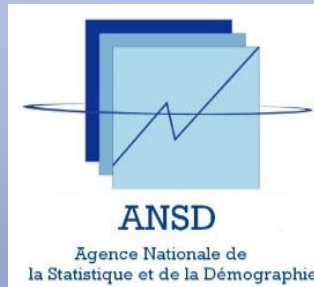


Ministry of Planning National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD)



Rabat Process

Meeting on the cross-cutting topic: Strengthening evidence-based
policy making in the field of migration
11-12 September 2013, Dakar

**The Senegalese experience in the use of migration data and
information for policy making**

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SENEGALESE EXPERIENCES



THIS PRESENTATION COMPRISES TWO PARTS:

- 1. Migration data and information production in Senegal**
- 2. Use of migration data for policy making**



**SENEGALESE
EXPERIENCES**

MIGRATION DATA AND INFORMATION PRODUCTION IN SENEGAL

MIGRATION ISSUES MANAGEMENT BODIES

GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

- ◆ **The Ministry of Senegalese Abroad:** prepares and implement the policy defined by the Head of State for the management, promotion and protection of Senegalese living abroad by actions befitting their needs
- ◆ **The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE)** is one of the pillars for the management of Senegalese expats by the diplomatic and consular missions of Senegal abroad

MIGRATION ISSUES MANAGEMENT BODIES

- ◆ **The Ministry of Youth, Sports and Leisure acts as a focal point for labour migration and presides over the National Commission for the Management and Follow-up of Job Offers (CNGSOE)**
- ◆ **The Ministry of the Civil Service, Employment, Labour and Professional Organisations is involved in all initiatives related to migration and labour migration in particular**

MIGRATION ISSUES MANAGEMENT BODIES

Other ministries are often directly or sometimes indirectly involved in the management of Senegalese expatriates.

These include:

- ❖ **Ministry of Economy and Finance (integration of migration in development plans, studies and surveys on migration and development, etc.),**
- ❖ **Ministry of the Family, Female Entrepreneurship, Microfinance and Infancy (child illegal migration, trade and trafficking),**
- ❖ **Ministry of the Armed Forces (FRONTEX Project),**

MIGRATION ISSUES MANAGEMENT BODIES

- ❖ **Ministry of Health (migration and health section),**
- ❖ **Ministry of Justice (expat illegal migration, trade and trafficking),**
- ❖ **Ministry of the Environment and Nature protection (migration and environment),**
- ❖ **Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Sanitation (promotion of housing for Senegalese living abroad), etc.**

MIGRATION ISSUES MANAGEMENT BODIES

NON-GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

- **NGOs: Enda Diapol, Union for Solidarity and Mutual Assistance, Platform of Non-State Stakeholders (PANE), National Civil Society Association for the Fight against Poverty in Senegal (COLUPAS), etc**
- **International Organisations: IOM, ILO, BCEAO, UNHCR**
- **Academic Research Centres: IPDSR, CRES, CODESRIA, CODM (Migration Guidance and Documentation Centre)**
- **Population and Development networks**
- **Associations of Senegalese migrants and former migrants**



SOURCES OF MIGRATION DATA AND INFORMATION



Surveys/Censuses conducted by ANSD

- 1. Study on Migration and Urban Development in Senegal (EMUS), 1992-1993**
- 2. 2nd Senegalese Survey of Households (ESAM 2): a special section covers migration issues**
- 3. Survey 1-2-3 made in 2002: includes a module on international immigration in the metropolitan area of Dakar**

SOURCES OF MIGRATION DATA AND INFORMATION

Studies/Surveys conducted by ANSD

4. Surveys on household spending in the main metropolitan areas of the WAEMU Member States (EDMC – “Survey on the spending of households in the capital”) made in 2008, including a module on international migration in the Dakar metropolis
5. 2nd and 3rd General Population and Housing Censuses (RGPH 2 and 3) made in 1988 and 2002 respectively, with a special section on migration issues



SOURCES OF MIGRATION DATA AND INFORMATION

Surveys conducted by Research Centres and Institutes

- 6. Survey on migration flows between Africa and Europe (MAFE), 2008, made by INED in association with IPDSR (Training and Research Institute on Population, Development and Reproductive Health) of UCAD**
- 7. Survey on Migration and Remittances of Funds in Senegal (EMTFS), made in 2009 by the Economic and Social Research Consortium (CRES) on behalf of the World Bank**



SOURCES OF MIGRATION DATA AND INFORMATION

Secondary (i.e. administrative) Sources

- ☐ administrative registers kept by police and customs authorities,
- ☐ files on foreigners residing in each country (information fed from lists of visas and resident permits granted to foreigners established in each country)
- ☐ migrants' registration files kept with diplomatic and/or consular missions abroad
- ☐ migrant's registration in voter registries



POLICY MAKING

USE OF MIGRATION DATA FOR POLICY MAKING

POLICY MAKING

Facts worth noting

- In the 1970s and 1980s, for trade in peanuts and other goods, Senegal was among the destinations of migrants from other African countries
- From the 1980s, Senegal changed from an immigration to an emigration country as shown by the annual migration growth rate estimated at -0.3% (by REMUOA) between 1987 and 1993
- The Government of Senegal and other stakeholders concerned became aware of the challenges and opportunities implied by these international migration flows

POLICY MAKING

Challenges and Opportunities

- ✚ Expats play a vital role in the economic development of Senegal

Evidence

- According to official estimates, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Senegalese Abroad reported 400,000 Senegalese expats in 1998
- The number of Senegalese migrating to other countries amounted to 10,000 between 1995 and 2000 (UN, 2002)

