

# **INTERACT – RESEARCHING THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS’ INTEGRATION AS A THREE-WAY PROCESS - IMMIGRANTS, COUNTRIES OF EMIGRATION AND COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRATION AS ACTORS OF INTEGRATION**

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## ***Policy and Institutional Frameworks Senegal Country Report***

**Sorana Toma**

INTERACT Research Report 2014/16



**INTERACT**  
**Researching Third Country Nationals' Integration as a Three-way Process -**  
**Immigrants, Countries of Emigration and Countries of Immigration as Actors of**  
**Integration**

**Research Report**  
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**Policy and Institutional Frameworks – Senegal Country Report**

**Sorana Toma**  
International Migration Institute, University of Oxford

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European University Institute  
Badia Fiesolana  
I – 50014 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI)  
Italy

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## **INTERACT - Researching Third Country Nationals' Integration as a Three-way Process - Immigrants, Countries of Emigration and Countries of Immigration as Actors of Integration**

Around 25 million persons born in a third country (TCNs) are currently living in the European Union (EU), representing 5% of its total population. Integrating immigrants, i.e. allowing them to participate in the host society at the same level as natives, is an active, not a passive, process that involves two parties, the host society and the immigrants, working together to build a cohesive society.

Policy-making on integration is commonly regarded as primarily a matter of concern for the receiving state, with general disregard for the role of the sending state. However, migrants belong to two places: first, where they come and second, where they now live. While integration takes place in the latter, migrants maintain a variety of links with the former. New means of communication facilitating contact between migrants and their homes, globalisation bringing greater cultural diversity to host countries, and nation-building in source countries seeing expatriate nationals as a strategic resource have all transformed the way migrants interact with their home country.

INTERACT project looks at the ways governments and non-governmental institutions in origin countries, including the media, make transnational bonds a reality, and have developed tools that operate economically (to boost financial transfers and investments); culturally (to maintain or revive cultural heritage); politically (to expand the constituency); legally (to support their rights).

INTERACT project explores several important questions: To what extent do policies pursued by EU member states to integrate immigrants, and policies pursued by governments and non-state actors in origin countries regarding expatriates, complement or contradict each other? What effective contribution do they make to the successful integration of migrants and what obstacles do they put in their way?

A considerable amount of high-quality research on the integration of migrants has been produced in the EU. Building on existing research to investigate the impact of origin countries on the integration of migrants in the host country remains to be done.

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*For more information:*

INTERACT

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (EUI)

Villa Malafasca

Via Boccaccio 151

50133 Florence

Italy

Tel: +39 055 46 85 817/892

Fax: + 39 055 46 85 755

Email: [mpc@eui.eu](mailto:mpc@eui.eu)

**Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies**

<http://www.eui.eu/RSCAS/>

## **Abstract**

This paper gives an outline of the policies adopted in Senegal for dealing with the emigration of its citizens and for engaging with its diaspora. It shows that the country does not have a coherent policy framework for managing this phenomenon, despite the long history and the high level of international out-migration. The managing of migration is done by different governmental departments and ministries, which have been criticized for their lack of coordination. Senegal is increasingly working with European states and has signed several bilateral agreements with France and Spain, whose objectives are reducing irregular flows, organizing legal channels of migration and offering public aid for infrastructure. Moreover, the government has been actively trying to engage Senegalese living abroad in the economic development of Senegal and of their origin communities, while also promoting the return and reintegration of the members of the diaspora. Other actors, such as international organization, private banks and particularly migrant associations have been involved in such efforts.

**Key words:** Senegal, Senegalese diaspora, integration, Senegalese migration

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## **1. Introduction**

### **a) General Policy Framework Concerning Emigration**

Despite the scale of migration flows, Senegal does not have a veritable migration policy framework (Fall 2010). There is no coherent and efficient strategy of managing and controlling migration, but rather an approach based on urgency and on a case-by-case basis (Dia I. A. 2009). Furthermore, the various institutions involved in governing migration in Senegal have been criticized for their lack of coordination. The managing of migration is done by different governmental departments and ministries together with other actors of development. Ad-hoc committees are founded to deal with one-off problems. According to a recent report on Senegal's migration policies, "targeted policy areas suffer from a lack of focus and institutional actors' competencies are overlapping or lack follow-up" (Di Bartolomeo, Fakhoury, and Perrin 2010: 7). At the national level, the absence of a clear policy for managing migration creates real confusion in the area of intervention by the different actors (IOM 2009).

