

MTM i-Map
Migration and Development Layer

SENEGAL

Latest update of contents: February 2012

This profile is based exclusively on desk research.

The profile provides data from official national sources to the extent possible, complemented by data of international organizations and research projects in case national data was not available.

Data may deviate according to source due to differences in data collection methods and in definitions applied.

Table of contents

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | SENEGAL AT A GLANCE | 3 |
| 2 | THE MIGRATION SITUATION..... | 5 |
| 2.1 | EMIGRATION MOVEMENTS..... | 5 |
| 2.2 | IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS (INCLUDING 'RETURN' MIGRATION)..... | 10 |
| 3 | TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF EMIGRANTS | 18 |
| 3.1 | NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORK ON THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF CITIZENS ABROAD | 18 |
| 3.2 | INVOLVMENT OF MIGRANT ORGANISATIONS IN THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN..... | 18 |
| 4 | FINANCIAL REMITTANCES TRANSFERS AND MIGRANTS' INVESTMENTS | 19 |
| 4.1 | NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR EMIGRANTS | 19 |
| 4.2 | REMITTANCES DATA: FLOWS, CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPACT | 20 |
| 4.3 | MIGRANT REMITTANCES MARKETPLACE: CHANNELS AND COSTS | 25 |
| 4.4 | COLLECTIVE REMITTANCES AND DONATIONS | 29 |
| 4.5 | MIGRANT CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP..... | 29 |
| 5 | 'RETURN' MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION..... | 31 |
| 5.1 | NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON 'RETURN' MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION | 31 |
| 5.2 | IMPACT OF 'RETURN' MIGRATION | 31 |
| 6 | MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: ACTORS AND INITIATIVES | 32 |
| 6.1 | LINKAGES BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL POLICIES..... | 32 |
| 6.2 | RELEVANT BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER FRAMEWORKS OF COOPERATION | 33 |
| 6.3 | DESCRIPTION OF MOST RELEVANT MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS | 36 |
| 6.4 | INITIATIVES RELATED TO THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS | 37 |
| 6.5 | INITIATIVES RELATED TO REMITTANCES AND OTHER FINANCIAL TRANSFERS | 39 |
| 6.6 | INITIATIVES RELATED TO RETURN MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION..... | 44 |
| 7 | DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS | 46 |
| 7.1 | DATA ON MIGRATION (INCLUDING 'RETURN' MIGRATION) | 46 |
| 7.2 | DATA ON REMITTANCE INFLOWS | 48 |

1 SENEGAL AT A GLANCE

| Table 1.1 – Senegal at a Glance | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic | Indicator | Data | Source |
| Population | Total (projections 2011) | 12,855,153 | National Agency on Statistics and Demography (ANSD) (FR), for forecasts please refer to UNDESA (EN) |
| | Growth rate (2010) | 2.2% | ANSD (FR) |
| | Female (of total) (projections 2011) | 50.6% | ANSD (FR) |
| | Birth rate (per 1000) (2010) | 38.3 | ANSD (FR) |
| | Fertility rate (births per woman) (2010) | 5 | ANSD (FR) |
| | Mortality rate (per 1000) (2008) | 11,5 | ANSD (FR) |
| | Under 15 years (of total) (2008) | 42% | ANSD (FR) |
| | 15-64 years (of total) (2010) | 52.8% | ANSD (FR) |
| | 65 years and over (of total) (2010) | 3.9% | ANSD (FR) |
| Economy | GDP (2010) | 6 367 Billion CFA* | ANSD (FR) |
| | GDP per capita (2010) | 509,096 CFA** | ANSD (FR) |
| | GDP growth rate (2010) | 4.1% | ANSD (FR) |
| | Public debt (of GDP) (2009) | 29.8% | ANSD (FR) |
| | Inflation rate (2011) | 3.4% | ANSD (FR) |
| | Unemployment rate (2009) | 18.5% | ANSD (FR) |
| | Main import countries | France, Germany, Spain, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, United States, Thailand | ANSD (FR) |
| | Main export countries | France, Italy, Spain, Mali, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire | ANSD (FR) |
| Migration | Net migration rate (per 1000) (2010-2015) | -1.5 migrants | IOM Senegal (EN) |
| | Emigration rate of tertiary educated (2008) | 18.6% | Human Development Report (HDR) 2009 (AR , EN , FR) |
| | Internal migration rate (1997-2002)* | 3.4% | UNDP HDR 2009 (AR , EN , FR) |
| | Immigrants (of total population) (2010) | 1.6% | IOM Senegal (EN) |
| Development | Human Development Index Rank (2011) | 155 out of 187 | UNDP HDR 2011 (AR , EN , FR) |
| | Gender Inequality Index Rank | 114 out of 187 | UNDP HDR 2011 (AR , EN , FR) |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (2011) | | |
| Human Poverty Index Rank (2007) | 124 out of 182 | UNDP HDR 2009 (AR , EN , FR) |
| GINI index (2000-2011) | 39,2 | UNDP HDR 2011 (AR , EN , FR) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) (2009) | 57,5 | ANSD (FR) |
| Literacy rate (2007) | 59,2% | ANSD (FR) |
| Population living below USD 1.25 per day (2000-2009) | 33,5% | UNDP HDR 2011 (AR , EN , FR) |
| Official Development Assistance (ODA) Total (2009, disbursements gross) | 1,009.0831 Million USD*** | Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) (EN) |
| ODA Committee Countries (2009, disbursements gross) | 544.20205 Million USD**** | OECD (EN) |
| ODA Multilateral Agencies (2009, disbursements gross) | 464.45402 Million USD***** | OECD (EN) |
| ODA Main donors (2009, disbursements gross) | France, United States, Spain, Canada, Japan | OECD (EN) |
| <p>* EUR 9.70643 billion ** EUR 776.1 *** EUR 676.41983 million ****EUR 364.79558 million ***** EUR 311.33799 million N.B: Currencies were converted according to EC Exchange rates (EN, FR) of December of the year in which the data was collected.</p> | | |

2 THE MIGRATION SITUATION

2.1 Emigration Movements

2.1.1 The Extent of Emigration Movements

According to the [ANSD](#) (FR) publication [Economic and social Situation in Senegal in 2010 \(2011\)](#) (FR), the [Ministry of Senegalese Abroad](#) (FR) is currently putting in place a database on Senegalese abroad, which is based on:

- Voluntary registration of migrants via a website in connection with a sensitisation campaign;
- Utilisation of registries at embassies and consulates abroad; and
- Count of Senegalese abroad belonging to associations of Senegalese abroad.

According to the same publication, this undertaking is ongoing and the data gathered in a test phase have not yet been analysed.

Currently, the latest national source from which data on the extent of emigration movements is available is the [Synthesis report of the Second Senegalese Household Survey of 2002 \(2004\)](#) (FR) of the Directorate for Forecasting and Statistics (table 2.1).

| Table 2.1 – Senegal: Number of Senegalese Abroad in 2002 | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Number of Senegalese abroad* | 168,953 |
| *Second Senegalese Household Survey of 2002 Source: Ministry of Economics and Finance (FR) Directorate for Forecasting and Statistics Synthesis report of the Second Senegalese Household Survey (ESAM II) (2004) (FR). | |

Since 2002, no national survey which provides data on migration has been carried out, as reported in the [IOM](#) (EN, FR) [Migration Profile on Senegal \(2009\)](#) (FR). However, estimates are available from the Sector Policy Letter published by the [Ministry of Senegalese Abroad](#) (FR), which are based on registrations of Senegalese with Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts (DMCPs) (table 2.2).

| Table 2.2 – Senegal: Number of Senegalese Abroad in 2003/2004 | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Number of persons registered with DMCPs | 214,819 |
| Estimates of total number of Senegalese abroad | 648,600 |
| Source: Sector Policy Letter (<i>Lettre de Politique Sectorielle</i>) of the Directorate of Senegalese Abroad (<i>Direction des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur</i>), within the Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (FR), October 2006 | |

The [Global Migrant Origin Database](#) (EN), launched by [the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty](#) (EN) of the [University of Sussex](#) (EN), provides statistical data on Senegalese emigrants based on data collected through National Population and Housing Censuses of destination countries, which is downloadable in excel format [here](#) (EN).

Further data on the stock of emigrants is provided by international sources, inter alia:

- The [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Migration and Remittances Factbook](#) (EN); and
- The [UNDP](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) [Human Development Report \(2009\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)).

2.1.2 Main Countries of Destination

| Regions of Destination | Emigrant Population |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Africa | 410,000 |
| Europe | 190,000 |
| North America | 43,200 |
| Asia | 5,400 |

Source: Sector Policy Letter of the Directorate of Senegalese Abroad, within the [Ministry of Senegalese Abroad](#) (FR), October 2006

According to the Sector Policy Letter published by the [Ministry of Senegalese Abroad](#) (FR), the great majority of Senegalese abroad was residing in other African countries (table 2.3).

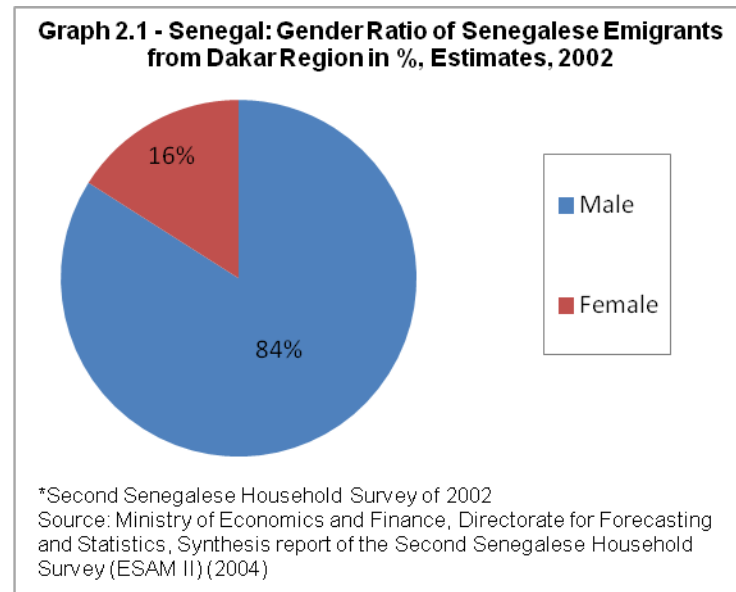
According to census data referring to the time period 1997 to 2002, analysed in the working paper [International Senegalese migration. Public discourse on statistical visibility \(2010\)](#) (FR), elaborated in the framework of the EC-funded [Migration between Africa and Europe \(MAFE\)](#) (FR) project, shows that the top five destination countries for Senegalese emigrants were:

- Italy;
- France;
- Gambia;
- Mauritania; and
- Spain.

The same source further states that while the emigration rate to traditional destination countries for Senegalese emigrants, namely France and central African countries, is declining, new destination countries such as Italy and Spain are rapidly gaining in importance.

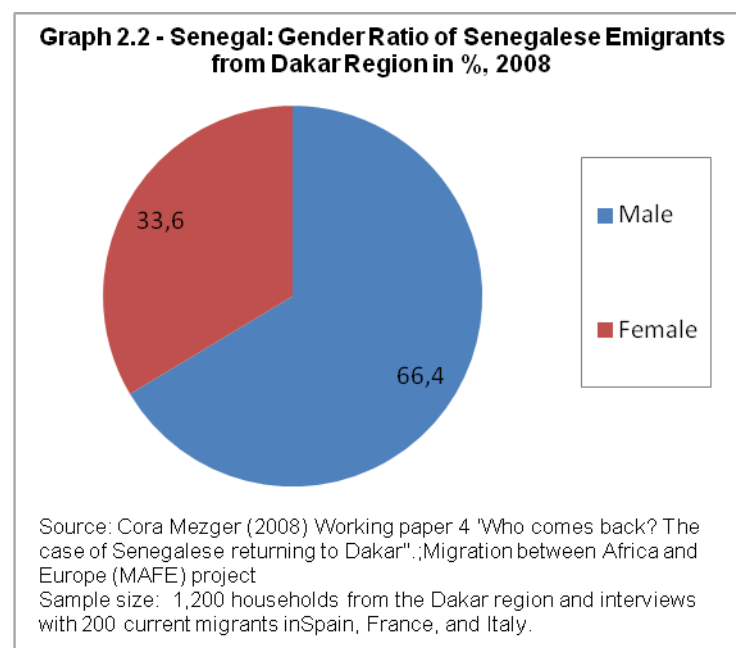
2.1.3 Characteristics of Emigrant Population

Gender



In 2002, 16% of Senegalese emigrants were estimated to be female, whereas 84% were estimated to be male, according to data gathered through the [Second Senegalese Household Survey \(2004\)](#) (FR) in 2002 across Senegal (graph 2.1).

