=IN>

3. PROBLEM / SOLUTION MATRIX



Problem	Non-comparable migration data
Solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt common terminology for the principal concepts and other basic keywords. Where there is a change in the term or meaning used, highlight and explain it • Improve collaboration and standardisation of the information collection form with input from its potential users (Police, CSBE, INSD, IOM) so that it is useful and exploitable by them (SNMig recommendation)
Problem	Results from multiple hard-to-compare operations
Solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use larger administrative units (easier to reconstruct) • With input from the authorities, stabilise administrative units in terms of names and spatial boundaries

<i>Problem</i>	Long timeframe between collection, analysis and dissemination of census results
<i>Solution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce new technologies, for example smartphone, hand-held recorders capable of transcribing speech into files, and quantitative and qualitative processing software (NVivo, SPHINX, etc.) • Better define the method of organising, and of discipline, experience and competence of the members of the editorial team prior to the survey, and train the researchers accordingly
<i>Problem</i>	Problems using PDAs
<i>Solution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of human resources: have sufficient numbers of qualified, high-level human resources (developers, CTICs, surveyors, GIS experts, cartographers, census clerks, controllers and supervisors) • In terms of logistics: have good national coverage (both urban and rural) of electrical networks; have good national coverage (telephony and internet); ensure energy security (PDAs, tablets), especially in rural areas; requisition/have available a well-supplied vehicle fleet throughout the period; provide supervisors, CTICs and departmental staff with laptops; and provide sufficient video projectors to train the trainers • In terms of equipment: develop manuals for computer applications; secure PDAs and tablets in the field (prevent theft: article in contracts or mention in forms); keep PDAs in their protective cases and communicate the removal of the telephone option); and search of extended census districts • In terms of finances: constraints related to procurement procedures; have a budget within the scheduled timescales; and pay agents promptly during training and enumeration
<i>Problem</i>	Lack of data due to a lack of participation by the target population
<i>Solution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop awareness campaigns for actions implemented by the Government • Dissemination of information via SMS
<i>Problem</i>	Poor cooperation between the various handlers of migration data
<i>Solution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a permanent and specialised formal structure (such as the monitoring centre mentioned in the SNMig) to strengthen cooperation between the various institutions involved

4. FOCUS ON THE NATIONAL MIGRATION STRATEGY (SNMig) FOR 2014-2025: OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AND ITS ACTION PLAN



→ In order to make better use of both internal and international migration, the Government of Burkina Faso has initiated an in-depth study to develop a National Migration Strategy (SNMig) and action plan. At the end of a long and participatory process that involved sectoral ministries, associations, NGOs, and technical and financial partners, a draft strategy was developed.

I. Summary of the National Migration Strategy (SNMig)

1.1 Foundations

The SNMig is founded, at national level, on the National Prospective Study (ENP) “Burkina 2025”, upon which public policy is based. The national policy reference points of the strategy are: Burkina Faso’s Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development; National Population Policy; National Land Planning Policy; National Policy for Securing Land in Rural Areas; National Labour Policy; National Policy on Housing and Urban Development; and National Youth Policy.

At international level, the National Migration Strategy (SNMig) is based on the conventions and constitutional texts of sub-regional organisations and their protocols as well as the Millennium Development Goals.

1.2 Vision, guiding principles and objectives

The vision of the SNMig reads as follows: **“By 2025, Burkina Faso shall protect and guarantee the rights of migrants to contribute optimally to the reduction of poverty, the consolidation of peace and social cohesion, the promotion of regional and sub-regional integration, and international cooperation”**.

The guiding principles that define the norms and values around which the guidelines and objectives of the SNMig are built are: anticipation and proactivity, respect for human rights, equality, equity and non-discrimination, solidarity, cooperation and partnership.

The general objective of the SNMig is to **“promote consistent, efficient, integrated and coordinated migration with a view to sustainable human development”**.