Although one cannot talk of a global emigration or diaspora policy framework in Senegal, there have been numerous laws, policies and actions adopted by the government since the 1980s that attempt to frame the migration process. Overall, we could say that these efforts focus on the following aspects:

- raising awareness among youth to the dangers of clandestine migration;
- controlling the maritime borders to stop clandestine migration;
- managing the legislative setting of legal migration;
- engaging with the diaspora in order to stimulate migrant investments in Senegal;
- engaging with the high-skilled diaspora in an effort to transfer knowledge;
- accompanying the reinsertion of repatriated migrants;
- researching and producing data on migration flows and the diaspora;
- reinforcing legislation against human trafficking.

With respect to international cooperation, Senegal has increased its efforts to engage with main destination areas, both in Europe and Africa. Although so far negotiations have been suspended with the European Union on the Mobility Partnership, Senegal has signed several bilateral agreements with European countries (in particular with Spain, Italy and France) for a concerted management of migration flows. Among the main objectives of these agreements are: facilitating legal migration – by offering migrants more opportunities and channels for legal entry – while at the same time reducing illegal flows and enabling the deportation of clandestine immigrants (Di Bartolomeo, Fakhoury, and Perrin 2010). Senegal has also played a key role in the region, with active involvement in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) framework.

### **b) Prevailing Public Discourses on Emigration**

Migration is high on the Senegalese political agenda and equally prevalent in public discourse.

International migration has become a central feature of Senegalese identity and the standard model of social advancement. Whether in a village of the Senegal River Valley or in Dakar, the international migrant has emerged as the new figure of economic and social success (Dia H. 2010), replacing the

state functionary as a symbol of individual achievement. The *modou-modou*<sup>1</sup> (Ndiaye 1998), as they are referred to in colloquial terms, are celebrated in Senegalese pop songs as modern heroes, leading Riccio (2005) to conclude that a reversal of traditional hierarchies has taken place in Senegal. “It is the unskilled and sometimes illiterate who is travelling globally without losing touch with the beloved homeland that is praised whereas the white collar or the graduate seems bogged down in what seems a failed path of social mobility” (Riccio 2005: 100). Consequently, young people are increasingly incorporating international labour opportunities into their career planning (Gerdes 2007).

The State’s public discourse reflects the dominant, highly utilitarian perspective according to which developing the country of origin and providing opportunities for the young to work there is necessary in order to curb unauthorized mobility. State officials are increasingly adopting a discourse that stresses the “unprecedented scale of illegal migration flows” from Senegalese shores (Senegalese Government and French Government pact 2006: 2), conveying images of Senegal in particular – and of Africa in general – being “deserted by its unemployed young people”. An active campaign against clandestine migration which emphasizes its dangers is undertaken by most actors dealing with migration issues (public or private) and may serve to legitimize an increasingly interventionist approach.

The economic development of Senegal is seen as a solution for reducing migration, in particular in its illegal form. Migrants and their organisations are seen as the main agents of development in their countries: they are expected to share the interests of their communities of origin and to bear a moral responsibility towards them<sup>2</sup> (Kabbanji 2013), to the extent that they shift that responsibility away from the state itself (de Haas 2010).

According to Kabbanji (2013), the link between migration and development is drawn in two ways: first, by stressing the positive influence that migrants and migration in general play in development in the country of origin and second, by putting forward the idea that increasing development in countries of origin is the best way to curb the out-migration of unwanted migrants. What underlies both these dimensions is, according to Kabbanji (2013: 419): “a common understanding that the essential condition for international migration having a positive impact would be ‘proper’ management – management that consists of promoting (more) legal migration by matching the labour needs of destination countries with the labour supply from source countries”.

## 2. Description of State-level Emigration or Diaspora Policies – National Level

### a) State Emigration Policy (e.g. bilateral agreements to send workers abroad)

Since 1981, when exit visas were eliminated, the out-migration of citizens (or foreign nationals) from Senegal has not been regulated. Furthermore, the right to move and to settle abroad is guaranteed by the article 14 of the Constitution “Tous les citoyens de la République ont le droit de se déplacer et de s’établir librement aussi bien sur toute l’étendue du territoire national qu’à l’étranger” (Senegalese Constitution, Art. 14).

The rights of Senegalese migrant workers in France are protected through a Convention on social security issues that Senegal signed with France on 5 March 1960 (renegotiated 29 March 1974 and through the law 75-33 of 3 March 1975).