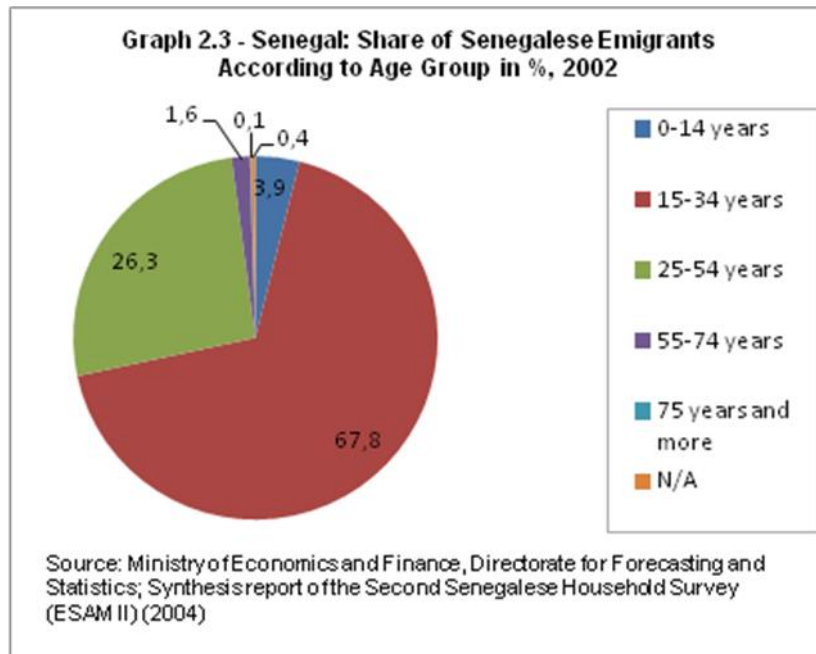
In 2008, approximately one third of the Senegalese emigrants from the Dakar region in Spain, France, and Italy were female, and two third were male, as data gathered through the EC-funded [Migration between Africa and Europe \(MAFE\)](#) (FR) project shows (graph 2.2).



N.B: The MAFE data was gathered from a representative survey with a sample of 1,200 households, conducted in 2008 in the Dakar region with its four administrative departments of Dakar, Pikine, Guédiawaye, and Rufisque. 200 current migrants were interviewed in each of the three selected destination countries, Spain, France, and Italy.

The [MAFE](#) (FR) working paper [The role of kin and friends in male and female international mobility from Senegal and DR Congo \(2011\)](#) (EN) provides information on the gender difference regarding the role of friends and kin for international mobility.

Age



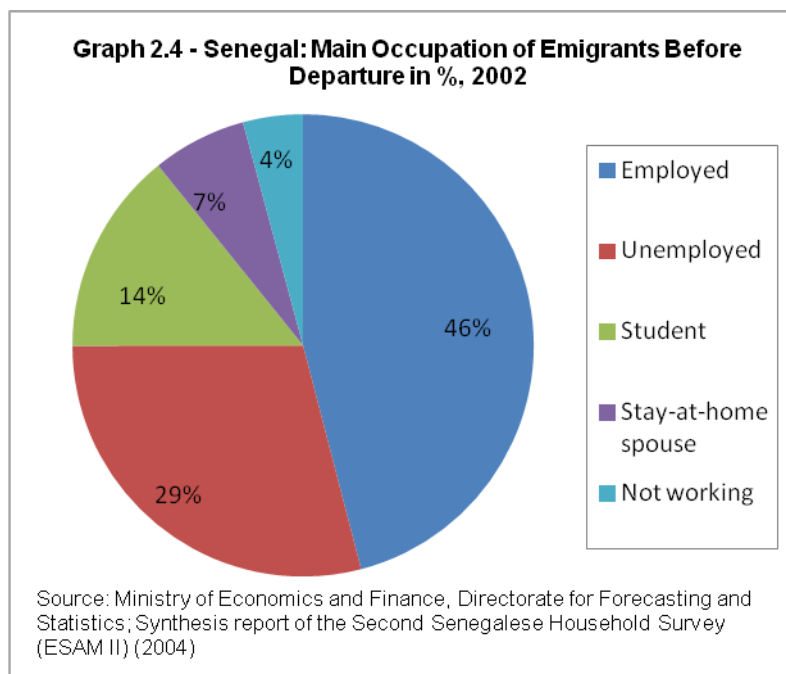
The [Second Senegalese Household Survey of 2002 \(2004\)](#) (FR) provided data on the age of Senegalese emigrants. As displayed in graph 2.3, the large majority of Senegalese emigrants belonged to the age group of 15 to 34 years.

Level of Education

The emigration rate of tertiary-educated is 17.7%, according to the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\) Migration an Remittances Factbook \(2011\)](#) (EN). More detailed data on the level of education could not be collected at this stage.

Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position

The [Second Senegalese Household Survey of 2002 \(2004\)](#) (FR) provided data on the occupation Senegalese emigrants had before their departure in Senegal (graph 2.4).



For additional data on the characteristics of the emigrant population please refer to the [Migration and Remittances Household Survey](#) (EN) conducted in the framework of the [African Migration Project](#) (EN) by the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) and the [African Development Bank](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)). A Preliminary Report is downloadable [here](#) (FR).

2.2 Immigration Movements (Including 'Return' Migration)

2.2.1 The Extent of Immigration Movements

The third general population and housing census, carried out in 2002, provided data on the stock of immigrants in Senegal (table 2.4).

| | Total | % of Population |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Number of permanent immigrants* in Senegal | 204,725 | 2.1% |
| Number of recent immigrants in Senegal | 72,478 | 0.7% |
| Total | 277,203 | 2.8% |

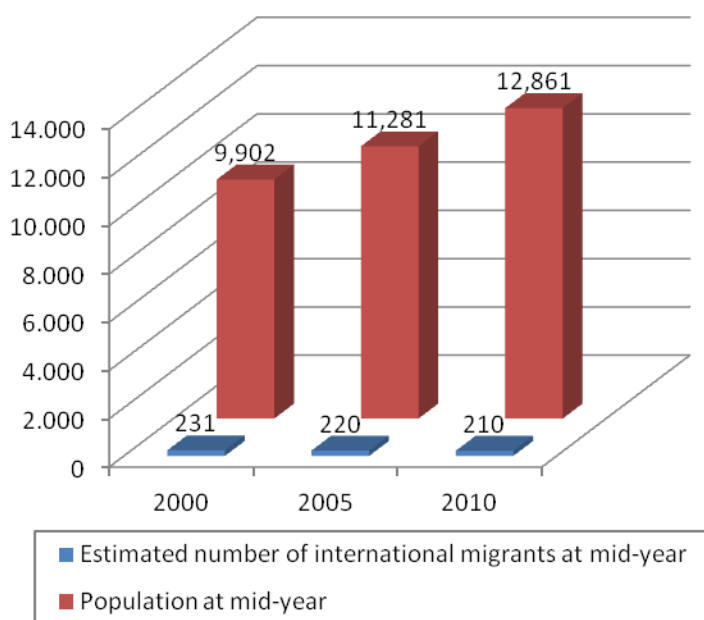
* Residents whose place of birth is abroad, no matter whether they belong to a Senegalese ethnic group or not.
Sources: [Results of the third general population and housing census \(2002\)](#) (FR), published by the [National Agency of Statistics and Demography](#) (FR) ('*Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie*' (ANSD))

The [Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) (EN) provided estimates of the number of immigrants in Senegal, up to the year 2010 (table 2.5).

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010* |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Estimated number of international migrants at mid-year | 231,015 | 220,208 | 210,061 |
| International migrants as a percentage of the population | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 |

*2010 projections are based on long-run tendencies and may not accurately predict the effect of unexpected short-term fluctuations such as the 2009 economic crisis.
Source: [United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) (EN) [Population Division](#) (EN) (2009) Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008). For further information on data sources and the methodology for estimating the international migrant stock please refer to <http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=4>

Graph 2.5 - Senegal: Estimated Number of Immigrants in Senegal in Thousands, 2000, 2005, and 2010



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). Population Division (2009) Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008)

Graph 2.5 illustrates the number of immigrants as compared to the total populations, in thousands. In the year 2000, immigrants made up an estimated 2.3% of the total population, in the year 2005 this percentage went down to an estimated 2%, and in 2010, it was estimated to decrease to 1.6%.

2.2.2 Main Countries of Origin

Table 2.6 – Senegal: International Immigrants by Region of Origin, 2002

| | Total | % |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 'Immigrants belonging to Senegalese ethnic groups' | 160,370 | 78,3 |
| West Africa | 32,787 | 16,0 |
| Central Africa | 3,774 | 1,8 |
| North Africa | 710 | 0,3 |
| Other Africa | 240 | 0,1 |
| America | 548 | 0,3 |
| Asia | 336 | 0,2 |
| Europe | 3,993 | 2,0 |
| Middle East | 794 | 0,4 |
| Others | 557 | 0,3 |
| No response | 616 | 0,3 |
| Total | 204,725 | 100 |

Source: [Results of the third general population and housing census \(2002\)](#) (FR), published by the [National Agency of Statistics and Demography](#) (FR) ('Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie' - ANSD)

The data available through the third general population and housing census, carried out in 2002, showed that a large majority, notably **78.3%, of immigrants in Senegal belonged to 'Senegalese ethnic groups'**. With 16%, West African nationals constituted the second largest group of immigrants in Senegal. Nationals of European countries made up for 2% and nationals of Central African countries made up for 1.8% (table 2.6).

2.2.3 Characteristics of Immigrant Population

Gender

The [Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) (EN) provides estimates on the distribution of immigrants in Senegal according to gender up to the year 2010 (table 2.7).

| Table 2.7 – Senegal: Female Migrants as Percentage of All International Migrants, 2000, 2005, 2010 | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Year | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
| % | 50.9 | 51.0 | 51.2 |

*The estimates are based on census data. 2010 projections are based on long-run tendencies and may not accurately predict the effect of unexpected short-term fluctuations such as the 2009 economic crisis.
Sources: [United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#), (EN) [Population Division](#) (EN) (2009) Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision. For further information on data sources and the methodology for estimating the international migrant stock please refer to <http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=4>

Age/Level of Education

No data could be collected at this stage.

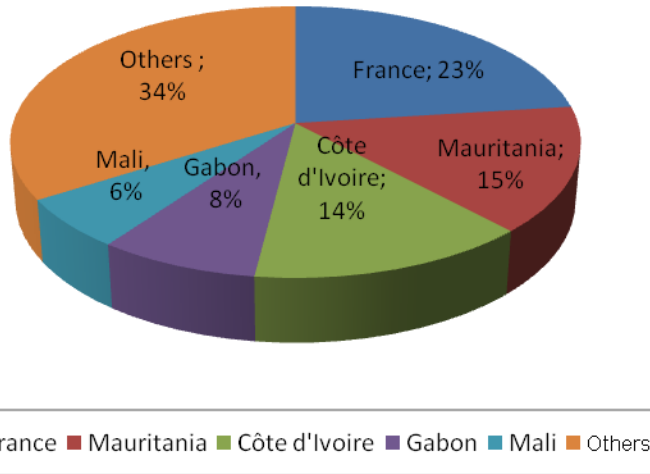
Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position

For information on occupational trajectories and occupational cost among Senegalese immigrants in Europe, please refer to the [MAFE](#) (FR) [Working Paper 15](#) (EN).