The specific objectives are derived from the strategic focuses below:

Strategic focus 1

Contribution to strengthening the complementarities between urban and rural areas, and between the different regions

Specific objective 1.1

To support strategies for settling young people in their areas

Specific objective 1.2

To promote plans and programmes to rehabilitate degraded land in areas receiving migrants

Specific objective 1.3

To create conditions that will improve people's living environments by strengthening the contribution of cities to poverty reduction

Strategic focus 2

Protection and guarantee of migrants' rights

Specific objective 2.1

To ensure that all rural stakeholders have equitable access to land and credit, and guarantees for their investments

Specific objective 2.2

To inform the population and raise awareness about the provisions governing migration, and the dangers of illegal migration

Specific objective 2.3

To consolidate the mechanisms for implementing agreements and conventions on migration, including asylum and voting rights

Specific objective 2.4

To strengthen Burkina Faso's diplomatic and consular coverage abroad

Strategic focus 3

Optimisation of the positive impact of international migration on poverty reduction

Specific objective 3.1

To promote mechanisms for the transfer of knowledge and skills of the Burkinabè diaspora

Specific objective 3.2

To encourage remittances from Burkinabè abroad within a secure framework to promising markets for the national and local economies

Specific objective 3.3

To encourage investment of foreign capital in the various production sectors

Specific objective 3.4

To support initiatives to promote national expertise

Strategic focus 4

Undertaking studies and research on migration

Specific objective 4.1

To reinforce the collection and analysis of migration data

Specific objective 4.2

To establish a monitoring centre on migration

Strategic focus 5

Consolidation of institutional bases for concerted management of migration

Specific objective 5.1

To build the capacities of those involved in sectoral management of migration at all levels

Specific objective 5.2

To strengthen the workings of the coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanism for implementing the SNMig

1.3 Institutional framework and implementation strategy

The institutional measures for overseeing the SNMig and ensuring that it is monitored/evaluated include a decision-making body, a steering committee, a coordination structure and implementation bodies. Implementation of the SNMig will be achieved with action plans (APs) at national, regional and municipal levels.

Funding for the strategy is provided by the state, local authorities, civil society organisations (CSOs), the private sector, technical and financial partners, and migrant organisations.

However, weak ownership of the National Migration Strategy (SNMig) by all stakeholders is a risk factor that may compromise the achievement of its objectives. Budget constraints may affect the volume of financial and material resources devoted to the strategy action plan.

II. Summary of the National Migration Strategy (SNMig) action plan

The SNMig action plan covers the 2014-2016 period. It will be a three-year rolling plan. Its ambition is to contribute, ultimately, to the achievement of the vision and objectives of the SNMig.

The action plan consists of five programmes, namely:

Programme 1

Strengthening complementarity between urban and rural areas, and between the different regions

Programme 2

Guarantee and protection of migrants' rights

Programme 3

International migration and poverty reduction

Programme 4

Undertaking studies and research on migration

Programme 5

Strengthening national coordination capabilities with regard to migration issues

These programmes have been selected with regard to the strategic focuses identified in the SNMig and are defined as complementary and consistent sectoral projects.

Coordination of the action plan's implementation will be provided by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance through the Economy and Planning Directorate General (DGEP).

5. FOCUS ON THE IOM MIGRATION PROFILE (2014)



INTRODUCTION

→ Burkina Faso's Migration Profile was developed in 2014 by the country office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Burkina Faso as part of the following project: "Research and capacity building for strategic management of migration in Burkina Faso and of the Burkinabè diaspora".

The Migration Profile not only provides a database of Burkinabè migratory movements via a multidisciplinary analysis, but also an overview of both static and dynamic migration. It includes migration patterns, migrant characteristics and the effects of migration on countries

of origin and host countries. As well as presenting the national migration governance framework in Burkina Faso, the Migration Profile analyses the regional and international cooperation measures that link it with the institutional framework in which Burkina Faso manages migration. This identifies gaps in the available and reliable data, and recommendations for strategy for managing migration, aimed, among other things, at the ultimate goal of identifying how migration can best contribute to Burkina Faso's development.