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<sup>1</sup> A Wolof and Murid international migrant, abbreviation from Mamadou Mamadou.

<sup>2</sup> “Le migrant faut être préoccupé et se rendre responsable pour l’environnement économique et social au pays et à l’endroit natal. Dans ce cadre le migrants est invité à investir dans son avenir et celui de ses enfants et par moyen de projets on lui offre l’assistance dans le sens de savoir, formation, assistance financière etc.” (interview with Papa Birama Thiam, Director of Technical Assistance, by Broekhuis and Ndione 2006).

Human trafficking and organized clandestine migration are penalized by the law. Senegal ratified the Palermo protocols as well as Law no. 02-2005, which seeks to protect victims of trafficking and equivalent practices. This law penalizes organized clandestine migration, be it clandestine emigration or clandestine immigration. According to this law, “organized clandestine migration by land, sea and air, as well as document falsification, may be punished with a 5 to 10 year-prison sentence and a 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 FCFA fine” (Di Bartolomeo, Fakhoury, and Perrin 2010: 5).

Senegal is increasingly working with European states in order to manage migration. These bilateral agreements generally involve three components, though their relative importance varies: 1) the organisation of legal migration (quotas, circulation, visas, labour migration and student mobility); 2) the fight against irregular migration (readmission of nationals in irregular situations; police cooperation for border surveillance, the dismantling of organized clandestine migration networks and the fight against document fraud); 3) co-development, re-labelled “solidary development”, which includes public aid for infrastructure and technical assistance (Panizzon 2008).

Senegal was among the first African countries to sign a “pact on concerted migration management” with France on 23 September 2006, which was ratified on 25 February 2008. The pact allowed Senegal to add occupations to the shortage list already in place for non-EU countries (Senegal added 18). It also introduced annual recruitment quotas for the various visa types: “a quota capped at 1,000 entries per year is reserved for Senegalese citizens hired by French employers in Art. 2 of the covenant-agreement between Senegal and France of 2008” (Panizzon 2010: 17).

Senegal signed similar “cooperation agreements on migration” with Spain on 10 October 2006 and 9 November 2007, which are deals that use quotas in order to manage legal flows and which count on the support of Frontex in the fight against clandestine migration. Within the framework of the accord that was signed in November 2007, 2,700 Senegalese were admitted into Spain to work on strawberry farms and 2,000 in the fishery sector.<sup>3</sup> Spanish employers are encouraged by Spain’s “cooperation agreements on migration” to actively recruit workers directly in the countries with which the agreement is signed. Several companies (including multinationals like McDonald’s or Carrefour) have conducted recruitment missions in Senegal since 2007, and have admitted around 4,000 Senegalese per year on temporary one-year visas. The accords also stipulate that prospective migrants have to be trained prior to their departure (Panizzon 2010).

Overall, the pact between France and Senegal emphasizes training and education, the return of highly skilled migrants and co-development programs. In contrast, the Senegal-Spain agreement focuses more on cooperation with respect to the surveillance of borders and combating illegal migration (Panizzon 2008).

Furthermore, a cooperation agreement was signed between the National Confederation of workers in Senegal CNTS, and the Italian Confederation of workers’ unions CISL.

Bilateral agreements between Senegal and other African countries regulating labour mobility are much older:

- Mali (13 May 1965, renegotiated 26 July 1966);
- Mauritania (28 October 1972, replaced by a new convention of 5 December 1987);
- Gabon (concerning the mobility of Senegalese teachers);
- Djibouti (regarding a technical cooperation contract – 40 Senegalese to reinforce teaching and training capacities).

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<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.workpermit.com/news/2007-11-12/spain/2700-spanish-work-permits-senegalese-migrants.htm> [Accessed 30 July 2014].

Senegal has also signed several policy instruments at the regional level:

- Treaty of CEDEAO, adopted in Lagos in 1975;
- Protocol on the free circulation of persons, the right of residence and settlement, as stated by the CEDEAO (1979) (with subsequent modifications in 1985, 1986, 1989, 1990);
- Treaty of UEMOA (1994).