2.2.4 Main Countries of Origin of 'Return' Migrants

According to the [ANSD](#) (FR) publication [Economic and social situation in Senegal in 2010 \(2011\)](#) (FR), a total of 70.800 persons have returned to Senegal between 1998 and 2002, according to the third Population and Housing Census (2002). This data is based on the definition provided by this report, that indicated that *'a return migrant is defined as a person who was born in the country or in the region where he was counted or surveyed, having previously resided in another country or in another region'* (unofficial translation). This definition does not account for re-emigrations.

Graph 2.6 - Senegal: Countries of Origin of Returnees to the Dakar Region in %, 2008



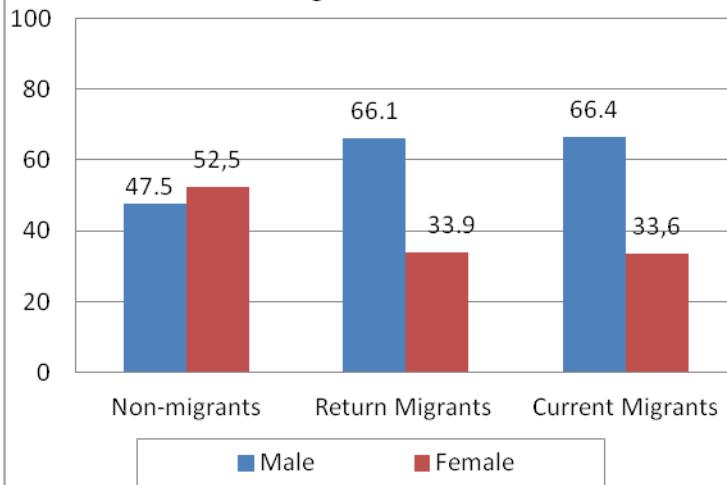
Source: Cora Mezger (2008) Working paper 4 "Who comes back? The case of Senegalese returning to Dakar", published in the framework of the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project .
 Sample size: 1,200 households from the Dakar region and interviews with 200 current migrants in Spain, France, and Italy.

The EU-funded [Migration between Africa and Europe \(MAFE\)](#) (FR) project provided an overview of the characteristics of return migrants to Senegal in the working paper [Who comes back? The case of Senegalese returning to Dakar \(2008\)](#) (EN). N.B: The data was gathered in a representative survey with a sample of 1,200 households, conducted in 2008 in the Dakar region with its four administrative departments of Dakar, Pikine, Guédiawaye, and Rufisque. 200 current migrants were interviewed in each of the three selected destination countries, Spain, France, and Italy.

returned from African countries. The top five destination

In 2008, most Senegalese emigrants countries of returnees were France, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, and Mali (graph 2.6).

Graph 2.7 - Senegal: Gender Ratio among Return Migrants to the Dakar Region, as compared to Non-Migrants and Emigrants in %, 2008



Source: Cora Mezger (2008) Working paper 4 "Who comes back? The case of Senegalese returning to Dakar", published in the framework of the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project .
 Sample size: 1,200 households from the Dakar region and interviews with 200 current migrants in Spain, France, and Italy.

2.2.5 Characteristics of 'Return' Migrants

Gender

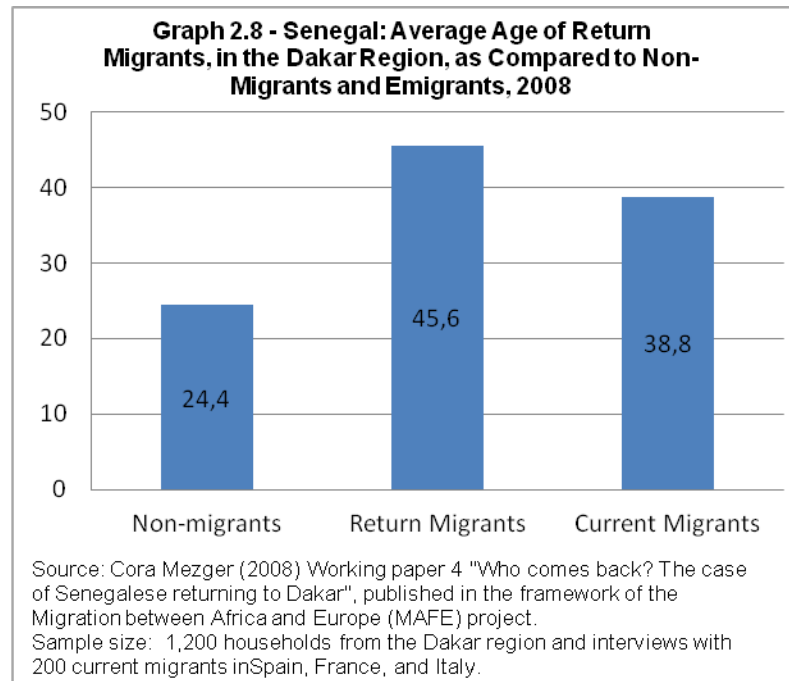
In 2008, around one third of Senegalese returnees to the Dakar region were female and around two third were male, which showed that the gender ratio among return migrants corresponded approximately to the gender ratio among emigrants who resided abroad at the time of the survey (graph 2.7).

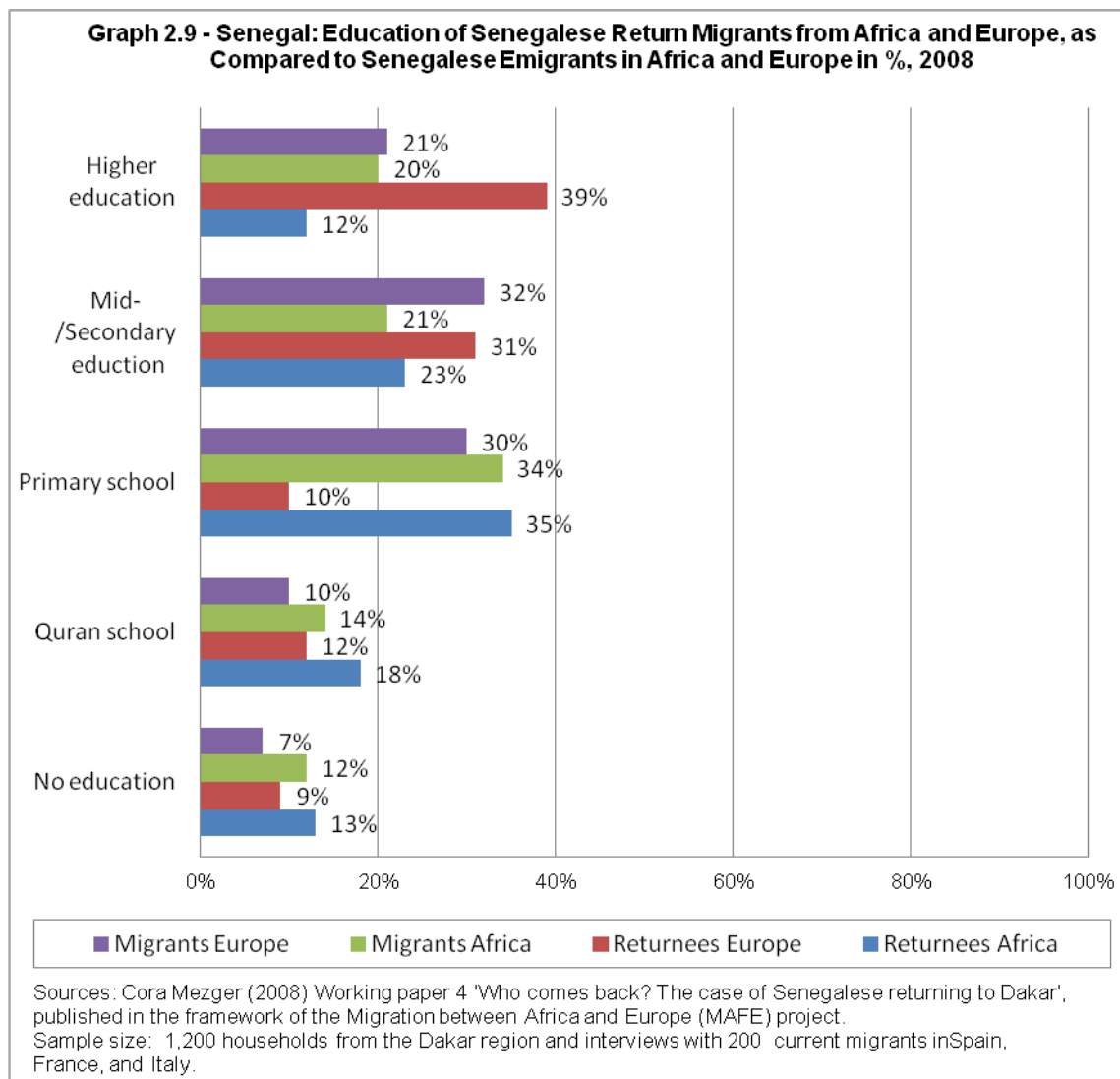
Age

In 2008, the average age of return migrants was 45.6 years, compared to 38.8 years of current migrants (graph 2.8).

Level of Education

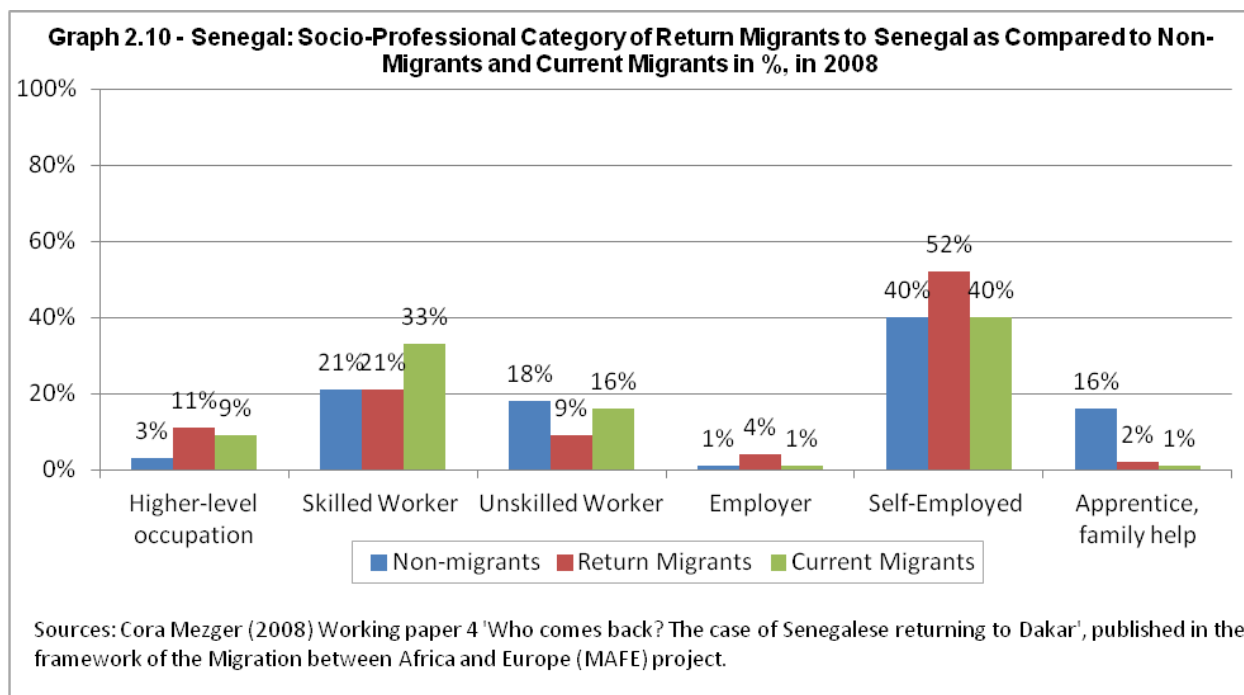
In 2008, the formal education of return migrants was on average 2.5 years longer than the formal education of non-migrants, but one year shorter than the formal education of current migrants. Returnees from Europe had a higher level of education than returnees from Africa, as can be seen in graph 2.9. However, when reading these data, it has to be considered that the majority of Senegalese emigrants reside in African countries, as pointed out in chapter 2.1.2.