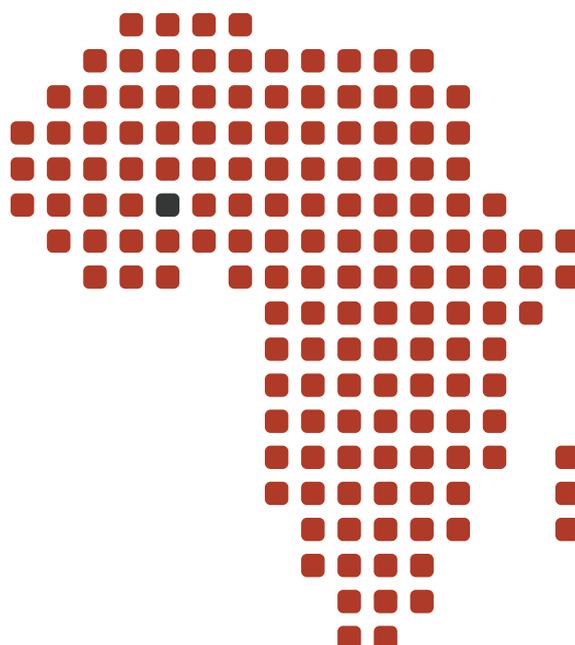
OVERVIEW OF THE MIGRATION PROFILE CONTENT

MIGRATION TRENDS - Flows, migration factors, etc

GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION - Policies, programmes, etc

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION - On human development, employment, etc

RECOMMENDATIONS - On data collection, migration management, etc



4

Recommendations



- *Considering the political will of the Government of Burkina Faso, manifested in its ongoing efforts in adopting its National Strategy for Migration (SNMig);*
 - *Convinced that this policy will be maintained and manifested in concrete decisions to implement the SNMig; and*
 - *Further convinced that the Guide on the Use of Migration Data plays a role in these concrete ways,*
- The members of the TWG recommend that the Government of Burkina Faso deploys the institutional means and material, and financial and human resources necessary for the concrete implementation of the Guide.**

Recommendations

In the short term, it is desirable to:

- Strengthen existing national systems of statistical data collection by coordinating activities between the INSD, the DGESSs of the various ministries and academia. The involvement of migrant associations in Burkina Faso is also desired.
- Maintain the momentum of the TWG, a technical exchange platform, by organising periodic meetings and studying the possibility of expanding its mandate to include other migration issues.
- Improve infrastructure and IT equipment (data processing hardware, new technology such as hand-held computers, smartphones, etc.) and implement efficient human resource training (e.g. training of statisticians, demographers and social demographers).
- Plan thematic workshops to present research findings, during which research and outreach bodies might come and talk about their output or experience.
- Hold consultation workshops between data producers and data users to improve collaboration and set the conditions for accessing or handing over migration data.
- Promote the use of recent bibliographical references on migration, such as the results of the previously mentioned studies and research, when available, by distributing them to all structures and authorities, publishing them

on accessible websites (sites of the INSD, ISSP, IOM, government, etc.), and producing policy briefs (illustrated one- or two-page leaflets highlighting their respective specific aspects) and widely disseminating them to the local media (newspapers, radio, etc.).

→ Regarding the census of Burkinabè from abroad for the presidential elections in 2015, in terms of financial, human resources and time constraints, priority should be given to host countries with high concentrations of Burkina Faso nationals, and biometric cards should be developed. The CSBE is an important player in this census operation, and the associated bodies, as well as CSBE delegates, can also play a key role thanks to their knowledge of members of the Burkinabè diaspora.

→ Ensure data holders have the necessary financial resources for input, processing, analysis and dissemination (on their website, for example) of the collected data.

→ Strengthen the technical and financial resources of civil society with regard to collection, storage and sharing of data to enable it to support informed decision-making.