#### *Institutions Responsible for Implementing State Policies on Migration*

Senegal has not disposed of an autonomous structure that is responsible for migration policy-making. Several ministries and departments of the government are conducting individual actions relative to their mandates. *Ad hoc* committees are also established to solve one-off problems.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has been the governmental structure charged with signing bilateral agreements with countries such as France or Spain. The General Management for National Security is the operational arm of the Ministry, which is responsible for the implementation of the strategy for migration management in Senegal. The Ministry for Youth and Youth Employment is in charge of monitoring the global labour demand among youth (who are considered potential migrants). The Ministry for External Affairs is another important pillar of migration management. It is in charge of dealing with accords and partnerships with other countries and was involved in the negotiation of several agreements with important destination countries for Senegalese migrants. The Ministry of Justice – through its Criminal Affairs Board (DACG) – is involved in the fight against illegal migration, in particular against human trafficking, together with the support of the United Nations Office Against Drugs and Criminality (UNODC). The Ministry of Armed Forces is involved in the FRONTEX operation for surveying the coastline, in collaboration with the Ministry for Internal Affairs. The Ministry of the Public Function, Work and Professional Organizations is involved in negotiating the terms of legal migration and the protection of migrant workers' rights (IOM 2009).

In January 2008 the National Committee for the Management and Monitoring of Employment Offers (Commission Nationale de Gestion et de Suivi des Offres d'Emploi) was created (through the joint judgement no. 00896 of 11 January 2008). The Committee brings together the Ministry of Youth and Youth Employment, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Senegalese Abroad, the Ministry of Employment and the Committee of Coordination "Defence – General Studies". The National Committee was created within the framework of agreements signed by Senegal with several partner countries on legal migration (in particular, following Spain's offer of 2,700 jobs for Senegalese workers).

According to the joint judgement, the National Committee is in charge of: centralising and circulating job offers; proposing their distribution at the regional level; verifying that the protection of migrant workers' rights is ensured; managing the pre-selection of the candidates; carrying out an inventory of worker profiles; implementing measures for accompanying selected workers which relate to raising awareness, information and training before departure; ensuring good implementation of the contracts and the return of migrant workers at the end of their commitment; implementing measures for preventing brain drain and ensuring good coordination between the different ministries on legal migration (IOM 2009).

#### **b) The State Diaspora Policy**

The state diaspora policy follows three general lines.

First, the government has been making efforts to put in place a good system for the management and the monitoring of the Senegalese population living abroad. The Ministry for Senegalese Abroad, Arts and Crafts, and Tourism has implemented a *census* project which aims to create a database of

Senegalese nationals living abroad. The methodology consists of collecting information following three approaches: voluntary registration on a web site, the use of consular registries, and the listing of Senegalese migrants belonging to Senegalese diaspora associations (a database of 741 Senegalese associations around the world is available).

Based on this census, the government aims to provide social assistance and repatriation to Senegalese in distress. It also aims to set up a home page with relevant information for Senegalese living abroad.

Second, the government has been actively trying to engage Senegalese living abroad in the economic development of Senegal and of their origin communities. An important target for such programs has been the highly skilled. Together with national and international partners, the Senegalese government has implemented three programs that draw on the expertise of qualified Senegalese who have migrated abroad. These programs are MIDA-Senegal (in partnership with International Organization of Migration), TOKTEN (through the Ministry of External Affairs in partnership with the United Nations Development Program-UNDP) and the Initiative of Co-Development (through the Office of the President of Senegal). For example, the project Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN-Senegal) has three objectives, according to a report of the IOM (2009): 1) enable Senegal to use national expertise abroad in order to contribute to the economic and social development of the country; 2) develop efficient mechanisms for the mobilisation of skills abroad; find means for the identification and recruitment of experts, as well as the public, private or civil society funding that is necessary; 3) respond in a flexible and timely manner to the needs of the government by making high-level international expertise available (Fall 2010).

France has also been involved in financing some of the government programs that aim to economically engage the diaspora, under the label of “co-development”. In 2000, it signed an agreement with Senegal in which it committed to support co-development. Furthermore, another agreement was signed in 2005 between the two countries, which included the implementation of a Priority Solidarity Fund called “co-development initiatives”, with a total budget of €4.5m in 2005 (Kabbanji 2013). Lastly, a bilateral accord was signed on 21 January 2009 between France and Senegal for the implementation of a “programme to support solidarity initiatives for development” (PAISD), with a budget of €9m over 3 years (Kabbanji 2013).