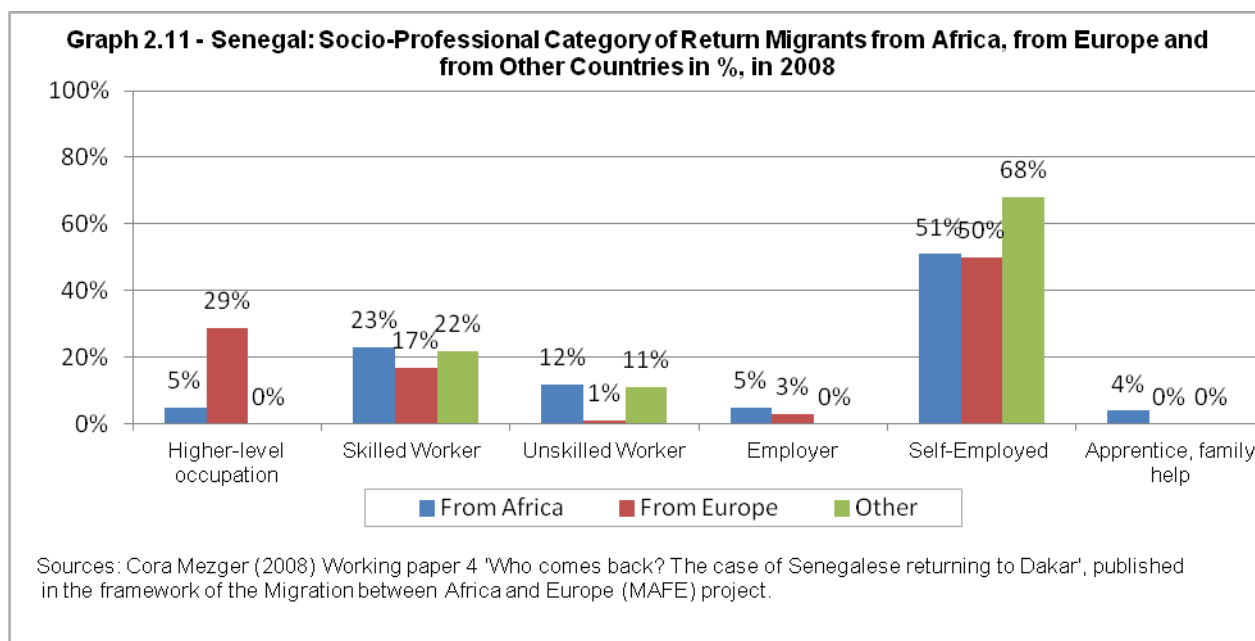


Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position

Graph 2.10 provides information in the socio- professional category or ‘return’ migrants, as compared to non-migrants and current migrants.



Graph 2.11 provides information in the socio- professional category of 'return' migrants from Africa, 'return' migrants from Europe and 'return' migrants from other countries



For further information on 'return' migration, please also refer to the [MAFE](#) (FR) working paper [Returning to Dakar: The role of migration experience for professional reinsertion](#) (EN). For additional data on the characteristics of the emigrant population please refer to the [Migration and Remittances Household Survey](#) (EN) conducted in the framework of the [African Migration Project](#) (EN) by the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) and the [African Development Bank](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)). A Preliminary Report is downloadable [here](#) (FR).

3 TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF EMIGRANTS

3.1 National Legislation and Policy Framework on the Transnational Life of Citizens Abroad

| Table 3.1 – Senegal: Legislations and Policy Frameworks with Regard to the Transnational Life of Citizens | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Legislation/Policy Framework | Description |
| Sector Policy for Senegalese Abroad (<i>Lettre de politique sectorielle des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur</i>) of 2006 | Elaborates on the dynamics of Senegalese emigration, the characteristics of Senegalese emigrant communities, institutional and legal frameworks put in place to provide social protection and reach out to Senegal migrants, and the objectives of the policy set out (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure good management of migration flows • To assure social, health, and legal protection of Senegalese residing abroad • To promote Senegalese abroad • To reinforce institutional support structures |
| Senegalese Citizenship Law (<i>Code de la nationalité sénégalaise</i>) Law no. 61-70 of 7 March 1961 (FR), as amended by Law No. 84-10 of 4 January 1984 (FR) | Under the Senegalese Citizenship Law, Senegalese citizens residing abroad do not have the possibility to hold dual citizenship, and lose their Senegalese citizenship upon the voluntary acquirement of a foreign nationality. Article 18 elaborates on the loss of Senegalese citizenship upon the voluntary acquirement of a foreign nationality (unofficial translation): <i>'Any Senegalese of majority age who voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality loses his/her Senegalese nationality.'</i> |
| Source: Final Report (2010) (AR , EN , FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN) | |

3.2 Involvement of Migrant Organisations in their Country of Origin

The EC-funded project European-wide African Diaspora Platform for Development (EADPD) will produce a **Comprehensive Database on African Migrant Organisations**, which will provide information on the African migrant organisations in EU MS and Switzerland working in the field of migration and development, as well as on their activities and funding sources. As soon as the findings are available, they will be fed into this section.

4 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES TRANSFERS AND MIGRANTS' INVESTMENTS

4.1 National Legislation on Economic Incentives for Migrants

The following legal frameworks incorporating incentives aimed to encourage the return of financial resources of Senegalese emigrant communities have been introduced (table 4.1).

| Table 4.1 – Senegal: Legislations Incorporating Incentives Aimed to Encourage the Return of Financial Resources | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Legislation | Description |
| Investment Code (FR) (' <i>Loi n° 2004-06 du 6 février 2004 portant Code des investissements</i> ') | It details a series of initiatives to incite foreign investors and Senegalese nationals residing abroad to invest in Senegal, inter alia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal advantages in the project set-up period of three years • Fiscal advantages during the exploratory phase of an enterprise/project, limited to 5 to 8 years • Alleviation and /or exemption of certain state taxes |
| Law No. 2008-47 of 3 September 2008 | It includes fiscal incentives relating to the creation of mutual savings and micro-credit, which can be of interest to Senegalese nationals living abroad |
| Decree No. 2008-635 of 11 June 2008 (FR) | It established the Support Fund for Investments of Senegalese Nationals Residing Abroad (' <i>Fonds d'Appui à l'Investissement des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur (FAISE)</i> ') which aims to promote productive investments by Senegalese nationals residing abroad |
| Source: Final Report (2010) (AR, EN, FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN), Decree No. 2008-635 of 11 June 2008 (FR) | |

According to the [Final Report \(2010\)](#) (AR, EN, FR) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN), in addition to the legal financial incentives put in place by the Senegalese government, National Banks furthermore offer a range of incentives to Senegalese nationals living abroad. Two examples are:

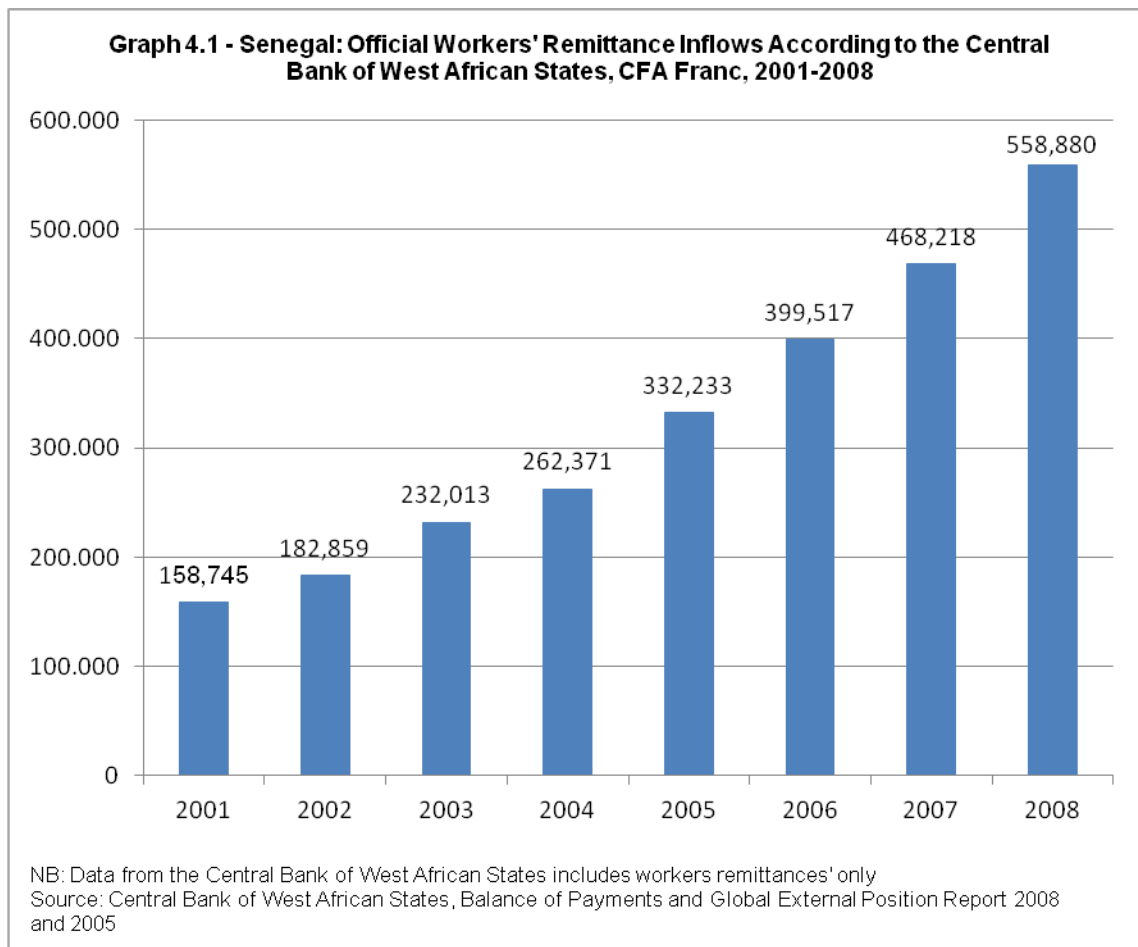
- The [Banque de l'Habitat du Sénégal \(BHS\)](#) (FR): Offers financial solutions to Senegalese abroad through, inter alia, the [Diaspora Package](#) (FR) which offers the possibility to open a savings account with special interest rates, a free of charge cheque account, and a related insurance component in the event of financial difficulties of the account holder.

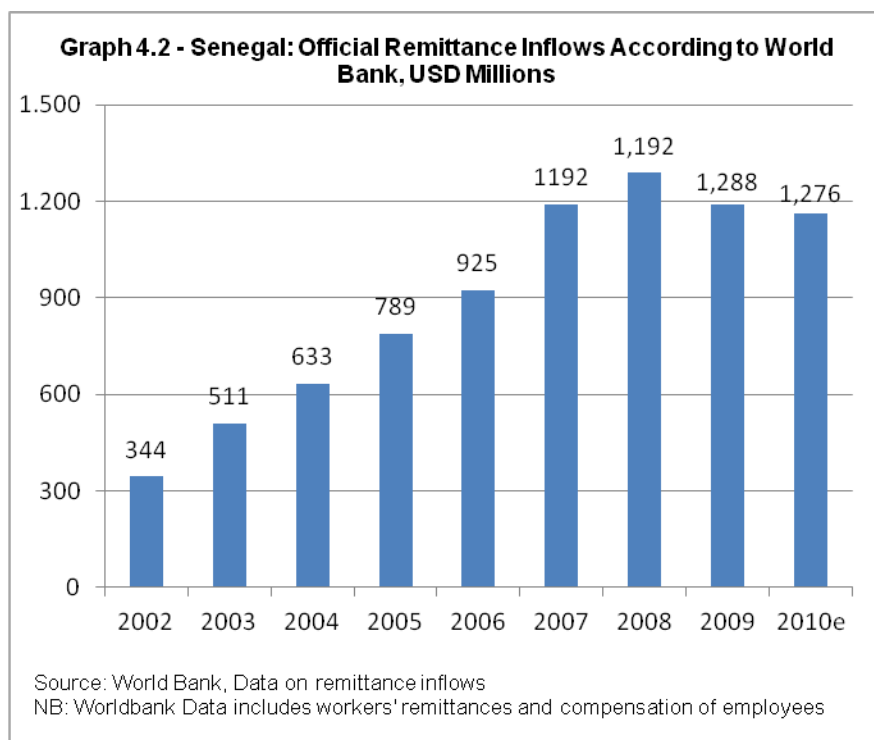
- The [Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole du Sénégal \(CNCAS\)](#) (FR): Offers financial solutions for investments in the primary sector, notably the agricultural, animal husbandry, and fishery sector, which are domains of interest to Senegalese migrants who are potential candidates for return.

