

4.13 Senegal

4.13.1 Migration trends

4.13.1.1 Immigration

Although Senegal has traditionally been an important country of destination for West and Central African migrants, it has gradually lost its attractiveness. It still remains a country of transit for migrants seeking to reach European states and, to a certain extent, it is also a country of immigration.

		Recent immigration (foreigners) flows (within the year)	Net migration (immigrants minus emigrants)

4.13.1.2 Emigration

Before the independence of the country and throughout the decade following independence, Senegaleses

Vulnerable groups:

International tracking of Senegal nationals mainly concerns women forced into domestic servitude in neighbouring countries, Europe and the Middle East. Exploitation in prostitution appears to be mainly an internal phenomenon.

4.13.2 Migration policy

Senegal has yet to adopt a formal migration policy. While immigration management does not constitute a priority for public authorities, a great deal of attention has been given to emigration-related policies. Over the past years, Senegal has developed a large number of initiatives, especially in the areas of protection, migration and development, and initiatives relating to the return and reintegration of Senegalese migrants. In addition, close cooperation has been organised with EU Member States in the field of border management.

The latest national development plan (PSE) between migration and national development and refers more specifically to the contribution of the Senegalese diaspora in this regard.

4.13.2.1 Institutional framework on migration

Governmental stakeholders involved

Ministry	Agency, Directorate, Unit	Responsibilities
Ministry of Interior	Directorate of Foreigners - Police Directorate of National Security	Immigration management
Ministry of Youth, Employment and Promotion of Civic Values	National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment (previously known as: Youth Employment Agency or ANEJ) Directorate of Employment	Match the labour demand and supply
Ministry of Public Service, Labour Social Dialogue and Professional Organisations	General Direction of Labour and Social Security	Ensures the respect of labour legislation Authorises work contracts signed by foreigners

1 U.S. Department of State. Tracking in Persons Report 2013.

2 Plan Sénégal Emergent, 2014.

3 Ministère l'Intérieur.

4 Direction de la Police des étrangers.

5 Direction de la Sûreté nationale.

6 Ministère de la Jeunesse, de l'Emploi et de la Promotion des Valeurs civiques.

7 Agence nationale pour la Promotion de l'emploi des jeunes.

8 Agence de l'Emploi des jeunes.

9 Direction de l'emploi.

10 Ministère de la Fonction publique, du Travail, du Dialogue social et des Organisations professionnelles.

11 Direction générale du Travail et de la Sécurité sociale.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad ¹¹⁶⁵	Directorate of Senegalese Abroad ¹¹⁶⁶ Directorate of Consular Affairs ¹¹⁶⁷ Directorate of Regional Integration ¹¹⁶⁸	Relations with Senegalese migrants, providing assistance abroad and upon return Promotion of investments by the diaspora
Ministry of Women, Family and Childhood ¹¹⁶⁹		Measures against trafficking in persons
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning ¹¹⁶⁵	Directorate of Population, Planning and Human Development	Development of a national migration policy Studies on migration and development issues
	National Statistics and Demography Agency (ANSD) ¹¹⁶⁶	Production and analysis of statistical data on migration

Inter-institutional coordination

Existing institutionalised inter-ministerial institutions are rare and their fields of competences are generally limited to very specific areas. This is the case with the National Commission of Justice¹¹⁷⁰, which is in charge of implementation of existing bilateral labour agreements, and the Committee in charge of the Support Fund for Investments of Senegalese Abroad (FAISE).

Main non-governmental institutions involved

The network of NGOs operating in the field of migration in Senegal is considerable. It includes the Conseil des organisations non-gouvernementales d'appui au développement (CONGAD), which coordinates the Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO), Association pour le Co développement (ASCODE), Plateforme d'appui aux petites entreprises du Sénégal (PAPES), Développement par l'éducation la formation et l'insertion (DEFI), Centre d'orientation et de documentation sur les migrations (CODM), ENDA tiers-monde, pôle DIADEM, Groupe AGORA de recherche pour l'éducation aux droits de l'enfant et à la paix.

¹¹⁶⁵ Ministère des Affaires étrangères et des Sénégalais de l'étranger.

¹¹⁶⁶ Direction des Sénégalais de l'étranger.

¹¹⁶⁷ Direction des Affaires consulaires.

¹¹⁶⁸ Direction de l'Intégration régionale.

¹¹⁶⁹ Ministère de Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfance.

¹¹⁶⁵ Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de la Planification.

¹¹⁶⁶ Agence nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie.

¹¹⁶⁷ Commission nationale de gestion et de suivi des offres d'emploi dans le cadre de la migration légale.

¹¹⁶⁸ Fonds d'appui à l'investissement des Sénégalais de l'étranger.