The co-development initiatives and PAISD programmes have three common components: “1) Support for promoters of private economic investment projects in Senegal; 2) Mobilization of scientific and technically-skilled Senegalese diaspora for short assignments in Senegal; 3) Financial and technical support for associations of nationals to set up local infrastructure development in their regions of origin”. PAISD comprises another two components: “4) Solidarity volunteering for development; and 5) Implementation of sector action to help overcome the digital divide”.<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, the agreement signed between Senegal and France in 2006 (and its amendment in 2008) mobilize the Senegalese diaspora more intensely, for example by inviting high-level academics to return to Senegal by offering them shared Chairs between a French and a Senegalese university; or by creating a visa enabling the circulation of beneficiaries of co-development programs (Panizzon 2008).

Finally, the government not only targets highly-skilled Senegalese experts but also encourages the productive investment of any member of the Senegalese diaspora through a range of programs. One example of a notable programme is the Fund in Support of the Investment of Senegalese Living Abroad (FAISE), a program implemented by the Ministry of Senegalese Living Abroad, which aims to encourage productive investment and the creation of businesses in migrants’ regions of origin. It has

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<sup>4</sup> Presentation available on: <http://www.codev.gouv.sn/?Presentation-du-Programme> [Accessed 20 July 2014].

two major lines of action: 1) the identification, study and funding of projects and 2) the reinforcement of management skills through professional training and technical support.

Third, the Senegalese government has been actively promoting the return and reintegration of members of the diaspora, in collaboration with main destination countries.

For example, circular no. 6 of 17 January 1977 with France promotes an operation called “Training Senegalese workers who have emigrated to France in view of their return” (*Journal Officiel*, 30 October 1978, no. 4668, p. 1365).

The government has also invested in programs encouraging migrants’ reinsertion in the agricultural sector. For example, the financial compensation of 20 million euros received from Spain following the 2006-2007 agreements was in principle allocated to the plan REVA: Voluntary Return to Agriculture. The plan, which was criticized by many (Ba 2007), aims to create jobs in agriculture and favours returned migrants (ANSD 2009). A similar program – the Big Agricultural Offensive for Food and Abundance<sup>5</sup> (GOANA) offers land and agricultural machines to return migrants and prospective emigrants who wish to invest in agriculture.

Last, the Senegalese diaspora also enjoys political representation in Senegal, as all Senegalese nationals living abroad have voting rights. Their representation is also ensured by the creation, in 1995, of a consultation body, the Superior Council of Senegalese living abroad (by decree no. 95-154 from 09 February 1995). The subsequent decrees no. 4380/MAESE/DSE from 24 April 1997 further detail the composition, organisation and functioning of the Council, as well as the mode of electing delegates. The law no. 98-48 from 10 October 1998 stipulates the election of three senators to represent Senegalese living abroad.

#### *Institutions Responsible for Implementing State Policies on Diaspora*

The position of Minister delegated to the President of the Republic to be charge of Senegalese living abroad was created in 1983, following agreements with France. The Minister is in charge of helping, orienting and coordinating the States’ actions in order to facilitate the social and economic reintegration of Senegalese migrants wishing to return to Senegal (Fall 2010). In 1987, with French assistance, Senegal created an “Office for Reception, Orientation and Monitoring” (Bureau d’Accueil, d’Orientation et de Suivi BAOS) within the Ministry delegated to the President. The BAOS is in charge of giving migrants all relevant information with respect to the conditions of their return and reinsertion, facilitating their reintegration in a different production sector, implementing the policy for the promotion and transfer of migrants’ savings, and facilitating the technical and financial implementation of migrants’ individual and collective projects (Diatta and Mbow 1999).

The delegated ministry in charge of Senegalese abroad was dismantled and, following a ministerial reorganization on 2 June 1993, the authority of the Ministry for External Affairs was broadened; the Ministry became the Ministry for External Affairs and Senegalese from Abroad<sup>6</sup> until 2003. Since 2003, a specific Ministry has been dedicated to migrants: the Ministry of Senegalese Living Abroad,<sup>7</sup> which changed its name to the Ministry of Senegalese Living Abroad, Arts and Crafts, and Tourism.<sup>8</sup> Its objectives are to implement an efficient system for managing and monitoring the Senegalese

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<sup>5</sup> Grande offensive agricole pour la nourriture et l’abondance.

<sup>6</sup> Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et des Sénégalais de l’Extérieur

<sup>7</sup> Ministère des Sénégalais de l’Extérieur.