4.2 Remittances Data: Flows, Characteristics, and Impact

4.2.1 Financial Remittances Inflows

Data on financial remittance flows in Senegal is recorded by the [Central Bank of West African States](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), which publishes annual data in the [Balance of Payments and Global External Position Report](#) (FR). According to this source, remittances to Senegal have continuously increased from 2001 to 2008 (graph 4.1.).





An additional source providing data on remittances flows to Senegal is the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)). In 2009, estimates of remittance inflows (recorded as workers' remittances and compensation of employees) provided by the World Bank show - as a result of the global financial crisis - a slight decline of remittance transfers (graph 4.2). Remittances data oftentimes varies according to different sources due to different definitions of the kind of

transfers that are to be recorded as remittances.

The Relative Size of Remittances Inflows

In 2007, workers' remittances amounted to the equivalent of 6.9% of Senegalese GDP, 90% of official development aid, and were almost ten times higher than Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (table 4.1).

| Table 4.1 – Senegal: Relative Size of Workers' Remittance Inflows, 2007 | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Inflows total | EUR 714 million |
| As % of GDP | 6.9% |
| As % of net Official development assistance receipts | 90% |
| Ratio of workers' remittances to foreign direct investment (FDI) | 9% |

Sources: [Central Bank of West African States](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)); [National Agency of Statistics and Demography](#) ([FR](#))

Amount/Frequency of Remittances Inflows

| Table 4.2– Senegal: Frequency of Sending Money to Country of Origin, 2002* | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Regularly | 42.0% |
| Occasionally | 31.0% |
| Never | 27.0% |

*Second Senegalese Household Survey
Source: Ministry of Economics and Finance Directorate for Forecasting and Statistics [Synthesis report of the Second Senegalese Household Survey \(ESAM II\) \(2004\)](#) ([FR](#))

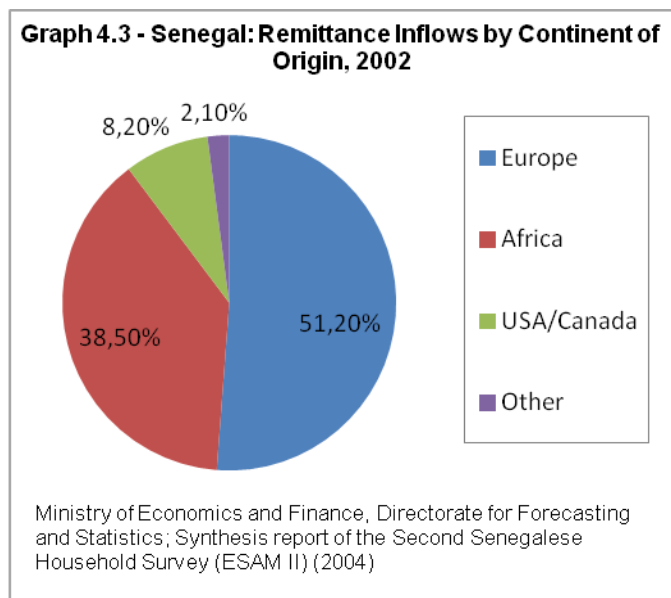
Data gathered from the Second Senegalese Household Survey of 2002, published in the [Synthesis report of the Second Senegalese Household Survey \(ESAM II\) \(2004\)](#) (FR), shows that 42% of Senegalese emigrants regularly send money to their country of origin, 31% occasionally, and 27% do not send monetary remittances at all (table 4.2).

The [Migration between Africa and Europe \(MAFE\) \(EN, FR\)](#) project provides an overview of the amounts sent by Senegalese emigrants to their country of origin in the working paper [Transfers of Senegalese migrants to the region of Dakar : Extent and determinants \(2010\)](#) (FR). In 2008, most Senegalese emigrants (66.8%) remitted between CFA 50,000 and 200,000 (76.22 – 304.88 EUR) (table 4.3).

| Table 4.3 – Senegal: Remittances: Last Amount Sent in %, 2008 | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Below CFA 50,000 * (EUR 76.22) | 23.3% |
| CFA 50,000 – 100,000 (EUR 76.22-152.44) | 33.5% |
| CFA 100,000 – 200,000 (EUR 152.44-304.88) | 33.3% |
| More than CFA 200,000 (EUR 304.44) | 9.9% |

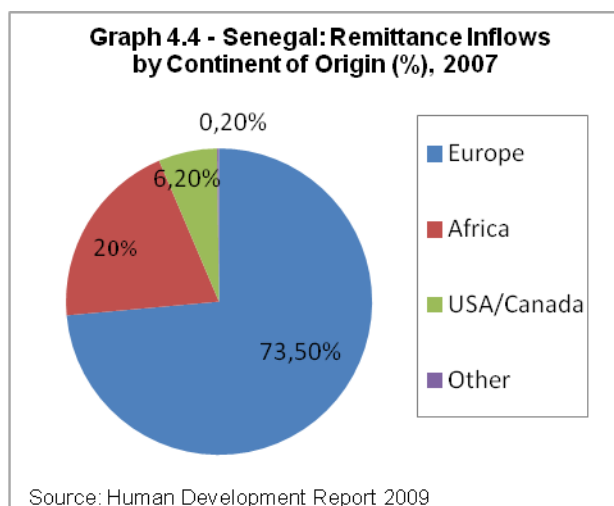
* Converted according to the official [EC exchange rate](#) (EN) of December 2008
 Sources: MAFE Working Paper 9 [Transfers of Senegalese migrants to the region of Dakar : Extent and determinants \(2010\)](#) (FR)

An additional source that provides information on remittances and that can be consulted for further information is the [RemittancesGateway](#) (EN) [Country Profile](#) (EN) on Senegal. The [RemittancesGateway Flyer](#) (EN) provides an overview on the types of information that can be found on the website.



For an analysis on remittances flows over the years please refer to the [ANSD](#) (FR) publication [Economic and social situation in Senegal in 2010 \(2011\)](#) (FR).

4.2.2 Main Countries of Origin of Financial Remittances



Data gathered from the Second Senegalese Household Survey of 2002, published in the [Synthesis report of the Second Senegalese Household Survey \(ESAM II\) \(2004\)](#) (FR), shows that 51.2% of remittance inflows came from European countries, 38.5% from African countries, and 8.25% from Northern America (graph 4.3).

In 2007, remittance inflows from Europe increased, while transfers from African countries dropped to 20% according to the [Human Development Report 2009](#) (AR, EN, FR) (graph 4.4).

4.2.3 Characteristics of Financial Remittances Recipients

Gender/Age /Level of Education /Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position

Data on the characteristics of financial remittances recipients has been collected in the framework of the [Migration and Remittances Household Survey](#) (EN) conducted in the framework of the [African Migration Project](#) (EN) by the [World Bank](#) (AR, EN, FR) and the [African Development Bank](#) (EN, FR). A Preliminary report is downloadable [here](#) (FR).

4.2.4 Use of Financial Remittances Inflows

| Table 4.4 – Senegal: Use of Remittance Inflows According to Different Sources | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 2007 (MIDA Italy/Senegal Project) | | 2007 (MAFE Project - Remittance transfers from France, Spain, and Italy to Dakar region) | |
| Consumption | 50% | Rent, financial commitment | 37.3% |
| Savings | 15% | Daily expenses | 35.7% |
| Buy a dwelling | 10% | Medical care | 3.8% |
| Economic investments | 5% | Education | 2.9% |
| Other | 20% | Savings | 0.3% |
| | | Religious celebrations | 14.4% |
| | | Travel | 0.8% |
| | | Buy a dwelling | 1.7% |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| | Other | 3.1% |
| Source: Dioup, Par Aliou, ' Stratégies d'offre de services de transfert d'argent et Mécanismes financiers pour une réorientation des envois des migrants sénégalais vers des secteurs productifs' (2007) MIDA Italy/Senegal Project; MAFE Working Paper 9 Transfers of Senegalese migrants to the Dakar region: Magnitude and Determinants (2010) (FR) | | |

Several sources come to the conclusion that remittances are mainly used for direct household needs

(table 4.4).

According to data gathered from the study [Impact of migrants' remittances on the poverty in Senegal](#) (FR), conducted by the Senegalese [Ministry of Economy and Finances](#) (FR), remittances have a positive impact on the reduction of the poverty incidence of Senegalese households. While households without remittances have a poverty incidence of 52.4%, households receiving financial remittances have only a poverty incidence of 36.28% (table 4.5).

4.2.5 Impact of Financial Remittances

A report produced in the framework of the [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(UNCTAD\)](#) (EN, FR) Expert Meeting on Maximising the Development Impact of Remittances provides

| Table 4.5 – Senegal: Poverty Incidence of Households in %, 2008 | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Household receiving remittances | 54.40% |
| Household without remittances | 36.28% |
| Source: Ministry of Economy and Finances (FR) Impact of migrants' remittances on the poverty in Senegal (2008) (FR) | |

information on the impact of remittances on poverty alleviation in Senegal, based on a study of the Senegalese Ministry of Economy and Finance (2008). It states that the expenses by remittances-receiving heads of household increased

by 60%, which reduced the poverty incidence by around a third. The same report states that remittances are considered as a means of social security welfare in Senegal.

However, the following factors impede the flow of remittances and their use for economic and social development needs, according to the same report:

- Lack of knowledge about the emigrants profiles;
- Lack of organisation of authorities and migrants;
- Lack of information of Senegalese abroad about structures, processes, and business opportunities;
- Lack of reliable data;
- Weak valuation about competences of Diaspora's knowledge and skills;
- Lack of information about monitoring possibilities for achievement and development of the expatriates' activities;
- The higher transfer fees (on average 13%, exceed 20% of remittances);
- Scarcity of financial means; and
- Lack of appreciation of economical reality of home country.

Impediments related to the formal banking system are listed in this report as follows:

- A weak diversification of financial assets;
- Inappropriate banking system to savers' needs;
- Higher interest rates;
- Weak savings mobilization; and
- A weak credit offer.

For further information on the impact of remittances please refer to the reports published in the framework of the [African Migration Project](#) (EN) by the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) and the [African Development Bank](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) (2011):

- [Remittance Markets in Africa: Chapter on Senegal \(EN\)](#); and
- [Leveraging Migration for Africa: Remittances, Skills and Investments \(2011\)](#) (EN).

Furthermore, please refer to the publication [Transfers of remittances and Development in Africa : A case study on Senegal \(2009\)](#) (FR) and to the World Bank report.