POLICY MAKING

Evidence

- Main destinations were first and foremost all African countries, primarily the Ivory Coast Côte d'Ivoire followed at a distance by Gabon, Mali and Guinea. Other preferred destinations were the EU member countries and the USA.
- A BCEAO study shows that remittances played a much more important role than public aid to development
- The document “Migrations and Remittances Factbook” compiled by the World Bank’s Migration and Remittances Team classifies Senegal as the 4th largest recipient country of remittances in Africa in 2007

POLICY MAKING

Result

**International migration flows are now a priority
of the Senegalese political agenda**

POLICY MAKING

Legislative Framework on Migration

Inward and outward international migration movements have encouraged Senegal to develop a legislative framework on migration

- ✓ **Senegal ratified the majority of international instruments on the movement of people, human rights and labour rights**
- ✓ **Senegal signed bilateral agreements for a better protection of the rights of Senegalese living in the major destination countries as is the case, e.g., for agreements with Spain and France**
- ✓ **Senegal adopted a number of laws and regulations on migration issues as can clearly be seen in its Constitution, Labour Code and other laws and regulations governing matters related to migration such as those on social security, income tax, human trafficking, children's rights and rights of other vulnerable groups, bilateral and multilateral agreements, etc.**

POLICY MAKING

Political Strategies

Public authorities have developed several political strategies based on migration data supplied from different institutions with regard to, *inter alia*, the return of nationals and their reintegration, their promotion and their protection, and the leveraging of their financial, human and material resources

POLICY MAKING

Political Strategies

Management of Senegalese Expatriates

- ➡ **Sector Policy Statement (*Lettre de Politique Sectorielle*, LPS) issued in 2006 by the Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (MSE)**

Aim: to devise an appropriate intervention strategy for Senegalese abroad

Approach: participation-based, leveraging the complementarity and synergy of actions organised with the different stakeholders concerned with migration issues

Input: conclusions of the Symposium on “A new Partnership with Senegalese Abroad” organised on the initiative of the Senegalese government in 2001

POLICY MAKING

Political Strategies

Management of Senegalese Expatriates

The LPS Statement is centred on migration flow management, and the social, legal and health protection of migrants, the promotion of Senegalese abroad and the institutional support to Senegalese expats (MSE, 2006)

- ➡ **Project for the development of a national migration policy initiated by the General Directorate for Planning through the DPPDH (Department on Population and Human Development Planning)**

POLICY MAKING

Political Strategies

Programmes for the mobilisation of skills of the Senegalese Diaspora

- ❖ **Co-development initiative (now Programme of Support for Solidarity Initiatives for Development - PAISD)**
- ❖ **TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals)**
- ❖ **MIDA Programme (“International Migration for Development in Africa”)**
- ❖ **PLASEPRI (Platform of Support to the Private Sector and the Development of the Senegalese Diaspora in Italy)**

POLICY MAKING

Political Strategies

Framework for intervention, income-generating activities and direct employment opportunities

- ☑ **REVA Plan – its objectives include, among others, a fight against illegal emigration based on a “Zero Illegal Immigration” concept**
- ☑ **Fund for Support to Investments by Senegalese Abroad (FAISE) – its purpose is twofold, i.e. identification, study and financing of high-benefit projects on the one hand, and strengthening of management capabilities by professional coaching on the other**

POLICY MAKING

Political Strategies

Framework for intervention, income-generating activities and direct employment opportunities

- ☑ **Entrepreneurship Diaspora** is a programme of the Agency for the promotion of investments and major infrastructure projects (APIX). Its purpose is to capitalise on the know-how, experience and financial resources of Senegalese abroad so as to promote their investments in production sectors that create employment opportunities and added value
- ☑ **The Housing Bank of Senegal (BHS)** carries out policies for expats in host countries (collection, remittance of funds and access to credit)

POLICY MAKING

Illegal Immigration

Facts worth noting

- With the introduction of more stringent migration policies in traditional host countries and the EU external border management in the Schengen areas, migrant boats have continued to sail along the Senegalese coasts heading towards the Canary archipelago as a gateway to Europe
- In 2006 and 2007, illegal emigration by sea had grown to unprecedented levels: little more than 40,000 migrants (of Senegalese and other nationalities) reached the Canary islands in this period

POLICY MAKING

Illegal immigration

Solutions

- After acknowledging this fact, the Ministry of Senegalese Abroad together with the IOM initiated a far-reaching awareness raising campaign on this phenomenon as public opinion started to argue in favour of the removal of any type of illegal immigration. Its operational plan of action extended from December 2008 to January 2009
- The general purpose of this project was to strengthen the capacities of grassroots community organisations to undertake awareness-raising actions to combat illegal emigration

POLICY MAKING

Illegal emigration

Solutions

- Permanent patrolling (by sea, air and land) along the coastline is carried out jointly with the European External Border Control Agency (FRONTEX)
- From 2006 to 2008, FRONTEX conducted a joint HERA operation with Senegal to hold back the flow of illegal migrants to the Canary islands
- These operations were managed by a “Mixed Operational Command Group” with troops from the Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie, the Police and the Navy mobilised by Senegal and Spain and were based on a zero-tolerance policy against illegal emigration

POLICY MAKING

Illegal Emigration

Solutions

- **Mixed patrols were organised off the Spanish coasts in the territorial waters of Morocco, Cape Verde, Mauritania and Senegal**
- **The patrolling activity was instrumental in apprehending several candidates for illegal migration and repatriating a few illegal immigrants from the Canary islands**
- **In 2010, Senegal renewed a bilateral agreement with Spain which allowed FRONTEX to continue its operations from Dakar**

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