<sup>8</sup> Ministère des Sénégalais de l’extérieur, de l’Artisanat et du Tourisme.

population living abroad, on the one hand, and on the other, to develop a policy of engaging the diaspora in its development efforts (Fall 2010).

The Ministry of Economy and Finance is also interested in the diaspora and in particular in its participation in the development of the country through monetary remittances.

The Ministry of Decentralization and Local Authorities is the entry point at the local level for national and international actors, in particular for organizations and associations of the diaspora that wish to invest in Senegal.

### **c) Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements on the Readmission (or Forced Return) of Emigrants**

The agreements with France (2006 and 2008), Spain (2006 and 2007) and Italy (2008) include clauses on the readmission of irregular migrants. Senegal and its partner countries commit to accept and organize in collaboration – while respecting dignity and fundamental human rights, as well as the legal procedures in effect in both countries – the return to their territory of their nationals who find themselves in an irregular situation on the territory of one or the other party (Panizzon 2010).

## **3. Relevant Policies on the Local and/or Regional Level**

The government has established the Direction for the promotion of housing for Senegalese living abroad. The programme “Diaspora Estates”<sup>9</sup> offers land for construction purposes to migrants who are organized in associations that agree to pay 20% of the total construction cost and the rest as a 5-year loan. This project is implemented locally. Results so far have included the following: a programme in Koumoune which has 400 residences that were built on 10 hectares for the migrants of the Senegalese Association of Atlanta and Neighbouring States; 150 residences in Tivaouane Peul that were built for the Cooperative of the Diaspora led by Mme Coumba Toure in France and 10 residences in Ziguinchor built for the Senegalese of Treviso in Italy (Fall 2010).

## **4. Engagement of Non-State Actors**

### **a) Migrant Associations**

Grouped in village or neighbourhood associations, or in ethnic and religious organizations, migrants mobilize funds for the development of their regions and communities of origin. Among such collective investments are social, cultural and symbolic investments – such as schools, health centres, mosques, potable water systems, etc – and, less often, productive, income-generating, economic projects – such as micro-projects and collectively-managed businesses (Broekhuis and Ndione 2006; Dia H. 2010).

### **b) The Housing Bank of Senegal<sup>10</sup>**

The Bank has promoted real estate investments by migrants through several actions, principally concerning collection, monetary transfers and access to credit. The bank also proposed property savings accounts for Senegalese living abroad. The implementation of this system has largely used Senegalese associations abroad that served as information relays to the larger diaspora. It has developed an international banking system to capture migrants’ savings.

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<sup>9</sup> “Cités de la diaspora”.

<sup>10</sup> Banque de l’Habitat du Sénégal.

### **c) International Organizations**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is an international partner of Senegal on questions of migrant worker rights. It houses technical assistance projects with a view to improving the coordination of migration flows from Senegal (among other countries) to Spain. The reported objective is to contribute to a migration phenomenon that is socially and economically beneficial for both origin and destination countries as well as for the migrant workers themselves, according to principles of equality and non-discrimination (IOM 2009).

The Council of NGOs in Support of Development (CONGAD) groups 178 national, foreign and international NGOs. It is involved in Senegal with the aim of promoting coordination and exchange among NGOs on issues such as repatriation and reintegration of return migrants.

The regional office of the International Migration Organization for West Africa is based in Dakar and is an important partner on migration and development issues. It hosts the MIDA project, which takes a census of Senegalese expertise abroad for the purpose of drawing on its skills. It also conducts frequent assessments of the migration issue in Senegal, which then serve as basis for policy-making.

### **d) The Objectives of Non-State Actors' Involvement**

The different non-state actors generally collaborate on the same programs as the state, and thus following similar objectives. There is co-operation between international organizations, the Senegalese government and private or charitable associations on projects aiming to support the return and professional reinsertion of migrants in Senegal. For example, as Kabbanji (2013: 423) argues, international organisations (such as the IOM, UNDP or ILO) or European development agencies (in France, Spain and Italy) are running most of these projects. Senegalese governmental institutions are generally participating as partners in the implementation of the programmes (which include TOKTEN, PAISD and the Spain-Senegal labour mobility programme) or only take part in an indirect way, as was the case for the MIDA project. They make only small financial contributions in some cases, as major donors are generally the European countries or the EU as a whole. The implementation of the projects is often outsourced to private and charitable organizations, such as European and Senegalese NGOs, mutual societies, banks, etc.