4.3 Migrant Remittances Marketplace: Channels and Costs

4.3.1 Mode of Financial Remittances Transfers to Senegal

Table 4.6 displays data on channels applied to transfer remittances from two different sources.

| Mode of transfer | 2007 MIDA Italy/Senegal Project | 2007 MAFE Project (Remittance Transfers from France, Spain, and Italy) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Formal transfer | 40% | 81% |
| Informal transfer | 60% | 19% |

Source: Dioup, Par Aliou, ' Stratégies d'offre de services de transfert d'argent et Mécanismes financiers pour une réorientation des envois des migrants sénégalais vers des secteurs productifs' (2007) MIDA Italy/Senegal Project; MAFE Working Paper 9 [Transfers of Senegalese migrants to the Dakar region: Magnitude and Determinants \(2010\)](#) (FR)

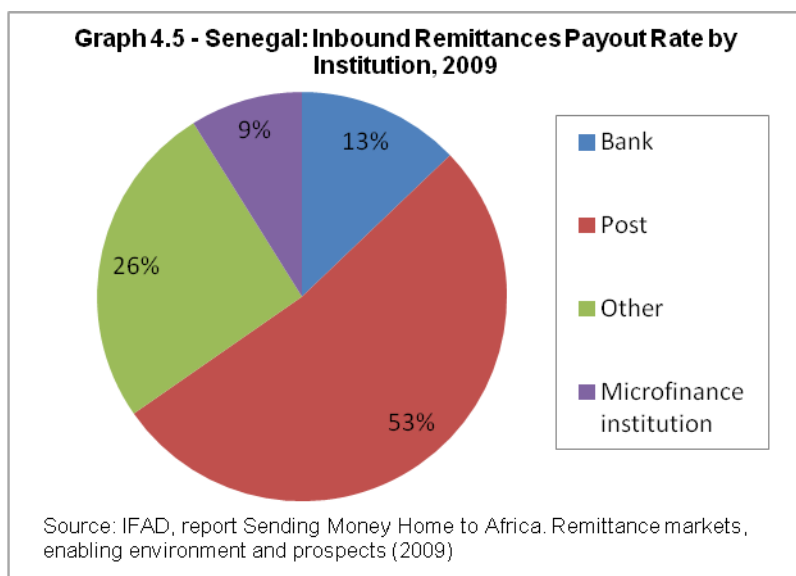
According to the report [Migrant Remittances: A development challenge](#) (EN), published by the [African Development Bank](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), the different informal money transfer channels in Senegal are, inter alia:

- Carriers;
- 'Fax' System;
- In kind transfers through a trader;
- In kind transfers; and
- The post service.

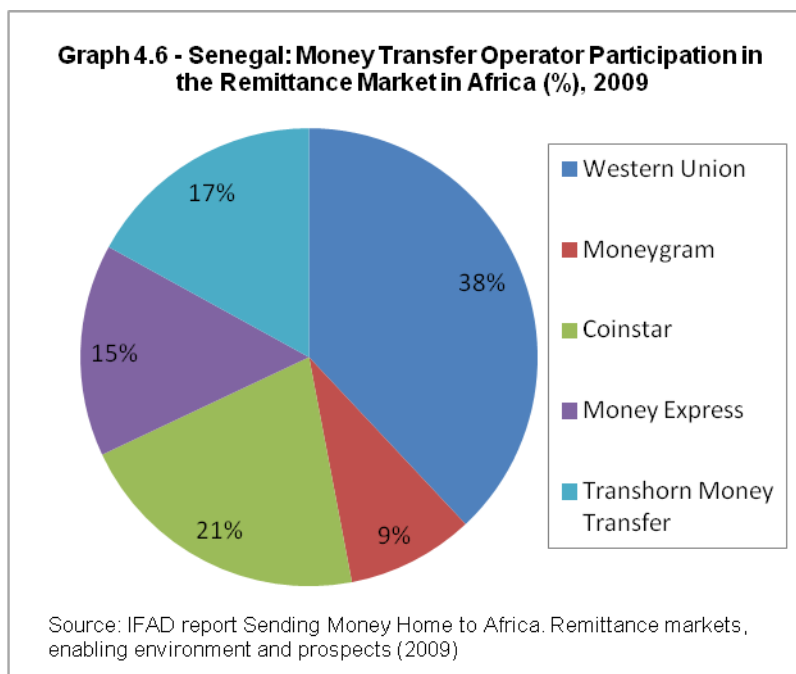
An overview of the informal remittance system in Senegal is provided in the [Senegal Country Study](#) (EN), which is part of the report [Informal Remittance Systems in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific \(ACP\) countries](#) (EN).

4.3.2 Financial Remittances Marketplace

Inbound Remittances Payout Rate by Institution



While the report [Migrant Remittances: a development challenge](#) (EN), edited by the African Development Bank (AFDB) (EN, FR), states that the market coverage by money transfer companies is 100%, the report [Sending Money Home](#) (EN) published by the [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\)](#) (EN) points out that the concentration of remittance payout locations in rural areas is only 46%. According to this latter source, the Senegalese Post has the highest inbound remittances payout rate (52%). Few Senegalese transfers are paid out by banks (13%) (graph 4.5).



MTO participation in the remittances market

Money transfer operators (MTOs) dominate the Senegalese remittance market. Graph 4.6 provides an overview of the most important MTOs in Senegal.

4.3.3 Costs of Money Transfers to Senegal

High transfer costs affect the amount received by remittance recipients. Therefore, the following Money Transfer Price Comparison Services allow for queries on the money transfer costs charged by Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) between Senegal and the sending countries covered. In order to query the costs, please click on the service and select MTO and the amount (table 4.7).

| Table 4.7– Senegal: Money Transfer Price Comparison Services | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Service | Established by | Sending Countries Covered | Amounts Covered | Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) Covered for Transfers to Senegal |
| Envoi d'argent (FR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Development Agency (FR) French Ministry of Immigration, Integration, Asylum and Solidarity Development (FR) (now French Ministry of Interior, Overseas Territories and Territorial Collectivities (FR)) French Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment (FR) French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (EN, FR) | France | EUR 100 EUR 300 EUR 500 EUR 1000 | Banque Accord, Banque d'Escompte, BNP Paribas, BOA-FRANCE, Caisse d'Epargne Alsace, Caisse d'Epargne Normandie, Caisse d'Epargne Provence Alpes Corse, Caisse d'Epargne Rhone Alpes, CELDA, Coinstar Money Transfer SAS, Crédit Agricole du Nord Est, La Banque Postale, Moneygram, Societe generale, Western Union |
| Geldtransfair (DE) | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (now Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) (EN)) | Germany | Every amount up to a maximum of EUR 12,500 (in EUR) | Voxmoney, mobilcash, VoiceCash, HypoVereinsbank, Ria Envia, SEB, 1822direkt, Commerzbank, Easy Trans, MoneyGram, Sparkasse KölnBonn, Ziraat Bank International, comdirect bank, Western Union, Berliner Volksbank, Dresdner Bank, ING DIBA, Deutsche Bank, |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | <p>Stadtsparkasse München, Berliner Sparkasse, Sparkasse KölnBonn, HypoVereinsbank, Isbank, Kreissparkasse Köln, ReiseBank, Norisbank, Sparkasse Duisburg, Sparkasse Essen, VakifBank International, Volksbank Bochum Witten, Volksbank Ruhr Mitte, Münchner Bank, Postbank, HypoVereinsbank, Postbank, Volksbank Köln Nord</p> |
| <p>Mandasoldiacasa (EN, IT)</p> | <p>Diplomazia Economica Italiana (IT); Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (EN)</p> | Italy | | <p>Intesa Sanpaolo – Westernunion, MoneyGram, Western Union, Valutrans, Coinstar, Ria, Poste Italiane – MoneyGram, MoneyExpress, Banca Popolare di Sondrio, Banca Popolare di Novara - Gruppo Banco Popolare, Agenzia TU - UniCredit S.p.A. - Conto TU, Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena - Conto Paschi Senza Frontiere, UniCredit S.p.A., Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Banca Popolare di Bergamo - Gruppo UBI Banca, Poste Italiane – Eurogiro, Intesa Sanpaolo – Gruppo Intesa Sanpaolo, Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma - Conto InItaly, Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma - Bonifico Friendly, Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma, Banca Popolare di Milano - Gruppo Bipemme, Bnl - Gruppo Bnp Paribas</p> |
| <p>Remittances Prices World-wide (EN)</p> | <p>World Bank (AR, EN, FR)</p> | France, Italy | <p>USD 200 USD 500</p> | <p>France-Senegal: Moneybookers, Western Union, Flouss, Societe Generale, MoneyGram, Ria, Coinstar, La Poste, Western Union , Credit Lyonnais, La</p> |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Poste via Western Union, Societe Generale, BNP Paribas, Caisse D'Epargne l'Ile de France, Societe Generale, Banque Populaire, Credit Agricole Italy – Senegal: Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Ria, Coinstar, MoneyGram, Poste Italiane via MoneyGram, Unicredit Banca, Western Union |
| Send Money Home (EN) | UK Government's Department for International Development (EN) | Combinations between 91 sending and 125 receiving countries are covered (access drop-down menu here (EN)) | Every amount (in sending country currencies) | MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between 91 sending countries and 125 receiving countries and can be queried here (EN) |
| NB: This list is not exhaustive | | | | |

4.4 Collective Remittances and Donations

No national data on collective remittances and donations could be collected at this stage.

The study 'Stratégies d'offre de services de transfert d'argent et Mécanismes financiers pour une réorientation des envois des migrants sénégalais vers des secteurs productifs', published within the framework of the [Migration for Development in Africa \(MIDA\)](#) (EN) project, states that collective remittances are mainly used for social facilities and economic activities.

4.5 Migrant Capital Investment and Entrepreneurship

4.5.1 Entreprises Started/Jobs Created by Senegalese Nationals Abroad in Senegal

No national data could be collected at this stage.

4.5.2 Investment Volume of Senegalese Nationals Abroad in Senegal

The Programme [Diaspora Entrepreneurship](#) (FR) introduced by the [Investment Promotion and Major Works Agency \(APIX\)](#) (FR) aims to capitalise on the expertise, experience, and financial resources of Senegalese nationals living abroad. Furthermore, the programme intends to promote Senegalese living abroad to invest in the productive sector and to create jobs. According to the working paper [The role of international migration experience for investment at home: The case of Senegal](#) (EN), published within the framework of the [MAFE Project](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), in the case of Senegal, international migration stimulates investment. The study shows that among migrants and returnees, ownership rates are higher than among non-migrants.

4.5.3 Financial Capacities of Senegalese Nationals Abroad

The authors of the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) publication [Africa at a Turning Point? Growth, Aid and External Shocks \(2008\)](#) (EN) estimate the potential savings of emigrant communities at USD 1.3 billion.

4.5.4 Diaspora Bonds

No information on diaspora bonds could be collected at this stage.

5 'RETURN' MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION

5.1 National Programmes on 'Return' Migration and Reintegration

According to the presentation [Return migration to Dakar: do policies meet migrant's needs? \(2010\)](#) (EN) given on behalf of the [National Institute for Demographic Studies](#) (EN, FR) and the [Catholic University of Louvain \(UCL\)](#) (EN, FR) at the European Population Conference 2010, the large majority of return migration occurred without institutional assistance. Most return migration programmes are designed by external actors and only few by Senegalese institutions.

The most important external actors are, inter alia:

- The [International Organisation for Migration \(IOM\)](#) (EN, FR); and
- European Countries (mainly France, Spain, and Italy).

For further information on voluntary assisted 'return' programmes please refer to the [ANSD](#) (FR) publication [Economic and Social Situation in Senegal in 2010 \(2011\)](#) (FR).

5.2 Impact of 'Return' Migration

Table 5.1 – Senegal: Share of Return Migrants and Non-Migrants with Own Business Activity in %, 2008

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Return migrants | 45% |
| Non-migrants | 30% |
| Source: MAFE Working Paper 9 Returning to Dakar: The role of migration experience for professional reinsertion (2010) (EN) | |

Data gathered within the framework of the [MAFE Project](#) (EN, FR), and presented in the working paper [Returning to Dakar: The role of migration experience for professional reinsertion \(2010\)](#) (EN) shows that return migrants are more likely to have an income-generating work than the non-migrant Senegalese population. This indicates that return migrants are usually able to enter the labour market after their

return and that they might have benefitted from the skills gained abroad. Furthermore, return migrants are more likely to be self-employed. 45% of all return migrants started their own business activity, compared to 30% of non-migrants (see table 5.1) According to the same source, the total monthly income of return migrants was higher than the income of non-migrants.