4.13.2.2 Immigration: national policy framework and institutional practices

4.13.2.2.1 Ghana

Legislation/Policy Framework	Description
Law No. 71-10 of 25 January 1971 on the conditions of entry, stay and establishment of foreign nationals ¹¹⁶⁹	<p>Entry Decree, Art. 1; Art. 39 to Art. 74: Admission on the national territory is subject to the delivery of a visa, and the production of a guarantee of return, which may take the form of a return ticket to the country of origin, a deposit or a bank guarantee.</p>
Decree No. 71-860 of 28 July 1971 on the conditions of entry, stay and establishment of foreign nationals ¹¹⁷⁰	<p>Stay A distinction is made between two legal statuses: non-immigrant and immigrant Law, Art. 3: Non-immigrant status applies notably to foreigners who do not</p>

4.13.2.2.2 Labour

Access to the national labour market

Legislation/Policy Framework	Description
Labour Code ¹¹⁷⁵ , 1997	Art. L 33; L 34: Work contracts that include the establishment of the worker outside of his/her place of habitual residence are to be approved by the General Direction of Labour and Social Security within the Ministry of Public

4.13.2.2.3 **Senegal**

Legislation/Policy Framework	Description
Law No. 71-10 of 25 January 1971 on the conditions of entry, stay and establishment of foreign nationals	Decree, Art. 32; Art. 33 foresee deportation of foreigners who are not in possession of the documents required to enter the country.
Decree No. 71-860 of 28 July 1971 on the conditions of entry, stay and establishment of foreign nationals	Law, Art. 10; Decree, Art. 34 to Art. 38 foresee expulsion of those who have committed a criminal offence or pose a threat to public order.
Law No. 2005-06 of 10 May 2005 on Trafficking in Persons and Assimilated Practices and Victims' Protection ¹¹⁸⁰	Law, Art. 11; Art. 12: irregular stay and irregular employment constitute a criminal offence, which expose the individual to a fine and imprisonment for one month to two years.
	Art. 4; Art. 5: Smugglers, and those who falsify visas, travel documents years imprisonment.

In practice, expulsion of foreigners is rare and individuals in an irregular situation have the possibility to regularise their situation. Irregular immigration is not considered a major threat and relevant policies, implemented in cooperation with EU Member States, mainly concern the irregular emigration of Senegalese nationals and foreigners who transit through the country with a view to entering the EU.

4.13.2.2.4 **Senegal**

Legislation/Policy Framework	Description
Law No. 2005-06 on Trafficking in Persons and Assimilated Practices and Victims' Protection	Art. 1: Penalties foreseen range from five to ten years imprisonment and Art. 15: Foreign victims have a right to stay in the country during penal proceedings. They can also apply for temporary or permanent stay in Senegal.

In addition, Senegal has set up a National Taskforce against Trafficking, especially of Women and Children (Guinea-Bissau) to organise and facilitate the return of child victims of trafficking to their country of origin.

Over the past few years, Senegalese authorities have organised a series of training sessions and conferences for public officials, including for law enforcement personnel and the judiciary, as well as representatives from the private sector. However, no public awareness campaigns have been launched during the past years. With regard to the protection of victims, public authorities run a shelter that provides

4.13.2.3 Emigration

channel remittances within the national economy. This section will only provide an overview of the major channels through which remittances are sent. These include: (i) formal channels, notably banks and money transfer operators (MTOs); (ii) informal channels, notably through friends and family members; and (iii) digital channels, notably through mobile money services. The informal channels are the most prevalent, but they are also the most vulnerable to shocks and policy changes. The formal channels are more stable but also more expensive. The digital channels are the most innovative and have the potential to reduce transaction costs and increase the speed of remittances. The Government of Senegal has implemented several measures to attract investments from foreigners and nationals residing abroad, notably with regard to mutual savings and microcredit. Regarding members of the diaspora, a special support fund for investments of Senegalese abroad (FAISE) was established. This fund provides financial support to diaspora associations and individuals who wish to invest in Senegal. Promotion missions were also organised in several European countries by the Ministry of Senegalese Abroad to inform migrant communities about existing initiatives regarding investments in Senegal. The IOM-run programme Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) co-financed the development of agricultural projects by diaspora associations and migrants in Senegal, as well as business projects developed by Senegalese female migrants. However, the informal channels remain the dominant mode of remittance transfer.

Diaspora outreach and confidence-building measures

The Government of Senegal has implemented several measures to attract investments from foreigners and nationals residing abroad, notably with regard to mutual savings and microcredit. Regarding members of the diaspora, a special support fund for investments of Senegalese abroad (FAISE) was established. This fund provides financial support to diaspora associations and individuals who wish to invest in Senegal. Promotion missions were also organised in several European countries by the Ministry of Senegalese Abroad to inform migrant communities about existing initiatives regarding investments in Senegal. The IOM-run programme Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) co-financed the development of agricultural projects by diaspora associations and migrants in Senegal, as well as business projects developed by Senegalese female migrants. However, the informal channels remain the dominant mode of remittance transfer.

of unaccompanied Senegalese minors, their protection, repatriation and reintegration. ^{%%%} Prevention activities detailed by the agreement include information dissemination, control of tracking networks and assistance to the economic and social development of regions of origin. Protection and repatriation activities through cooperation mechanisms between the Senegalese and Spanish authorities are also included.

4.13.3 International, regional, and bilateral cooperation

International conventions

Among the most relevant international conventions protecting human rights, Senegal has ratified:

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