In the mid term, it is vital to:

→ Organise training for the stakeholders involved (members of producing structures and user structures) in the inclusion of migration issues in Burkina Faso's development process, as part of an operational training strategy.

→ Harmonise concept definitions (for the teams carrying out the demographic operations), and stabilise the names and boundaries of administrative units (for the authorities) to make it possible to compare multiple data sources.

→ Strengthen the capacity of the INSD, which is the national structure formally responsible for data collection in Burkina Faso, to enable it to cope with the absence of regular collection of migration data at national level.

This should be accomplished in particular by:

→ Improving census data, for example by introducing the necessary variables for intercensal analysis (place of residence at the time of the previous census, etc.) and internal migration, particularly in the case of rural exodus (previous places of residence, etc.). Include in the census whether or not a person is a refugee, along with their reasons for returning.

- Including representatives of migration data users in the technical committees monitoring these demographic operations.

→ Reconstituting the national demographic and migration databases which are currently missing in Burkina Faso, by establishing a team composed of representatives from the DGESSs of the various ministries, academia and international organisations, which will receive an official mandate from the competent authorities.

- Archiving documents electronically to have a reliable and sustainable source.

- Working in partnership with structures other than government structures.

- Making this database accessible to researchers and policy makers. To facilitate access to the data, it is necessary to define the information sharing protocols and procedures for accessing the data, most notably via consultation workshops and the signing of sharing agreements and instruments for handover of data. This activity must be included in the tasks assigned to the TWG.

→ As in Ghana and Mali, establish a framework for ongoing dialogue similar to

the framework that has been set up around the monitoring centre already proposed by the National Strategy for Migration (SNMig) to facilitate exchange, collaboration and cooperation between producers and users of migration data. The consultative committee will include a representative from the relevant ministries to ensure that the migration issue is taken into account at sectoral level and receives substantial representation from the core of the TWG. It will collect data longitudinally, share it and offer guidance at the highest level; the composition of this framework will have to be adapted to this purpose. This permanent framework, which is inter-ministerial and institutional in nature, should meet regularly, such as every three months

In the long term, it is necessary to:

→ Help data collectors who do not yet have databases, such as the DPF/DGPN, to set them up, then find a solution to interconnect them so that they are accessible and beneficial to users.

- Organise a permanent data collection system at land and air borders, and then mine this data. Increase the number of border checkpoints (the current level of 21 is insufficient) - as already mentioned in the context of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel in 2013 - and strengthen coordination between border police stations, the divisions of CONASUR (CORESUR, COPROSUR, CODESUR) and other users of their migration data.

→ Strengthen data collection and monitoring of migration and development issues through:

- Regular specific migration surveys to better understand the Burkinabè diaspora (broken down by sex, age, departure area, host country, socio-professional category, level and field of study, money transfer by the diaspora per year, areas of investment, integration indicators, etc.) and provide policy makers with the essential data for longer-term policy formulation.

- Closer collaboration between development partners and civil society representatives in Burkina Faso.

→ Strengthen intra-regional cooperation (particularly with neighbouring countries) to develop regional standards for the collection and analysis of statistics on migration, information sharing and exchange of good practices (the experience of CERPOD during the REMUAO study could be a source of inspiration).

→ Improve the system for exchanging national emigrant data with host countries through the establishment of agreements and/or partnerships.

Annex



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The Guide on the Use of Migration Data in Burkina Faso has been designed, with participation and inclusion in mind, as a practical and simple everyday tool, intended mainly for government departments. It aims to further develop and share knowledge on migration, to promote the use of this knowledge, and to support policy making and programme development.

In practice, this Guide establishes:

- A statement on migration data that is available or missing.
 - A review of tools and practices for data use.
 - Recommendations in the form of a roadmap.

The Guide is available for download at:

The Interactive Map on Migration: i-Map - www.imap-migration.org.

The Rabat Process website: www.processusderabat.net.

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