6 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: ACTORS AND INITIATIVES

6.1 Linkages Between Migration and Development in National Policies

The [Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II 2006-2010](#) (FR) of Senegal touches on several sectors that are relevant to migration and development, as can be seen in table 6.1.

| Table 6.1 - Senegal: Sector Policies Relevant for Migration and Development, as Specified in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II 2006-2010 (FR) | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sector | Objective/Strategy | Priority Actions |
| Employment | Contribution to the better organisation of the participation of migrant workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering of information on migratory flows Promotion of employment in departure regions Gathering of information on investments of Senegalese emigrants Sending of Senegalese labour force abroad (Unofficial translation) |
| Promotion of Senegalese Abroad | Implementation of a management and follow-up system on the Senegalese emigrants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensibilisation on the risks of irregular migration Social assistance and facilitated return of Senegalese abroad in distress Implementation of an information portal on Senegalese abroad (Unofficial translation) |
| | Assessment of a policy involving the Senegalese abroad for development purposes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcing emigrant organisations Elaboration and implementation of a strategy of involving the Senegalese abroad for development purposes (Unofficial translation) |
| Returnees | Promotion of the reintegration of returnees | Implementation of the Plan 'Back to Agriculture' (FR) |
| Refugees | Improvement of the strategies of administering refugees | Fostering the support of voluntary return (unofficial translation) |

N.B: This list is not exhaustive
Source: IOM ([EN](#), [FR](#)) [Migration Profile on Senegal \(2009\)](#) (FR)

6.2 Relevant Bilateral Agreements and Other Frameworks of Cooperation

Relevant Bilateral Agreements

Senegal has signed bilateral agreements on labour migration and social security with the following countries in order to provide a legal framework for Senegalese citizens abroad (table 6.2).

| Table 6.2 - Senegal: Bilateral Agreements on Labour Migration, Social Security, and Co-Development | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Labour Migration Agreements | Social Security Agreements |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Cape Verde • France • Gabon • Mali • Mauritania | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France (Convention of 1974) • Gabon (Convention of 1982, signed and ratified by Senegal, non ratified by Gabon) • Mali (Convention of 1965) • Mauritania (Convention of 1987) • Cameroon (Signed and ratified by Senegal, non ratified by Cameroon) • Cap-Vert (Draft agreement being negotiated) • Togo (Inter cash payment agreement) • Côte d'Ivoire (Inter cash payment agreement) • Benin (Inter cash payment agreement) • Burkina Faso (Inter cash payment agreement) |
| <p>N.B: This list is not exhaustive Source: Final Report (2010) (AR, EN, FR) of the Joint ICMPPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN)</p> | |

In 2000, France and Senegal signed a co-development convention. According to the [French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)), the purpose of this convention is to encourage the Senegalese migrant initiatives set up in France for the social and economic development of Senegal and to remove the underlying causes of emigration. As stated in the presentation [Does Co-development contribute to more Diaspora Entrepreneurship? \(2009\)](#) (EN) on behalf of the [Swiss National Centres of Competence in Research](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), in 2008, five official co-development actions have been implemented by France:

- 1) Support of local government in areas of high emigration (direct: decentralized cooperation/ development aid; indirect: co-funding of Diaspora local development projects)
- 2) Promotion of circular mobility to encourage skill transfer by emigrant community elite;
- 3) Tax breaks and co-funding of productive investments and migrant entrepreneurship;
- 4) Reduction of remittances transfer costs through the establishment of an online fee comparison tool; and
- 5) Improvement of integration of young persons with migratory background.

Additionally, an agreement on ‘concerted’ management of migratory flows was signed between Senegal and France in September 2006, as indicated by a [Special file by the MFI about the 24th France-Africa Summit](#) (EN), which provides for a close partnership with regard to:

- The management of regular flows of immigration including, inter alia, the creation of a general mechanism to monitor migratory flows and the introduction of a five-year visitors’ visa -which will allow businessmen and artists to travel more freely;
- The engagement against irregular migration including, inter alia, the acceptance of the repatriation of their nationals considered as irregular residents and a closer police cooperation; and
- The relationship between emigration and development aid including, inter alia, a plan to allow tax-free investment in Senegal by Senegalese immigrants in France and the commitment of France to give Senegalese students, who aim to study in sectors needed by Senegal, priority under the condition that they return to their home country.

A Mobility Partnership Agreement is currently under negotiations between the EU and Senegal.

Free Movement Areas

Senegal is a member of the regional organisations with legal/policy frameworks relevant to the free movement of persons listed in table 6.3.

| Table 6.3 – Senegal: Regional Frameworks of Co-Operation on Free Movement of Persons | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) (EN, FR)</u> | | |
| Member States | Legal/Policy Framework on Free Movement of Persons | Status of Implementation |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin • Burkina Faso • Cape Verde • Cote d’Ivoire • Ghana • Gambia • Guinea • Guinea Bissau • Liberia • Niger • Nigeria • Mali | <p>As pointed out in Art. 2 of the Protocol A/P.1/5/79 Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment (EN) and the Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/85 on the Code of Conduct for the Implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment (EN), the right of community citizens to enter, reside, and establish in the territory of Member States shall be accomplished in three phases, namely:</p> | <p>According to the University of Ghana (EN) Centre for Migration Studies (EN) publication ‘Legal and Institutional Dimensions of Migration in Ghana 2010’, unfettered rights of residence and establishment, as foreseen in the 2nd and 3rd implementation phase of the Protocol, have not yet been implemented due to several challenges including, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of harmonization of national laws and policies on migration • Inadequate infrastructure |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senegal • Sierra Leone • Togo | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right of Entry and Abolition of Visa 2. Right of Residence (see Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/86 (EN)) 3. Right of Establishment (see Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/5/90 (EN)) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability • Weak institutional framework at national and supranational level • Border checks, harassment, and extortion of monies from travelers by security personnel • Mass expulsion of nationals from Member States that occurred in the past • Multiple memberships and overlapping interests of Member States in other groups |
| N.B: This list is not exhaustive | | |

Development Cooperation

As shown in the [OECD Development Database on Official Development Assistance](#) (EN), the following Development Assistance Committee Members and Multilateral organisations have provided Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Senegal in 2007 (table 6.4).

| Table 6.4 - Senegal: Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Members and Multilateral Organisations, 2007 | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DAC Members | | Multilateral organisations |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia • Austria • Belgium • Canada • Denmark • France • Germany • Greece • Ireland • Italy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan • Korea • Luxembourg • Netherlands • Norway • Portugal • Spain • Switzerland • United Kingdom • United States | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Development Fund (ADF) (EN, FR) • EU institutions • Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (EN) • Global Environment Facility (GEF) (EN) • Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (AR, EN, FR) • International Development Association (IDA) (EN, FR) • International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (EN) • United Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (AR, EN, FR) • United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (EN, FR) • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (EN, FR) • United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (EN, FR) |
| N.B: This list is not exhaustive | | |
| Source: OECD Development Database on Aid , accessed 22.10.2010 | | |

The website [Aidflows](#) (AR, EN, FR) allows for a visualisation of aid flows to Senegal, as well as data on key development indicators and millennium development goals.

With regard to the Senegal-EU relations, the framework of cooperation is set out in the [Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for Senegal \(2008 – 2013\)](#) (FR).

6.3 Description of Most Relevant Migration and Development Actors

The following Senegalese national actors are active in areas related to Migration and Development (table 6.5).

| Table 6.5 - Senegal: National Actors Active in the Area of Migration and Development | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry | Involvement with Migration and Development |
| Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (FR) | Management, protection and promotion of emigrant communities, etc. |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FR) | Management of consular and diplomatic relations with countries of destination, and negotiation of agreements pertaining to migration |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Hydraulic and Food Security | The Ministry is responsible for the implementation of the Plan 'Back to Agriculture' (FR) |
| Ministry of Public Function, Employment, Labour and Professional Organisations (FR) | Management of questions relating to migrant workers' rights, protection and social security |
| Ministry of Planning and of Durable Development | N/A |
| Ministry of Youth, Sports and Leisure (FR) | Contribution to reintegration of migrants |
| Ministry of Family Affairs, Women's Entrepreneurship & Micro-finance (FR) | Supporting microfinance initiatives of migrants |
| Ministry of Economy and Finance (FR) | Management of economic and financial questions relating to migration |
| Investment Promotion and Major Works Agency (FR) | Encourage the development of investments by facilitating procedures of investments and simplifying administrative procedures for the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises |
| NB: This list is not exhaustive Sources: ENDA (FR) report Migrations, Diaspora et Developpement (FR); Answers to the joint ICMPD-IOM Questionnaire from the Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (information derives from the Final report (2010) (AR , EN , FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN)) | |

International and regional organisations active in areas related to migration and development include, *inter alia*:

- [African Development Bank](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#));
- [Delegation of the European Union to Senegal](#) (FR);
- [IOM](#) (EN);
- [IFAD](#) (EN);

- [UNDP](#) (EN); and
- [World Bank](#) (EN).

Table 6.6 lists joint chambers of commerce

| Table 6.6 - Senegal: Examples of Joint Chambers of Commerce |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Czech Rep. - Gabon - Senegal - Guinea Ecuatorial - Guinea Joint Chamber of Commerce |
| N.B: This list is not exhaustive |
| Source: http://www.crgchamber.org/en/index.html |

6.4 INITIATIVES RELATED TO THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS

According to the [Final Report \(2010\)](#) (AR, EN, FR) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN), the following examples of initiatives related to the transnational life of Senegalese emigrant communities have been introduced by national and international authorities (table 6.7).

| Table 6.7 – Senegal: Initiatives by National Institutions Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agency | Initiative | Cooperation | Aim |
| Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (FR) | Organisation of summer camps (<i>‘Colonies de vacances’</i>) for descendents of Senegalese nationals residing abroad in Senegal | N/A | Key objective (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster the link with and strengthen the socio-cultural identity of descendents of Senegalese migrants |
| Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (FR) | Publication of a Guide for Senegalese Abroad (FR) | N/A | Key objective (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster the link with Senegalese abroad, provide information on consular matters, civic rights including the right to vote, social security, opportunities for investment, investment incentives, contact details of national institutions |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (FR) | Organisation of cultural events and activities (<i>'Espaces et caravanes culturelles'</i>) in main destination countries of Senegalese abroad | N/A | Key objective (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the link with Senegalese nationals living abroad |
| Ministry of Youth, Sports and Leisure (FR) | Information system for efficient management of migration (<i>'Système d'information pour la gestion efficace de la migration'</i> (SIGEM)) | N/A | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put in place an information registration system, gathering data on young employment seeking persons. The information is collected by Departmental Centres for Public Education and Sport (<i>'Centres départementaux d'éducation populaire et sportive'</i> - CDEPS) and is inserted into a centralised database of all employment seekers within Senegal. Candidates for legal emigration are chosen from this database. |
| European Union (EU) (EN) | 'Partenariat pour la gestion des migrations professionnelles' | Implementing agency: Ministry of Labour, Social Relations, Family, Solidarity and City (FR) | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support Senegal to promote and better manage migration of skilled persons between their respective country of origin and European countries of destination, as a means to enhance circular migration |
| UNOPS (EN) | TOKTEN Programme for Senegal (FR) | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FR) | Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable Senegal to profit from competencies of emigrants in order to contribute to the economic and social development of the country To develop effective measures of resource mobilisation and partnership To enable flexible responses to governmental needs by making available highly skilled international experts |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) (EN) | Project SIME: Good Practices Related to Collection and sharing of Data on Labour | | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine the criteria for the implementation of an Information System on the Labour Market that |

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| | Migration (FR) | | <p>integrates data on labour migration in order to match offers and demand for jobs.</p> <p>In this framework, an evaluation and comparison of data collection systems on the labour market in the target countries Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Ghana, Senegal and Tunisia, is undertaken.</p> |
| IOM (EN) | Profiling Senegalese Nationals Abroad and Enhancing Their Expertise for Senegal (2006) (pilot project part of the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) Strategy) | N/A | <p>Key objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the link between Senegalese migrants and their country of origin, by facilitating the profiling of Senegalese emigrants through an inventory of Senegalese abroad and the creation of an information network by collecting data available in consulates and assessing their competencies necessary for the development of priority sectors in their country of origin |
| ACP Observatory (EN) | Training on Data Collection on Migration and Development and on software on database management (FR) | n/a | <p>Key objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve data availability on South-South migration flows in ACP countries |
| <p>NB: This list is not exhaustive Source: Final Report (2010) (AR, EN, FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN)</p> | | | |

6.5 Initiatives Related to Remittances and other Financial Transfers

According to the [EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative \(JMIDI\)](#) (EN, FR), the [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#) (EN), and the [Final Report \(2010\)](#) (AR, EN, FR) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN), the following examples of initiatives related to remittances and other financial transfers of Senegalese emigrant communities have been introduced by national and international authorities (table 6.8).