## **5. List of Additional Stakeholders and Actors Active in Emigration and Diaspora Policies**

The “Political dialogue and forecasting” Office of Enda Tiers Monde (DIAPOL) hosts the Diaspora for Development project (DIAPODE), which aims to transform the diaspora into a key actor of civil society both in the global North and South. Its objectives include: to study migrant investments and to understand migrants’ mode of functioning and organizing, migrants’ scope and the potential limits to their cooperation with other actors in development; and to implement a dialogue space, “a meeting point with the diaspora”, and information systems in order to facilitate mutual acquaintance and communication between actors of development and active diaspora groups.



## 6. A Short List of Relevant Agreements with Links to Relevant Websites

- Accord entre la France et le Sénégal relatif à la gestion concertée des flux migratoires, signé à Dakar le 23 septembre 2006.
- Arrêté ministériel no. 2289 du 12 mars 2010 fixant la composition, le mode d'élection des délégués, l'organisation et le fonctionnement du Conseil Supérieur des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur.
- Décret no. 2010-241 du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 2010 abrogeant et remplaçant le décret no. 95-154 du 9 février 1995 portant création du Conseil Supérieur des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur.
- Arrêté ministériel no. 396 du 11 janvier 2008 portant organisation et fonctionnement de la Commission nationale de gestion et de suivi des offres d'emploi dans le cadre de la migration légale.
- Décret no. 2003-291 du 8 mai 2003 portant création du Comité national chargé de la gestion de la situation des réfugiés, rapatriés et personnes déplacées.
- Loi no 91-15 du 16 janvier 1991 relative à la reconstitution des actes de l'état civil des ressortissants sénégalais rapatriés.
- Décret no 91-041 du 16 janvier 1991 portant création d'un Comité de coordination de la politique en faveur des émigrés.
- Circulaire primatoriale no 6 P.M. du 17 janvier 1977 concernant l'opération "Formation en vue du retour pour les travailleurs sénégalais émigrés en France".

All the above can be found at the following link:

[http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex\\_browse.details?p\\_lang=en&p\\_country=SEN&p\\_classification=17&p\\_origin=COUNTRY&p\\_sortby=SORTBY\\_COUNTRY](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.details?p_lang=en&p_country=SEN&p_classification=17&p_origin=COUNTRY&p_sortby=SORTBY_COUNTRY) [Accessed 30 July 2014].

- Convention en matière de sécurité sociale avec la France (le 5 mars 1960, renégocié le 29 mars 1974 par la loi 75-33 du 3 mars 1975 ([http://www.cleiss.fr/pdf/conv\\_senegal.pdf](http://www.cleiss.fr/pdf/conv_senegal.pdf)).
- Protocole relatif au code de citoyenneté de la CEDEAO (1982).
- Protocole additionnel modifiant et complétant le dispositif de l'article 7 du protocole sur la libre circulation des personnes, le droit de résidence et d'établissement (1989).
- Protocole additionnel portant code de conduite pour l'application du protocole de la libre circulation des personnes, le droit de résidence et d'établissement (1985).
- Protocole additionnel relatif à l'exécution de la deuxième étape (Droit de résidence) du protocole sur la libre circulation des personnes, le droit de résidence et d'établissement (1986).
- Protocole additionnel relatif à l'exécution de la troisième étape (Droit d'Etablissement) du protocole sur la libre circulation des personnes et des biens (1990).

The above can be found at the following link:

[http://www.diplomatie.gouv.sn/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=169&Itemid=106](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.sn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=169&Itemid=106) [Accessed 30 July 2014];

[http://www.carim.org/public/legaltexts/LE3UNI1038\\_920.pdf](http://www.carim.org/public/legaltexts/LE3UNI1038_920.pdf) [Accessed 30 July 2014];

<http://www.comm.ecowas.int/sec/index.php?id=protocoles-AP5582&lang=fr> [Accessed 30 July 2014].

## 7. Assessments of Policy Frameworks that have been Implemented

Several analyses of Senegal's migration policy framework (Dia I. A. 2009; Fall 2010; Kabbanji 2013) agree that there is no clear political framework nor an efficient management of migration issues. The fact that migration is a domain shared between many different ministries and committees is a source of confusion and inefficiency. A coherent implementation of the policy is further prevented by frequent institutional changes and the instability of human, financial and logistical resources. Given the approach based on urgency and a case-by-case basis, the deficit in communication and in inter-institutional collaboration makes matters worse.

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