| Table 6.8 – Senegal: Initiatives by National Institutions Related to Remittances and Other Financial Transfers | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agency | Initiative | Cooperation | Aim |
| Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (FR) | Establishment of an Investment Support Fund for Senegalese Abroad (<i>'Fonds d'Appui à l'Investissement des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur' (FAISE)</i>) | N/A | Key objective (unofficial translation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To incite and accompany Senegalese migrants willing to invest in productive sectors, as a means to support the creation of jobs, notably in their regions of origin |
| Investment Promotion and Major Works Agency (APIX) (FR) | 'Guichet Unique' | N/A | Key objectives (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage the development of investments by facilitating procedures of investments and simplifying administrative procedures for the creation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) To allow the creation of a business within 48 hours |
| Banque de l'Habitat du Sénégal (BHS) (FR) | Savings accounts with special interest rates for Senegalese abroad | N/A | Key objective (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attract and enhance return of migrants' financial capital |
| Banque de l'Habitat du Sénégal (BHS) (FR) | Establishment of Overseas Bank Offices of the National Bank in main destination countries of Senegalese emigrant communities | N/A | Key objective (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and enhance investments and remittance transfers of Senegalese abroad |
| Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in Dakar (FR) (<i>'Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Dakar' (CCIAD)</i>) | Support system for Senegalese investors living abroad (yet to be implemented) | N/A | Key objective (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide support in the set-up of a business plan, the establishment of an enterprise and its legal set up, in managing the company, in identifying partners in the productive sector, etc. |
| Ministry of International | Decentralised cooperation | | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop regions of origin |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cooperation | | | through cooperation among migrant-initiated local communities |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) (EN) | Migrant Women for Development in Africa (WMIDA) (EN) (Feb 2008 - Dec 2009) | Donor: Italian Cooperation (EN) | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To engage West African women migrants residing in Italy in the development of their countries of origin. |
| | Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) (EN) | Donor: Italian Cooperation (EN) | Key objectives: To enhance the contribution of the Senegalese emigrant community in Italy in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the development of regions of origin Channel remittances towards productive activities favoring connections between the community in regions of origin of emigration and the Senegalese emigrant community in order to share knowledge and experiences |
| Italian Cooperation (EN) | ‘Plateforme d’appui au secteur privé et à la valorisation de la diaspora sénégalaise en Italie’ (PLASEPRI) (IT) (2008-2011) | Government of Senegal | Key objectives (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the capacity of the Senegalese private sector and of Senegalese emigrant communities living in Italy to contribute to the sustainable development of their country To promote the economic role of women in the process of development and investment in durable technologies, while respecting the protection of the environment |
| Catalan Fund for Development Cooperation (ES) | Promotion of local development and integration in the transnational space through microfinances and remittances (REDEL) (FR) | Donor: Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID) (ES) | Key objective (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support investment by Senegalese living in the Catalonia region in their regions of origin, as a means to support local development in Senegal |
| UK Government’s Department for International | Establishment of the website ‘Send Money Home’ (EN) | N/A | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide visitors with an independent comparison of |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Development (DFID) (EN) | on remittance transfer costs in selected countries | | foreign currency services offered by money transfer providers, banks and prepaid money cards for sending money abroad – including fees, exchange rates, speed and method of transfer |
| French Development Agency (FR) (Agence Française de Développement (AFD)); Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Development Partnership (EN) | Establishment of the website ' Envoi d'argent ' (FR) on remittance transfer costs in selected countries | Selected banks and money transfer operators (FR) | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide persons with information on transfer costs and conditions between France and selected countries, so that these receive the opportunity to choose as freely and as objectively as possible, the financial institution and/or way to transfer their capital according to conditions of safety, speed and cost |
| Echanges Internationaux pour le développement et la coopération (FR); Union des Mutuelles d'Epargne et de Crédit des Artisans (UMECAS) | Mobilisation of migrant remittances for the local development of Senegal | Donor: EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) (EN, FR), EU (EN, FR) | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a finance circuit between migrants in France and their regions of origin in Senegal through the channelling of collective remittances |
| Regional Agency for Development (Agence Régionale de Développement); CONFESEN SENEGAL (FR); Co-ordination Générale des Migrants pour le Développement (FR); Région de Venise, Union des Chambres de Commerce du Veneto | Migrants' S.T.E.P. (Supporting Tool for Economic Projects) ('Outils d'Aide aux Projets Économiques (OAPE)') | Donor: EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) (EN, FR), EU (EN, FR) | Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of financial services for migrants in terms of innovation, costs, performance, impact and accessibility To strengthen the methods of support for investments and for business creation To consolidate tools for communication, partnership and information exchange around migrant projects |
| CONFESEN Senegal | Fair access to remittances in rural areas in Senegal | Donor: EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) (EN, FR), EU (EN, FR) | Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the access to remittance transmission in rural areas To promote productive investment of migrant's capital in favor of micro entrepreneurship in Senegal |

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| | | FR) | |
| Amicale Socio Economique Sportive et Culturelle des Agriculteurs du Walo (ASESCAW) (FR); Arcoiris onlus Associazione Femminile Multietnica (IT); Comunità Impegno Sviluppo Volontariato (CISV) (IT); Fédération des Organisations Non Gouvernementales du Sénégal (FONGS) (FR) | Project SPES: Senegal - Piedmont and Sardinia: migration and co-development | Donor: EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) (EN , FR); EU (EN , FR) | Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate the active participation of migrants and their organizations in the Louga and St. Louis regions in the development dynamics of the area they left behind • To provide migrants with support and advice so as to direct their remittances to the productive sector, thus benefiting their families • To support local institutions in improving policy management for efficient financial and social investment in their territory • To strengthen the partnership between local government agencies, peasants' federations and producer organizations in each of the target regions of the project |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (EN) | Design and testing of a housing loan product for Senegalese migrants living in Italy (EN) | Appui au développement autonome (ADA) (EN , FR); 'Confédération des institutions financiers (CIF)'; 'Programme d'appui aux mutuelles d'épargne et de crédit au Sénégal (PAMECAS)' | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the access to credit by Senegalese migrants. Housing savings accounts will be created and about 50 housing loans will be provided to Senegalese migrants in Italy |
| NB: This list is not exhaustive Source: EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) (EN , FR); International Fund for Agricultural Development (EN); Final Report (2010) (AR , EN , FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN) | | | |

6.6 INITIATIVES RELATED TO RETURN MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION

According to the [EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative \(JMDI\)](#) (EN, FR) and the [Final Report \(2010\)](#) (AR, EN, FR) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN), the following examples of initiatives related to return migration and reintegration of Senegalese emigrant communities have been introduced by national authorities (table 6.9).

| Agency | Initiative | Cooperation | Aim |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Hydraulic and Food Security | Return of Emigrants to the Agricultural Sector (<i>'Retour des Emigrés Vers l'Agriculture'</i> (REVA)) | Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (FR) | Key objective (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and encourage returnees to contribute to the diversification of Senegalese agriculture; etc. |
| Ministry of Senegalese Abroad (FR) | Office of Reception, Orientation and Follow-up of Emigrants (<i>'Bureau d'Accueil, d'Orientation et de Suivi des Émigrés'</i>) | | Key objectives (unofficial translation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide migrants with the necessary information relating to conditions for their reintegration upon their return To ensure implementation and monitoring of incentives allowing a better integration in various production sectors To apply policy relating to the promotion and mobilisation of transfer of savings of migrants To facilitate the technical and financial set up of individual and collective projects relating to reintegration, in cooperation with public and private institutions, and relevant technical and financial bodies To monitor the technical management of projects |
| Technical Support Directorate | Support Programme for Solidarity-based Development Initiatives (formerly co-development) | | Key objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the contribution of expatriates to the development of the areas of origin and facilitate their return and reintegration |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Présidence de la République - Secrétariat général Délégation à la réforme de l'Etat et à l'Assistance Technique | Programme d'Appui aux Initiatives de Solidarité pour le Développement (PAISD) (FR) | Financed by: France | Key objectives*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mobilise the expertise of highly qualified emigrants • To finance actions that are supportive to local development in the country of origin • Mobilise emigrants in the 2nd generation through volunteering in their parents' region of origin |
| NB: This list is not exhaustive Sources: EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) (EN , FR) and the Final Report (2010) (AR , EN , FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN); * ANSD (FR) publication Economic and Social Situation in Senegal in 2010 (December 2011) (FR) | | | |

The [EC- UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative \(JMDI\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) offers an [E-Learning Course on Running your M&D Project Successfully](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) free of charge, covering all phases of project cycle management from Programming to Evaluation, while providing tips based on the experiences of the JMDI projects.

7 DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

For detailed information on the statistical system of Senegal please refer to:

- The [Country Profiles of Statistical Systems](#) (EN) of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)); and
- The [Country profiles](#) (EN) of the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity \(BBSC\)](#) (EN).

The report [Migrants Count: Five Steps Toward Better Migration Data](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)), published by the [Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research and Policy](#) (EN), provides recommendations to remedy the lack of good data on migration and its effects on development.

7.1 DATA ON MIGRATION (INCLUDING 'RETURN' MIGRATION)

| Table 7.1 – Senegal: Main National and International Sources | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agency/ type of Data Collection | Frequency | Data Provided | Characteristics | Accessibility |
| National Sources | | | | |
| Ministry of Economics and Finance (FR); Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD) (FR) – Population and Housing Census | 1976, 1988, 2002 The fourth Population and Housing Census is foreseen to be conducted end of 2010. | Number of immigrants and recent immigrants according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region of origin or ethnic group • Region of residence | Definition of immigrant: A person with foreign nationality who resides in Senegal since more than six months or who has the intention to do so. Definition of recent immigrant: A person whose immigration dates less than five years back at the time of the survey. | Reports presenting the results of the Second and the Third Population and Housing Census are accessible at http://www.ansd.sn/autres_publications.html |
| Ministry of Economics and Finance (FR), Directorate for Forecasting and Statistics - Senegalese | 1994/95, 2001/02 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of emigrants • Characteristics of emigrants (gender, occupation before departure, ethnic group, marital status, region of origin) | Definition of migrant: A person who lives in a locality other than his place of birth for more than one year. Sample size: 6 600 (2002 survey) | Reports presenting the results of the First and the Second Senegalese Household Survey (ESAM) accessible at |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Household Survey (ESAM) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination • Reasons for departure • Decision making and coverage of costs • Household characteristics | | http://www.ansd.sn/autres_publications.html |
| Directorate of Senegalese Abroad | Data published in the Sector Policy Letter of the Directorate of Senegalese Abroad, October 2006 | Number of emigrants registered with DMCPs, according to region of destination | The number of registrations with DMCPs can be used as a basis for estimates of the number of Senegalese abroad. | Data not accessible online |
| International Sources | | | | |
| UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) (EN) Population Division (EN) (2009); Trends in Internat. Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (EN) | Five-year intervals | Number of immigrants, number of immigrants as percentage of population, percentage of female immigrants | Estimates based on census data For further information on data sources and the methodology for estimating the international migrant stock please refer to http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=4 | Data accessible at http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=2 |
| Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project (FR) | Non-recurring | Working papers and presentations, downloadable at the MAFE website (EN) deal with different aspects of migration between Senegal and Europe, <i>inter alia</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of migration for professional reinsertion | Data collection is regionally restricted to Dakar. For a detailed description of the methodology please refer to MAFE methodology (EN). | Working Papers, Presentations and other documents prepared in the framework of the (MAFE) project (FR) are accessible at: http://mafeproject.site.ined.fr/en/publications/ |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return migration • Destination choices • Migrant networks | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|

7.2 DATA ON REMITTANCE INFLOWS

| Table 7.2 – Senegal: Main National and International Sources | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Agency/ type of data collection | Frequency | Data provided | Accessibility |
| National Sources | | | |
| Central Bank of West African States (EN , FR)/ Balance of Payments | Annually | Workers' remittances | Free access |
| International Sources | | | |
| World Bank (AR , EN , FR) | Annually | Workers' remittances and compensation of employees | Free access |